ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,421

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THE TIMES, Monday, January 27, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to authenticate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BARLOW.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at Peshawar, to Sheila (*née* McCormick), the wife of Captain L. M. Barlow, M.C., Q.V.O. Corps of Guides—a daughter.

BOSTOCK.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Warside, Grappenhall, Cheshire, to Doris (Pleyw), wife of Eric L. Bostock—a daughter.

CARVER.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Bulkeley, Alexandria, to Peggy, wife of Felix E. Carver—a son.

DARWALL.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, to Dorothy, wife of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Darwall, C.B.E., D.S.O., Royal Marines—a son.

EDWARDS.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at 18, Patricksplace, Cork, to Mollie, wife of Richard B. Corbett Edwards, of Berkswell, Warwickshire—a son.

HAYHURST-FRANCE.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Little Common, Combwich, to Grace, wife of George Hayhurst-France—a son (George Henry).

KIRBY.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at "Redlands," Thakeham, Pulborough, to Marjorie, wife of Derek Kirby—a daughter.

LIDDELL-GRAINGER.—On Jan. 26, 1930, at 10, Park-street, W.1, Lady Muriel Liddell-Grainger—a son.

LLOYD-WILLIAMS.—On Jan. 7, 1930, at Anglo-American Hospital, Cairo, to Kitty (*née* Gledhill), wife of Flight-Lieutenant J. J. Lloyd-Williams, M.C.—a daughter.

MACLEAN.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at 12, Westbourne-avenue, Emsworth, to Commander and Mrs. Maclean—a daughter.

MONTFORD.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at 59, Boundary-road, St. John's Wood, to Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Montford—a son. (Raymond.)

NEUMANN.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at 7, Park-lane, to Joan, wife of Sir Cecil Neumann, Bt.—a son.

OLLIFF-LISE.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at 20, Sydney House, Bedford Park, W.4, to Honorine, wife of C. E. Olliff-Lise—a daughter.

SHANKS.—On Jan. 24, 1930, to Peggy, wife of Douglas Shanks, 63, Glaslyn-road, Crouch End, N.8—a daughter.

STEWART.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at 6, Walsingham-road, Hove, to Gladys Mary, the wife of Captain A. Mary Stewart, Royal Engineers—a daughter.

STOKES.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at Shillong, Assam, to Vera (*née* Gale), wife of Capt. R. H. Stokes, 8th Gurkha Rifles—a daughter.

THOMPSON.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at The Haven, Dunster Bay, Wadebridge, Cornwall, Kathleen, wife of Lieut.-Col. H. Thompson, R.N., of twin daughters.

WATSON.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Hilary, Upper Warlingham, to Sheila, wife of Stuart McDonald Watson—a daughter. (S. African and Indian papers, please copy.)

WEMYSS.—On Jan. 24, 1930, in Colombo, to Kathleen, wife of Captain A. F. Wemyss—a son.

WHITMAN.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Stone-boro', Cardiff, to Irene (*née* Cox), wife of Dr. V. E. Whitman, Gold Coast Medical Service—a daughter.

WIDDICOMBE.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at 174, Sutherland-avenue, W.9, to Kathleen, wife of Lewis Theleaft Widdicombe—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DUNN : PRICE.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at Streatham, Walter T. Dunn, M.I.Mech.E., F.C.I.S., to Florence Price, Address, 72, Elphinstone-road, Hastings. (Continental and Japanese newspapers, please copy.)

HUGHES : BURRIDGE.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Boscombe, Hants, Wilfrid Vernon Bowen, son of the late Rev. W. B. Hughes and Mrs. W. J. Hughes, to May, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Burridge, of Beinham, Keswick-road, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

HURST : PARSONS.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at All Hallows' Barking-by-the-Tower, by the Rev. P. R. Clayton, M.C., William Albert Hurst, of Surrey Court, Bromley Park, Kent, to Olive Mary Parsons, of 19, Eden-road, Ealing, W.

MOFFATT : BRERETON.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Penang, by the Rev. Keppel Garnier, Malcolm Gary Forbes Moffatt, to Olive Sadleir Brereton, New Zealand papers, please copy.

PURNELL : GOLDSMID.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Chiswick, Purnell Fyfnell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Leigham Court-road, Streatham, son of the late John Cameron Purnell, F.R.I.B.A., and Mrs. Purnell, to Ivy Florence, only daughter of George Campbell Goldsmid, of Bedford Park, Chiswick.

ROCHE : BURKE.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, by the Very Rev. A. Calderbank, D.S.P.C., R.N. (Retd.), assisted by the Rev. G. Bishop, Rector, Captain Rowley Roche, R.E., the eldest son of the late Henry Roche and Mrs. Roche, to Mary Gladys, daughter of the late H. R. Burke, D.L., and Mrs. Burke, of 28, Argyll-road, W.8. A telegram from Cardinal Gasparri comes from the Pope's Special Blessing to the newly-married couple.

SELIGMAN : PIPERNO.—On Jan. 26, 1930, Bernhard Seligman, of Kildare-gardens, W., to Violetta, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Piperno, of 24, Priory-road, N.W.6.

SILVER WEDDING

LEIR : AMYATT-BURNEY.—On Jan. 27, 1905, at The Church of the Holy Cross, Babraby, Somerset, by the Rev. Charles Leir and the Rev. E. A. Amyatt-Burney, Ernest William Leir, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, to Muriel Caroline Amyatt, only daughter of the Rev. E. A. and Mrs. Amyatt-Burney.

DEATHS

ASHBOLT.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Hobart, Tasmania, after a long illness, Sir Alfred Henry Ashbolt, Agent-General for Tasmania in London 1920-1924, aged 60 years (notified by cable).

BRANDER.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Oakdene, Oakhill-road, Sutton, John Brander, aged 73.

BRIGHT.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at 3, Royal-crescent, Brighton, of heart failure, Archibald Leonard Bright M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

CARRIE.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at Wallington, George Carrie, stockbroker, London Stock Exchange, aged 80 years.

CLARKE.—On Jan. 26, 1930, at 39, Hyde Park-gate, S.W., Joseph Percival, dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth Clarke. Funeral arrangements to be announced later. (Argentine papers, please copy.)

CUTTER.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at a nursing home, Edinburgh, Phyllis Margaret Cairnduff, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cutter, 29, Liskeard-gardens, Blackheath. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Princes-street, Edinburgh, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 o'clock. Flowers may be sent to Bourne (Lloyd), 48, Buckingham-terrace.

DARLEY.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Hilary, Upper Warlingham, Sheila, wife of Stuart D. Darley, and daughter of John D. Darley, of Greenfield, Coolock, Co. Dublin, and Wanganui, New Zealand. Cremation Golders Green to-morrow (Tuesday). No flowers, by request. (Irish and New Zealand papers, please copy.)

DELAP.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at Benhall Vicarage, Saxmundham, Charlotte Delap, dearly beloved wife of Rev. L. B. Delap. Funeral service at Benhall Church, to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30 p.m. Cremation at Golders Green.

DIXON.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Ayton House, Great Ayton, Wayneman Dixon, aged 85. Funeral to-day (Monday), at 2.30.

EARDLEY-WILMOT.—In London, after a short illness, Alice Maude, widow of Captain Cecil Eardley-Wilmot, of 35, Tedworth-square, S.W. Funeral at St. Martin's, Canterbury, at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). Memorial service at same time at Christ Church, Spitalfields (off Royal Hospital-road). Flowers to Messrs. Goulborn, 61, Greyhound-road, Hammersmith, W.6, by this (Monday) evening.

GIBSON.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at 18, Westbourne-terrace, W.2, Eugenie, the beloved wife of Frank Gibson, only daughter of the late Frederick Joachim, and niece of Sir Joseph Joachim. No flowers, by request. Funeral announcements later.

GILCHRIST.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at 200, Queen's-gate, S.W., Clara Elizabeth, wife of the late William Oswald Gilchrist. Service at Holy Trinity Church, Prince Consort-road, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12.30.

GLASIER.—On Friday, Jan. 24, 1930, suddenly, at "Crossways," Mildenhall, Suffolk, Leonora Charlotte, elder daughter of the late Ebenezer Howard, and widow of William Richard Minter Glasier, of Tunbridge Wells and Blackheath, Kent, in her 88th year. Service at Mildenhall Parish Church at 11 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday). Interment at Greenwich Cemetery, Shooters Hill, Blackheath, at 3 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

GRAHAM.—On Jan. 23, 1930, Alice Gertrude (Mary), wife of Thomas Edmund Graham, of 31, Victoria-road, Worthing, formerly of Abingdon, Berks, aged 78. R.I.P.

GRASTY.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., Leona Grasty, widow of Charles Henry Grasty, and dearly-loved mother of Sara Harbord, of 42, Cleveland-square, London, W.2.

HAMMOND.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, 1930, Frederic Hammond, 6, Hosack-road, Upper Tooting Park, S.W.17. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Upper Tooting, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 11 a.m. Interment at Streatham Cemetery, Garratt-lane, at 11.30 a.m.

HARRISON.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Mereland, Parkroad, Hale, Cheshire, John Herbert, the dearly-beloved husband of Alice Harrison, in his 77th year. No flowers.

HARVEY.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Sister Agnes House, 37, Chloris, Vivian Harvey, D.S.O., son of Sir George Harvey and the late Lady Harvey, of 10, West Eaton-place, and husband of Phoebe Harvey.

HERBERT.—On Jan. 26, 1930, at Clarendon Lodge, Watford, after long illness, Robert John Grenville, third son of the Dennis and Lady Herbert, aged 21. Gifts to Watford Peace Memorial Hospital instead of flowers will be appreciated.

DEATHS (continued)

HOLLAND.—On Saturday, Jan. 25, 1930, after a short illness, Henry William Holland, of 22, Queen's-gate, London, in his 85th year. Funeral arrangements later.

HUDDART.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at 2, Chatsworth-gardens, Eastbourne, Lois Elizabeth Ingham, beloved wife of the late James Huddart, of London and Melbourne (Canadian and Australian papers, please copy.)

HUNT.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, 1930, Louisa Nancy, the wife of F. G. Hunt, of 16, Keyes-road, Cricklewood. Service at St. Gabriel's Church, Cricklewood, at 2.30 to-morrow (Tuesday).

JACKSON.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Grovehill, Filey, the loved wife of Charles Nevill Jackson.

JONES.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Aviemore, Hanwell, and of 4, Craven-hill, W.2, Henry Cadwaladr Jones, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), aged 56. Funeral at Paddington Cemetery on Wednesday at noon.

KEITH JOPP.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at 169, Colehernecourt, S.W., George Keith Jopp, eldest son of Charles Mitchell Jopp, aged 82.

LASCELLES.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at The Grange, Weston, Bath, Edwin John Moore Lascelles, aged 67. Funeral at Newton St. Loe, near Bath, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2.30.

MACDONALD.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Kirkhill, Elgin, Catharine Frances Yool, wife of Patrick James Macdonald.

MAYNARD.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Cornwalls, Tenterden-road, South Norwood, Mary Margaret Maynard, widow of Frederick Waite Maynard, late of Wandsworth Common. In her 89th year. Funeral at Magdalen Cemetery, Wandsworth, at 3 p.m. to-day (Monday). Friends, kindly accept this intimation.

MONTEATH.—On Jan. 19, 1930, in a blizzard on the Tasman Glacier, New Zealand, Mary Heather, younger daughter of James Monteath and the late Muriel Monteath, of Christchurch, N.Z., in her 21st year.

MOUNSEY.—On Jan. 24, 1930, near Montreux, Switzerland, Margaret Elizabeth Anna (Daisy) Mounsey, beloved daughter of Mrs. Mounsey, of Little Ruffins, Wickham Bishops, Essex, and the late Augustus H. Mounsey, of H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

MUSPRATT.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at Toronto, Rudolph, the elder twin son of the late Rudolph Muspratt, aged 10 months.

NITCH.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at Oxford, after a short illness, Robert Peter, beloved son of Cyril A. R. Nitch and Mrs. Nitch, of 69, Harley-street, aged 21 years. No flowers, by request.

OPPENHEIM.—On Jan. 26, 1930, at 28, Carlisle-mansions, Westminster, S.W.1, very suddenly, Louis Oppenheim, beloved husband of Winifred Oppenheim. Cremation Golders Green, Wednesday next, Jan. 29, 11.30 a.m. No flowers, by special request.

PENNELL.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at "Windy Brow," Marine-parade, Clacton-on-Sea, after a long illness most bravely borne, Frederick Pennell. Funeral Clacton-on-Sea to-morrow (Tuesday) at 12 noon.

PEPPS.—On Friday, Jan. 24, 1930, at her residence, "Wakefield," Worcester-road, Sutton, Surrey, Anne Eliza Pepps, aged 81.

REES.—On Jan. 24, 1930, William Arthur Rees, M.C., the beloved husband of Sylvia Beatrice. Funeral at Lee Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday) at 3.30.

ROOME.—On Jan. 24, 1930, peacefully in his sleep, from internal hæmorrhage, at his home, The Lindens, Ernle-road, Wimbledon, Leonard Roome, aged 57. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery, 2.30 p.m. to-day (Monday), instead of 3 p.m. as previously announced. No mourning, by request.

SAMUELSON.—On Jan. 26, 1930, at 25, Stafford-terrace, Kensington, W., suddenly, Alice Mabel Samuelson, of The Coppice, Ramsey Common, Surrey, widow of Llewellyn Samuelson, in her 68th year. Funeral arrangements later.

TENNANT.—On Jan. 21, 1930, Annie Tennant, widow of Major J. T. Tennant, C.B., late of 209, Golders Green-road, N.W.11, and 85, Ridgmount-gardens, W.C.1. Interred St. Mary's Cemetery, Kensal Green.

TODD.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Bourne (Lincs), Alice Gould, widow of John D. Todd, Rector of Newton.

WALLACE.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at his residence, Wallacefield, Belle Vue-road, Pairnton, Dr. Abraham Wallace, aged 80 years. Cremation Golders Green today (Monday), 2.30. No flowers.

WARNER.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, 1930, from pneumonia, at his residence, "Woodcroft," Mottingham, Kent, Sir Frank Warner, K.B.E., Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, aged 67 years. Funeral to-day (Monday), at St. Nicholas's Church, Chislehurst, at 12 p.m., followed by interment at Chislehurst Cemetery. Service from Canson-street at 11.8 a.m. and from London Bridge at 11.10 a.m. Cars will meet train at Chislehurst Station. A memorial service will also be held to-day, at 12 noon, at Christ Church, Newgate-street, E.C.

WILSON.—On Friday, Jan. 24, 1930, at Windsor, Francis Wilson, of Fernando Po, Spanish West Africa, and of Downhams, Waysbury, Bucks, in his 58th year.

WINKLEY.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at Hampstead, Frederica Augusta Winkley. Interred at Teddington Cemetery.

YOUNG.—On Jan. 24, 1930, Annie (*née* Woodfield), widow of Fred Young, aged 68.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

RECKITT.—In loving memory of Charles Edward Reckitt, Surgeon, R.N., elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. D. T. Reckitt, of Pleasure Ditton (and brother of Major J. Thorpe Reckitt, M.C., R.E., K.C., barrister-at-law), who died at Haslar Hospital, Jan. 20, 1917.

BAROCCHI.—In remembrance of my darling Sister, Cecil Rasorevres Baroccni, who died Jan. 27, 1929. —Flo.

BARTON, J.—To the dear memory of my beloved husband and a devoted father, who died at 3, Sussex-square, Brighton, Jan. 28, 1923.—Annie.

CARTWRIGHT.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, Henry Adolphus Cartwright, who died at Hong-kong, Jan. 27, 1925. So greatly missed.

DRAY, Evelyn Muriel.—In ever-loving memory of the most dearly loved and only child of Fred. and Allie Dray, who passed into the Great Beyond, Jan. 27, 1926.

"Our hearts lie buried with you."

Our thoughts go onward with you."

EDWARDS.—In loving memory of Mary, the beloved wife of Alfred Edwards. Forty-six years' companionship. Died suddenly, Jan. 27, 1927. Deeply mourned.

FOSTER.—In ever-loving remembrance of Mary Janetta Foster, who passed away Jan. 26, 1921.

Never forgotten.

GILLESPIE.—In ever loving memory of John Gillespie, who died Jan. 27, 1928. Never forgotten by family.

MITTON.—In perfect memory of our lovely little sunny-haired boy, Horace Hutchinson Mitton, who died Jan. 26, 1919, aged two years.

"Time cannot heal so great a sorrow."

MOWLL.—In ever loving memory of Edward Worsfold Mowll, who passed away at Whitfield, near Dover, on Jan. 28, 1906; and of his wife, Mary Mowll, who passed away at "Anisby," Dover, on Nov. 13, 1909.

NAYLOR.—In loving memory of our dear son, Commander C. G. (Kit) Naylor, M.V.O., Royal Navy, who died suddenly on Jan. 27, 1924, and is always mourned.

PRYSE-RICE.—To the beloved memory of Carine Evelyn Nest Pryse-Rice, killed in the Welsh railway accident, Jan. 26, 1921, aged 24.

"Oh! dear, brave heart, God bless thee,
Whereso'er in His wide universe thou art to-day."

RICH.—Mary, dearly beloved wife of Evelyn Rich.

RUNDALL.—In fellowship with my wise and gentle Mother, Rosa Rundall, who gave her sons in the War, and went home to them Jan. 25, 1924.

"Her-seemed she scarce had been a day
One of God's choristers,
The wonder was not yet quite gone
From that still look of hers."

Rossetti.

TAYLOR.—In everlasting love and cherished memory of my darling husband, George Augustus Banks Taylor, Jan. 27, 1922.

TURBERVILL.—In very dear memory of Ethel Lucie, dearly loved wife of Charles Grenville Turbervill, died Jan. 26, 1929.

WALTZ.—In dear memory of Ada Waltz, loving and beloved, who passed on Jan. 27, 1922.

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PERSONAL

W.—Is there nothing I can do? You know I am always ready to help you.—K. B.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, £1 per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, a BLACK FELT HAT, with black felt roses and small diamond bow, either outside Drury Lane Theatre, or 27, Ovington-square, on January 15th.—Apply Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger, 37, Ovington-square, S.W.3.

BEAUTIFUL UNFURNISHED FLAT, cheap; sunny, quiet, and airy, looking due South across Hyde Park. Tenant of third-floor flat (consisting of 4 rooms, bath, arranged to leave London on Feb. 5, offers 15-year Lease as real bargain; two big reception rooms (sitting room 30 x 16 and third bed-room); servant's room; kitchen, bath, box-room, two w.c.s; thoroughly modern; hot water and central heating, both from hall porter; parquet; wash-basins; service-plugs, lift, service phone, &c. Landlord's rent only £700, yet the house and flat fitments cost £100.—Write Box F.997, The Times, E.C.4.

THE LECTURES on CURRENT EVENTS, by C. E. Theodosius, M.A., will be RESUMED at the Basil-street Hotel, on Thursday, January 30th, at 11.30 a.m. Admission 5s. a lecture, or 25s. for the course of six.

"MY BOY IS ENTIRELY CONTENTED with his lot and is enjoying life in South Africa to the full."—From the father of a settler training in South Africa under the scheme of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

HALF-PRICE HOUSE (for speedy sale), best district of CROYDON; full-size tennis lawn; three reception, eight bed rooms; conservatory, garage; fruit and flower garden 1½ acres.—Box D.976, The Times, E.C.4.

HOTEL REINA CRISTINA, Algeciras, Spain.—Mr. and Mrs. THOMSON beg to THANK all THOSE who have kindly written EXPRESSING SYMPATHY in the terrible calamity of the destruction of the Hotel, as at present it is impossible to reply personally to the great number of letters and telegrams received from all parts.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—For SALE, a five-seat BOX.—Write Box V.1802, The Times, E.C.4.

IT is proposed to erect a STAINED GLASS WINDOW in Spinby Catholic Church to the memory of the late Colonel George Beaumont Walker. Friends wishing to contribute may send to the Hon. Treasurer, the Manager, Lloyd's Bank, Spilsby.

HAMPSTEAD.—WANTED, MODERN HOUSE; garage; quiet road; about £2,000. No agents.—Write 53, Minster-road, N.W.2.

OSTEOPATHY and what it does. Booklet sent free on application.—Write Box 7474, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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UNSALARIED POST of TRUST WANTED by bachelor, 41, private means; public school, university, D.S.O., military experience; financial or literary preferred; highest references given, expected.—Write Box F.893, The Times, E.C.4.

COTTAGE by the SEA WANTED; garden; stabling; garage. Advertiser would purchase or rent (furnished or unfurnished).—Write, full particulars, please, to Box Y.892, The Times, E.C.4.

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DOT.—You will remember the 30th, and I shall not forget.—T. M.

WANTED, for August, a small FURNISHED HOUSE or COTTAGE or sea, in DORSET or DEVON.—Write Box M.1082, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-EDUCATED, fully trained Girl seeks temporary SECRETARIAL POST; drives car.—Write Box Y.886, The Times, E.C.4.

1746-1930.—LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL.—The Governors gratefully acknowledge with GRATEFUL KNOWLEDGE receipt of the following donations: £25 from the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, and £5 5s. from Major Marjoribanks, of Cheltenham. Police Court. Further funds are earnestly pleaded for in order to relieve the large overdraft at the banker's.—Donations should be sent to the Secretary, 283, Harrow-road, London, W.2.

BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT, after a temporary suspension of migration, is again booking boys for Australia. Australian Agent will be pro-visited with a Big Brother on arrival.—Apply Secretary, B.B.M., Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

REQUIRED by married couple, comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE, 3 bed-rooms, bath, with cooking, in Farm House (or similar), within 40 miles London. April-September.—Write Box Y.883, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG GERMAN GENTLEMAN seeks ROOM, with full board, in good quarter of London, from 7th March to 15th April, preferably in house where German is spoken. Full particulars, with price.—Brown, Germany, Stettin, Politzerstr. 9.

CALIFORNIA, Canada.—Lady, sails early February, offers ESCORT; secretarial duties. &c.—R., 26, Broad-street, Bristol.

PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN (bachelor) wishes SHARE his West End FLAT with another gentleman; unfurnished.—Write Box 7502, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

A CONNOISSEUR is desirous of PURCHASING for cash a PAINTING by F. BOUCHER.—Write Box V.1908, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE.—The Ideal SPORTING ESTATE SALOP-RADNOR BORDER, with compact, low upkeep house, in marvellous situation; eight bed rooms; electric light; 2 baths; garage; stabling; 2 cottages; cheap hunting, two packs; perfect unspoilt country; 9000l. up; sheltered. 2,000 ACRES in a ring fence. Inclusive price. Fabulous investment.—Write Box Y.902, The Times, E.C.4.

GARAGE, BELGRAVE-SQUARE; three cars; three rooms, kitchen, and bath room over. Executors wish to let, 1919, aged two years.—Write Box Y.908, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, during business visit to the British Industries Fair, would be grateful of accommodation for evening meal and good family, preferably in Birmingham district, from February 27th to 28th; unable to obtain hotel reservation; away at week-end.—Write particulars to Box M.1073, The Times, E.C.4.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

DANCING.—Four lessons £1 1s.—Miss Carew, 91, Victoria-street, next A. and N. Stores. Franklin 6312.

SMALL LADY'S EVENING GOWN in exchange for one of GOOD CLOTHES.—Write Box 7503, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1, where representatives are in attendance daily to give advice and assistance in drafting advertisements for every requirement.

DOES A DIRECTOR REQUIRE a smart young business man (Public School), with Engineering experience, highest references.—Beale, Benhams, Bournemouth.

WANTED, for one month from about February 7th, FURNISHED LONDON HOUSE; three or four bed rooms; two reception; two servants' bed rooms; servants left for let preferred.—Reply Secretary, Kingston Hall, Derby.

TO be LET FURNISHED to careful tenants for one month, MAISONETTE, recently decorated, bright FLAT, S.W.7 district; three bed rooms, three sitting rooms; £7 per week. Excellent maid can remain, £1 per week.—Write Box Y.842, The Times, E.C.4.

MASSAGE and MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs.—President, Sir Robert Jones, Bt., K.B.E., C.B.—CHARTERED MASSEURS and MASSEUSES undertake Massage and Electrical Treatments, London and Provinces.—Secretary, A.C.B.M., 224, Great Portland-street, W.1. Museum 9703.

500 PERSONS WANTED in the New Year to £2 2s. annually to ST. THOMAS'S HOME, London.

DOCTOR will take an INVALID or CONVALESCENT (charming house; health resort; beautiful views; motorcar.—Write Box K.1872, The Times, E.C.4.

ALBANY, W.1.—Charming SET of CHAMBERS to be LET, Unfurnished; dining room, sitting room, two principal bed rooms, bath room, servant's room and bath room, &c. Rent £250; rates about £100. Substantial consideration for fixtures and improvements recently effected. ALSO SMALL FURNISHED SET at 10gns. a week.—Apply the Secretary, 1, 1, Albany, for appointment.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MAN and CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE (23) seeks any JOB (secretarial, courier, teaching) for few months; London preferred.—Write Box 8515, The Times, 42, Regent-street, W.1.

TRUSTEES desire to PURCHASE FREEHOLD, or LEASE of not less than 50 years, immediate possession, in neighbourhood of Belgravia or Chelsea, UNFURNISHED HOUSE of 8 bed rooms, three reception.—Write Box 824f The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MAJOR REDWAY Coaches for Promotion and Staff College.—47, Bishop's-mansions, S.W.6. Putney 7315.

IDEAL GUEST HOUSE.—Every comfort; well heated; beautifully situated; five miles London, near station. —Mrs. Wood Hall, Bushey, Herts. Elstree 0483.

AT SAVILE-ROW.—LOUNGE SUITS from 8gns., built for you by EMMS.—Appointment, Write or 'phone, EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER PLATE, &c. bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSON & DIAMOND, MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Estd. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

OVERCOATS TURNED AS NEW. Also suits and Costumes; first-class finish guaranteed.—Write Mrs. John Maclean, 97 and 99, Charing Cross-road. Regent 2305.

SEEKING SUNSHINE?—Cool silk washing frocks ready to pack; leaf green, lupin blue, rosewood, salmon pink, 29s. 6d. Send for booklet and patterns.—FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

MAPLE and Co., Ltd.—If you require FURNITURE or EFFECTS PACKED and SHIPPED ABROAD apply to MAPLE and Co., Ltd., TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, W.1., or Continental Depots, Deansgate, Manchester, Wight. Custom House formalities, and insurance, also rates for Continental and American removals.

PETER DEAN and Co., 151-5-9, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2, beat your unrequited effects to most enormous demand they have for all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's clothing; exceptionally high prices for day and evening gowns, coats, furs, shoes, lingerie, lounge suits, dress suits, overcoats, &c.; cash or offer by return for parcel; buyers attend free of charge anywhere. 'Phone Paddington 4320.

A NUMBER of Public School Men are Wanted to be coached to represent British Manufac

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

MONACO TO LONDON.

The new turbo-electric s.s. Viceroy of India, 20,000 tons, will leave Monaco March 8 (due London March 14), conveying first and second saloon passengers to London via Algiers, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Apply P. & O. House, as below, or P. & O. Agency (Colonel Cecil Fane, D.S.O., C.M.G., Manager), Avenue de Monte Carlo, Monte Carlo.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	—	Jan. 31
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
*†Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*†Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*†Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	—	Jan. 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
‡Cathay	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
‡Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Nagoya	7,000	Cooper	Jan. 31	—
Padua (cargo)	7,736	—	Feb. 14	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	—	Jan. 31
*Nagpore(cargo)	5,283	—	Jan. 31	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Rajputana	16,600	Cadis	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†DUMANA	8,427	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
†DOMALA	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
*MUNDRA	7,275	Mar. 22	Mar. 18	Mar. 29
*MASULA	7,261	Apl. 12	Apl. 8	Apl. 19

* Cargo Steamer.
† Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MASHOBRA	8,324	—	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
MANTOLA	9,066	Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
MANDALA	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MANELA	8,303	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MATIANA	9,067	—	Feb. 8	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
MALDA	9,066	Feb. 22	Mar. 5	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER				

PASSENGER OFFICE

Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Booking Office: 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:— P. & O. or B. I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

B. I. Agents:— GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

Freight Brokers:— P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N.Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY.

Regular four-weekly Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6

Apply J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A. Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	Feb. 19
NIAGARA	Mar. 5	—
TAHITI	—	Mar. 19
AORANGI	April 2	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	Liverpool.	London.	Plym'th.
BALRANALD	13,000	1 Feb.	—	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO	13,000	—	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARADINE	13,000	—	11 Apr.	12 Apr.

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	—	Jan. 30
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only), 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY	20,000	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORAMA	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE. LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Exeter	9,447	Feb. 3	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	8,421	Feb. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,308	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	8,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Harvard	7,071	Feb. 1	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Karachi	5,573	Mar. 1	Bay, East London,
Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	and Natal.

WINTER IN EGYPT.

Return tickets issued from LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES at reduced rates during the season.

LONDON: 104-8, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Gloucestershire	12,000	—	Feb. 1
Lancashire	13,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 8
Cheshire	13,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 15
Yorkshire	11,000	Feb. 21	Mar. 1

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele. Regent 8086, 8087.

N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 17
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
SUWA MARU	10,700	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 17

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Athos II. .. Feb. 7 and Feb. 21 .. D'Artagnan

MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
V. de Strasbourg Jan. 31 and Feb. 14 .. A. R. Garros

PIRAEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
Pierre Loti .. Feb. 11 and Feb. 25 .. Lamartine

EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
Lotus .. Feb. 4 and Feb. 11 .. Champollion

For passages and all particulars apply:— LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - JAN. 29
MAURETANIA .. Feb. 5 ASCANIA .. Feb. 7

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*SCYTHIA - - - FEB. 1
†LANCASTRIA .. Feb. 8 *ANDANIA .. Feb. 15
† Calls Galway.
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

ASCANIA - - - FEB. 7
*ALAUNIA .. Feb. 14 AUSONIA .. Feb. 21
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—GLASGOW—HALIFAX, N.S.

SCYTHIA - - - FEB. 1
ANDANIA .. Feb. 15 SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1

WINTER CRUISES.

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC & NORWAY, August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London: 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

WINTER HOLIDAYS IN SUMMER WEATHER.

CABIN CRUISE

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG TO THE MEDITERRANEAN

Visiting NORTH AFRICA—ITALY RIVIERA—FRANCE SPAIN—PORTUGAL

by s.s. MEGANTIC (14,878 tons).

FROM SOUTHAMPTON .. .. FEB. 8
CHERBOURG .. .. FEB. 8

19 DAYS FROM £30.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. Sat., Feb. 8
(4) Pennland .. Sat., Feb. 22
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS. LONDON TO NEW YORK.

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

London-Boulogne, £3.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. Feb. 1 | Mar. 1
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. Mar. 15 | —

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Feb. 22 | Mar. 22

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS

FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES

from PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Jan. 29	Feb. 4
"PARIS" (e)	Feb. 12	Feb. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Feb. 19	Feb. 27

(e) Express Service First and Second class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class), MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Jan. 27
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. Feb. 24

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

ALGERIA and TUNISIA The quickest and best route to is overland via Marseilles. LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS. FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

(HAPAG).

Accelerated Service to NEW YORK commencing with the S.S. HAMBURG leaving

SOUTHAMPTON FEB. 15th

Excellent accommodation in all Classes.

Regular weekly sailings will be maintained by the fast luxury steamers S.S.'s "ALBERT BALLIN," "NEW YORK," "DEUTSCHLAND," famed for their steadiness, cuisine, and comfort.

4 MEDITERRANEAN PLEASURE CRUISES.

By Cruising S.S. "OCEANA."

Next Cruise leaves GENOA, Feb. 19th.

Visiting Naples, Sicily, Greece, Rhodes, Palestine, Egypt, the Adriatic and Venice.

Duration, 24 days. Fares from £36 15s.

Special Programmes on application.

Wm. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*†ELYSIA .. Feb. 4 | *†CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27
§‡TUSCANIA .. Feb. 11 | *CASTALIA .. Mar. 12

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
§ Leaves Marseilles Feb. 17.

Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.

From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11. MARSEILLES, Feb. 17.

Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

SCYTHIA .. Feb. 1 | ANDANIA .. Feb. 15
CALIFORNIA .. Feb. 7 | CAMERONIA .. Feb. 21

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNITED STATES LINES, AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES to NEW YORK.

Frequent Sailings. Unrivalled Service.

RETURN FARES from £38.

Apply your Steamship Agent or 14, Regent-street, London, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

WINTER CRUISES TO JAMAICA.

The land of glorious sunshine.

Regular fortnightly service from London by steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.

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Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,930	Jan. 31	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—

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ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 13
ORCOMA	11,580	Feb. 27
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METAGAMA .. Feb. 20
MELITA .. Mar. 8
MONTROSE .. Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown) .. Mar. 22

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

EMPRESS OF FRANCE (B.G.) (to New York) Jan. 29
MONTCALM (B.G.) .. Jan. 31
MELITA (B.G.) .. Feb. 7
MONTROSE (B.G.) .. Feb. 14
(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to New York) .. Jan. 30
MONTCALM .. Feb. 1 | MELITA .. Feb. 8

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver) .. Feb. 15
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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)

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*CARNARVON CASTLE	—	Jan. 31
‡LLANDOVERY CASTLE	Feb. 6	—
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	Feb. 7

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S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER" .. Feb. 15
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" .. Mar. 8

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S.S. "COMMEWYNE" .. Feb. 15
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" .. Mar. 8
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU" .. Mar. 29

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CLAN MACPHEE	—	Feb. 13	Feb. 19

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CLAN MACKAY	—	—	Jan. 30

MANGALORE, TELLICHERRY, CALICUT, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, TUTICORIN, AND CHITTAGONG.

	G'gow.	B'head.	L'don.	H'burg.	A'werp.
HALIZONES	Feb. 4	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 28

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40/50 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE Phantom II. Chassis, fitted with THRUPP and MABERLY ENCLOSED LIMOUSINE body, cellulosed black, fine lined white, upholstered in best West of England cloth; two extra seats. Immediate delivery.

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YOU should consult us if you are in need of excellent second-hand ROLLS-ROYCE cars. We have for sale both 40/50 h.p. "NEW PHANTOM" models and the 20 h.p. with different types of "THRUPP and MABERLY" coachwork.

THRUPP & MABERLY, LTD., DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, BERKELEY-STREET, W.1. Part Exchanges. Deferred Payments. Grosvenor 3401. Established 1760.

TWO brand New late 1929 Phantom I. ROLLS-ROYCE Chassis. One fitted with four-door Saloon body by Hooper, accept very low price of £1,975. Second fitted with Saloon with division, two occasional seats, by Victor Broom. Can be painted and trimmed to choice. Delivery two weeks. £2,100.—VICTOR BROOM, Ltd., Coachbuilders, Rochester-road, N.W.1.

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SECOND-HAND ROLLS-ROYCE CARS.

Owing to many of our clients having purchased "Phantom II." chassis and to our having taken their cars in part payment, we are in the position of being able to offer these cars at

VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

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1929 40/50 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE Barker Sedanca de Ville; painted blue and beige; interior upholstered in fawn cloth; two facing-forward extra seats; Barker Headlamp Dippers; wheel discs, buffers; two spare wheels; Triplex glass, &c., &c. .. £2,250

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ROLLS-ROYCE 20 h.p. "Windover" Drophead Coupé .. £850
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WINDOVERS, LTD., 475/477, OXFORD-STREET, W.1. (Near Marble Arch.) Telephone, Mayfair 7043.

CHRYSLER 1928 "72" model two-seater Roadster; windscreen "Triplex glass"; privately owned; excellent condition; £175 cash; any trial.—Phone Gerrard 5534.

FOR SALE, 1923 six-cylinder NAPIER 40/50 Cabriolet, good condition, little used; coachwork excellent.—Apply for appointment to view S. G. BROWN, Ltd., North Acton, W.3. Mark envelope "Napier."

HUMBER SNIPE Saloon, 1930; immediate delivery; £535; deferred terms and exchanges.—THE LONDON and PARISIAN MOTOR CO., LTD., 87, Davies-street, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 4224-5.

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WANTED, a DAIMLER Enclosed Drive Landaulette, T.S. 30, or 35/120.—Golly's Garage, Ltd., 111A, Earl's Court-road, S.W.5.

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OWNER-DRIVE, NEW STYLE.—Drive yourself in a 1930 Buick or Buick-built Marquette Saloon or Roadster. Drive as long as you like and pay only for the distance driven.

Rates: Marquette from 8d. a mile, Buick from 10d. a mile, including petrol and oil, with or without chauffeur.

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EXECUTORS, Collectors, and others having RARE GOLD and SILVER COINS for DISPOSAL are respectfully invited to COMMUNICATE with SPINK and SON, Ltd. (Numismatic Dept.), 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1, who have dealt in the finest coins of all countries for over a century. The very best prices guaranteed, whether for a few coins or for a large collection.

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FOR SALE.—Bound volumes of HANSARD'S REPORTS, 1906 to 1922; good condition; no reasonable offer refused.—Rutherford and Co., Solicitors, 48, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY JOURNAL, complete set bound volumes, 1869 to 1929; perfect condition; offer wanted.—Write Box 722, Dorland, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1.

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SALE OF FURNITURE AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

PROPERTIES removed from numerous West End Residences, comprising Lounge chairs from 35s., settees from 6gns., dining tables, mahogany sideboards, writing tables, leather tops, large quantity of old English chests of drawers from £5 5s., tallboy chests, gent.'s wardrobes, dressing tables, quantity of old oak including trestle tables from 8gns.; Elizabethan buffet; set of chairs. French cabinet, mirrors, china and glass, leather screens, triple mirrors, from £2 10s. Seen daily from 9 to 6 (Saturdays close at 1). Good second-hand and old furniture purchased or taken in exchange.

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CADOGAN FURNITURE GALLERIES, LTD., 162, Sloane-street, S.W.1 (near Sloane-square).

£30,000 FURNITURE SALE.

High-grade stock of FURNITURE made for a large Hotel abroad, now released for disposal owing to breach of contract through non-delivery. All goods soundly constructed of highly seasoned timbers, to withstand hot climate; lifetime opportunity to purchase good furniture half actual cost.

Included also are Goods removed of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Balfour, K.G., P.C., from 4, Carlton-gardens, S.W.

300 LUXURIOUS Lounge EASY CHAIRS and SETTEES in variety of coverings from 25s.; 150 real hide easy chairs, with loose cushions, £3 17s. 6d.; settees to match, £6 15s.; three only beautifully sprung CHESTERFIELD SUITES covered in French brocade, 12gns., worth 25gns.

175 BED-ROOM SUITES in Oak, Mahogany, Figured Walnut, including bed and spring, from £5 10s. to 95gns.; five only complete DINING ROOMS, including sideboards, dining table and chairs with leather seats, 10gns.

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IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED.

All goods STORED and PACKED FREE for Country.

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Hours 9-9 daily. Five minutes Clapham Common and Clapham Junction Stations. Waterloo and Victoria electric trains eight minutes. Omnibuses and Trams from all parts. Battersea 5932-3.

FURNITURE.—IMPORTANT PRIVATE SALE of new and second-hand. By order of the Trustees and others is now being sold at one-third original cost, removed from GROSVENOR-GARDENS, S.W., and YEOVIL, SOMERSET; also a consignment of New Furniture, manufactured for the OVERSEAS CLUB, NEW ZEALAND. Among these goods are several very well-made bed room, dining and drawing room suites. Every item for furnishing equal to new. Below a few items: 45 bed-room suites, comprising wardrobes, dressing chests, cupboard stand, one chair, bed and spring, the lot £6 15s.; 20 double-sized ditto in waxed oak, mahogany, walnut, Queen Anne and other periods, from 11gns. to 150gns.; 175 lounge chairs, beautifully sprung in art linen, from 25s. to 10gns.; Chesterfields to match; 130 real hide club chairs, fully sprung, fitted with leather cushions, £4 15s. each, cost double; a few settees to match; 750 leather-seat dining-room chairs from 10s. 6d. each (as new); 25 gentlemen's fitted wardrobes from £4 10s.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the contents of a well-known Financier's West End Flat, only recently furnished, comprising finest quality hand-made burr walnut bed-room suite, also ditto French grey walnut bed-room suite, complete dining and drawing rooms sets, servants' furniture, &c.; accept 175 gns. the lot, or can be sold separately; originally cost £400.

All goods bought can remain stored free and packed for country. On view 9-7.30.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD., Furniture Depositories (Patronized by the Crown Agents for the Colonies), 114-118, KENTISH TOWN-ROAD, N.W.1. 10min. Oxford and Piccadilly-circuses, and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. North 0758.

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REMOVAL SALE OF PIANOS.

HAVING acquired the lease of 28, South Molton-street, W.1 (Bond-street Station), we are offering, prior to removal, our entire stock of slightly used models by Bechstein, Steinway, Blüthner, Broadwood, Chappell, Weber, &c., at UNIQUE BARGAIN PRICES for cash or on deferred payments, 10 years' guarantee with every instrument.—M. ARNOLD, Ltd., 1, GOLDEN-SQUARE, Piccadilly-circus, W.1. (Gerr. 0642.)

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 303, High Holborn, W.C.1. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends or cash by return. Holborn 7127. Est. 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

100,000 STEEL FENCING STANDARDS for SALE; Army huts, also wire.—Apply Army Surplus Depot, Yeovil, Somerset.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ROYAL UNITED KINGDOM BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION will be held at Aldine House, 13, Bedford-street, Strand, London, W.C.2, on TUESDAY, 11th February, 1930, at 3.15 p.m., to receive the report and accounts of the Committee for the year 1929, and to elect members of the committee and Auditors.

25th January, 1930. H. P. HUSSEY, Secretary.

PATENTS and DESIGNS ACTS, 1907 to 1928.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES PAIN and SONS, Limited, of 9, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3, and ARTHUR WISHART MILHOLLAND, of 6, The Downs, Wimbledon, London, S.W.20, seek LEAVE to AMEND the SPECIFICATION of LETTERS PATENT No. 315,025 granted to them for an invention entitled, "A New or improved Pyrotechnic Device."

Particulars of the proposed amendment were set forth in No. 2140 of the Illustrated Official Journal (Patents), published on the 22nd January, 1930.

Any person, or persons, may give Notice of Opposition to the amendment by leaving Patents Form No. 19 at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, within one calendar month from the date of publication of the said Journal.

W. S. JARRATT, Comptroller-General.

TONGUE and BIRKBECK, Chartered Patent Agents, 329, High Holborn, W.C.1, Agents for the Applicants.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND.

UNION OF BENEFICES MEASURE, 1923.

Notice is hereby given that a COMMISSION has been appointed by the Bishop of London to inquire and report to him upon the desirability of the UNION of the BENEFICES of Shoreditch, Saint Michael; Shoreditch, St. James, Curtain-road; and Shoreditch, Saint Agatha; or of any two of the said three benefices; all in the County of Middlesex and in the Diocese of London, and upon all matters affecting such union or connected therewith and the terms thereof.

The Commission will hold a local inquiry, and their public sitting for that purpose will be at Saint James' Parish Room, Curtain-road, E.C.2, on Wednesday, 19th February, 1930, at 7.30 p.m., at which all persons desirous of offering any evidence or making any representation in relation to the union or being otherwise interested in the matter are invited to attend.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1930.

L. GEORGE DIBDIN, Chairman of Bishop's Commission.

1, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

CHARITY COMMISSION NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the Charity called the FRANCIS HOME for GENTLEWOMEN, and in the Matter of "The Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1925."

Notice is hereby given that an ORDER has been made by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales ESTABLISHING a SCHEME for the REGULATION of the above-mentioned CHARITY.

Copies of the Order and Scheme may be inspected during a period of one calendar month from the first publication of this notice at the Office of the Commissioners, Ryder-street, St. James's, S.W.1, where copies may be purchased at the price of 1s. 8d. each.

H. D. S. LEAKE, Secretary.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

3 lines 7s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. per line after

LATEST Models by Parisian Dressmaker; also own materials; high-class; moderate; end of season's outsize models for disposal.—Louise Mantica, first floor, 40, Queen's-road, W.2. Park 4362.

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Full particulars of Messrs. WHITE, DRUCE, and BROWN, 6, Hanover-square, W.1.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available SHOPS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE-ROAD. — THREE large ROOMS; moderate rent.—Write Box M.1058, The Times, E.C.4.

CANNON-STREET.—LARGE SINGLE OFFICE, Ground Floor; private entrance. Short Lease, £175 yearly, offer.—Write Box 7499, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CONDUIT-STREET. — Magnificent SHOP PREMISES, well lighted, in beautiful order, with basement; frontage about 15ft., depth 95ft.; well-equipped offices, fitting and show rooms; damp-proof cellars; radiators; constant hot water. Rent £800 per annum. Lease 18 years. Premium. Price and full particulars from CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1. Telephone, Grosvenor 1267. Telegrams, Audconsian, London.

EXETER.—FOR SALE, in main street, opposite Multiple Shops, PREMISES with 41ft. frontage, 168ft. depth.—CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, Queen-street, Exeter.

HASLEMERE.—Beautifully situated in this favoured district, 800ft. above sea, on main South road to Chichester and Bognor; bus station, several golf links near; newly built HOTEL or BOARDING HOUSE; four sitting rooms, dining room 36ft. long, 13 bed, two bath rooms; running water and central heating throughout, electric light; garage for five cars. For SALE.—Write Box G.46, The Times, E.C.4.

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SOUTH LONDON.—IMPOSING MODERN PROPERTY occupying a prominent and central position, readily accessible from all parts of the metropolis, affording splendid ground-floor showroom space with well-lighted offices and factory accommodation on the upper floors; floor area 12,000 sq. ft. For DISPOSAL with VACANT POSSESSION.—Full particulars from FIELD and SONS, 54, Borough High-street, London Bridge, S.E.1. Hop 1375-6.

£280 INCLUSIVE.

ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.—A SUITE of FOUR OFFICES or SHOWROOMS to be LET at this low rent.—Agents, OSBORN and MERCER, 28b, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 4304.

THROGMORTON-STREET, E.C. (centre of).—Valuable LEASE for SALE; five rooms, second floor (lift).—Write Box F.980, The Times, E.C.4.

TO SOLICITORS and ACCOUNTANTS.—Beautiful SUITE of OFFICES to be LET on the first-floor, Lincoln's Inn-fields; charming position overlooking the gardens; area upwards of 2,000 square feet.—Apply COCKETT and HENDERSON, 110, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

TO be LET on LEASE or for SALE, small modern County Council WORKSHOPS or WAREHOUSE; about 3,500ft. on two floors, with suite of offices, ample lavatory accommodation, and heating; perfect condition; also ½ acre Land at Walthamstow, £.17. Rent £225 per annum.—Apply G. A., Co., 18-22, Euston-buildings, N.W.1.

24, HOLBORN (opp. Gamage's).—TWO nicely FURNISHED OFFICES.

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GREAT PORTLAND-STREET (adjacent to).—Well-built FACTORY comprising some 20,000 sq. ft., with open and covered yards for loading. Long LEASE at low ground-rent for DISPOSAL. Might be let. Vacant possession on completion. Full particulars of the Agents, WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 6, Hanover-square, W.1.

TO BE LET ON LEASE (within 25 minutes of London).

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OVER 100 FIRMS ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

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MODERN ONE-FLOOR FACTORY PREMISES in London district; floor space of 40,000 super. feet; smaller factory considered if sufficient room for expansion; lease preferred, but might purchase; all public services essential.

Particulars to "Y.B." care of CHARLES BARKER and SONS, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

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FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS of £89 5s. per annum on Shops and Houses, Upper Holloway. Reversions 44 years. Separately or in one lot. AUCTION.—Particulars of SAUNDERS and SON, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Kensington 4148-9.

FREEHOLD GROUND RENT of £535, secured on magnificent BLOCK of pre-War SHOP PROPERTY, multiple companies occupy five shops. Price 19½ years purchase or offer.—HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

HAYWARDS HEATH, best situated town in new electrification scheme of Southern Railway.—FREEHOLD BUILDING ESTATE, actually producing £2,600 per annum in rents and having 2,300ft. remaining frontage ready for immediate development. The whole for Sale (or would divide).—Write Owner, Box Y.890, The Times, E.C.4.

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THE CROWN LEASE of a beautiful and distinguished HOUSE in an unrivalled situation, including garage premises.

TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

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TO INVESTORS seeking a security with absolute stability of capital and income. A MODERN SHOP PROPERTY unit recently erected on the site of old-established premises in a position long favoured by multiple companies and let to an excellent tenant with a flourishing business. PRICE £6,250, showing over 7 per cent.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

UPPER NORWOOD.—To small investors.—A capital BLOCK of FIVE HOUSES, one Freehold, the others having leases of about 38 years, at £5 per annum ground-rent each. Let weekly and producing £172. Approximately £136 net. Price £1,050 the lot.—Apply ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station, N.W.6, and at 200, Finchley-road and Golders Green.

£5,000 PER ANNUM NET INCOME.—BLOCK of SERVICE FLATS, MAYFAIR, for SALE practically freehold. All flats let on long leases to substantial tenants.—Principals or their Solicitors write Box V.1750, The Times, E.C.4.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FACTORY SITES.—FREEHOLD LAND for SALE close CHISWICK, W., with frontages on Great WEST ROAD and long depths.—For particulars, plan, and price, apply C. J. Watson, 27, Mervyn-road, Ealing, W.13.

TO BUILDERS.—PLOT of high level BUILDING LAND for 10 or 12 semi-detached houses; one of the best positions in North London.—Write Box Y.879, The Times, E.C.4.

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£4 1s. 6d.—British Officers of the Department of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Baghdad.
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£3 3s. each.—Mrs. Cummings; Mrs. M. Baldwin Woodcock; Asser Court Guild; Bo'ness Co-operative Society, Ltd.
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£3 each.—Mrs. C. Brodie; Mrs. S. H. McEwen, in memory of Andrew McEwen.
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£1 12s.—Staff at G. W. Railway Engineering Dept., Carmarthen.
£1 10s. each.—Mrs. G. H. Mears; Matron and Nurses of Christchurch Trained Nurses' Club; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pearce; Anon.
£1 4s. 9d.—Collection at Purley Congregational Junior Church, per F. Vernon Workman.
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CONTINENTAL EDUCATION

VACANCY, 1st March, for ENGL

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

LIKELY HORSES

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The weights for the Lincolnshire Handicap, to be run at Lincoln on March 26, which were published in these columns on Friday morning, seem to me to have been admirably compiled. It is impossible after a careful examination of them to say definitely that any one of the entries on known form has been given an outstanding chance, although there may be a few who, on some form, seem to have been rather kindly treated. Yet when other form is taken it is seen that they too are no more than fairly treated.

It was always certain that Palais Royal II. would have top weight, and if he were trained for the race, which is very unlikely, he would have quite a good winning chance even with 9st. 4lb., for after all he is just as well handicapped as Vatout, Slipper, Kings Oven, and others of the top weights. Palais Royal II. and Vatout handicapped themselves on their Cambridgeshire running last autumn. Slipper also ran in that race, in which he was set to give Vatout 3lb. He is now set to receive 3lb. from his stable companion. Each, I believe, in the Cambridgeshire was backed for a similar stake by those people who should have known most about them, so that it is reasonable to assume that the two horses are about equal at a difference of 3lb. in favour of Slipper. As in this race Slipper is set to receive 3lb. from the other, it may well be that Slipper has got a few pounds less than his trainer and owner anticipated. He has certainly been given 2lb. or 3lb. less than I should have given him. Kings Oven is most accurately handicapped. He ran so well last year and was so consistent that he is an easy horse to place in a handicap of this kind. Caballero, with 7st. 12lb., is not hardly treated. Indeed, he might have been given 2lb. more and still have been fairly treated. I do not pretend to be able to handicap Leonidas II., St. Nicholas II., or Arbaletrier. On what little form he showed in this country last year Pachalik is fairly weighted.

Le Phare might have been given a pound or two more, but on his ordinary form he is certainly not thrown into the race. I cannot handicap O'Curry, but as a horse approaching classic form in his second season he might have too little weight. His breeding on his dam's side, however, does not appeal to me, and it is seldom that a horse of his ability, having once lost his form, returns to it. Elton having surprised every one except his jockey by winning this race last spring, failed to win another race. He and Yeomanstown are fairly handicapped together. Through Palais Royal II., Stalactite has some 7lb. too little. It is rather difficult to say how good Stalactite may be, but if she has wintered well and is trained for this race she would have to be one of those left for final consideration. Orbindos is surely a thing of the past so far as such a race as this is concerned.

CHANCE OF GUARDS' PARADE

On their Kempton Park form Kings Oven is 17lb. better than Yosemite, so that Yosemite appears to have a few pounds too much here. I remember Yeomanstown running well without winning several times last autumn. He is no better than fairly handicapped, but it is to be noted that he comes from a stable which makes a habit of getting its horses ready at the beginning of the season, and fitness at Lincoln is worth many pounds. He is a horse that, for the moment, should not be forgotten. Guards' Parade probably never recovered from his three-year-old career. His best form of last year was in the Royal Hunt Cup, in which he gave Caballero 3lb. and was beaten by him by only a head. Caballero has now to give him 4lb., so that on the Ascot running Guards' Parade is very much better in here than Caballero, and as, in my opinion, Caballero is very fairly treated, I must admit that Guards' Parade has at the weights been given a great chance. He is a horse that I have never liked and a horse that has since he was a two-year-old done little but disappoint. For that reason I do not like to have to consider him as a possible winner of this race, but at the weights he must be dealt with, if he runs, among those from whom a final selection will have to be made. I do not like having to select such horses. Beachcomber has been nicely dropped in the handicap on his best form. It should be remembered that he was favourite for the Royal Hunt Cup when he was much worse handicapped than he is here and he comes from a stable which does not make mistakes. Still, he did not win a race last year, so that he can probably be left alone. Garnock, Grandisson, and John Silver all seem fairly handicapped, but there should be others in the race capable of beating them.

Square Rock is well handicapped with Caballero on their Lingfield form. Square Rock later ran a good race against Tag End at Epsom. Later in the season he was not so good, but if he were to reproduce his spring form of last year he would have a very good chance indeed. L'Odeon, the French-bred horse, now trained by Rintoul and owned by Mr. A. Falcon, who also owns that good sire Tremola, is one of the most interesting of the entries, for he has been what may be called a street-corner tip for this race for a long time. L'Odeon has run in this country only three times, and the only form on which I would handicap him would be his running in the Visitors' Handicap at Newmarket last October, when he was placed fourth after the winner, Great Scot, had been disqualified. I think he ought to have won, and assume for purposes of argument that he did win, which means, allowing for improvement in the younger horse, that he is some 7lb. in front of Great Scot. Now in August at Goodwood Great Scot was a stone behind Caballero. At that time, according to weight for age he should have been 10lb. behind. Since that time, therefore, he should have improved by 10lb., but the scale of weight for age also contends that Caballero should have improved by 4lb., which all means that Great Scot would be in this race with 7st. 4lb., which suggests that L'Odeon should have been given 7st. 11lb., and he has actually been given 7st. 7lb. Assuming, then, that L'Odeon should have won at Newmarket—and that is a big assumption—he is even then not thrown into the race, although he is rather nicely handicapped, and at that he can be safely left, for if he is expected to win no secret will be made of the expectation.

CORDUROY

The Mohawk and Six Wheeler have quite enough weight, while such horses as War Mist, Fenimore Cooper, and Swift Marten do not interest me in connexion with such a race as this. Navigator would surely do better over a shorter distance, while Silex Major was nowhere near so good a four-year-old as he had been a three-year-old. Corduroy, on the other hand, is a very interesting entry, and, in my opinion, very well handicapped. When apparently not fancied at all he finished close up to the placed horses in the Royal Hunt Cup. On that running, if allowances are made for the riders and the improvement which should have been made by the younger horse, Corduroy seems to me to have some six or seven pounds in hand in the Lincolnshire of Caballero, their weights being 7st. 12lb. and 7st. 3lb. He is also better handicapped than Yosemite on direct running, while through Flittermere he is better in than Copacabana, who at first with 6st. 2lb. seemed to me rather lightly let in. On Leicester form, on the other hand, Corduroy is no better handicapped than Capture Him, who is, however, now an aged horse, and not in the least likely to be improving. On some form San Marino is well in, but he has been for a long time a most uncertain animal, and if he were to win most people would be entitled to lose. Portraitist is another of the very light weights who may later have to be considered, but horses down at the bottom of this handicap seldom, if ever, win.

There is no need for me to make a selection now, but the best handicapped horses seem to me to be Slipper, Stalactite, Guards' Parade, Square Rock, Capture Him, and L'Odeon. If Vatout were to be preferred by the stable to Slipper the inference would be clear. Of these horses mentioned I am at the moment inclined to leave out Guards' Parade, for he has never done anything worthy of his early promise and because I do not see any reason why he should now as a five-year-old fulfil that early promise. I am inclined to leave out Stalactite because that form at Newmarket against Palais Royal II. may be entirely misleading. Capture Him is, I think, getting too old for such a race, but he is a very fine-looking old horse and may be one of those who is improving with age. Certainly he stayed better last year than he had ever done before. Still, I am inclined to leave him out. I must for the time being leave L'Odeon in, and I shall also retain Square Rock, whose spring form a year ago gives him a good chance at the weights. I expect that my final selection, if all goes well with them, will therefore be made from Vatout or Slipper, L'Odeon, and Square Rock.

I shall deal with the Grand National weights on another occasion.

KEMPTON PARK MEETING

The Kempton Park January Meeting was concluded on Saturday afternoon in fine weather. The best performance of the afternoon was that of Gib in the Cranford Steeplechase. It is only a year ago since he unexpectedly beat Beggar's End in a steeplechase at Lingfield by a head. Beggar's End was then giving him very nearly 2st. Since then, including his success on Saturday, Gib has won seven races over fences in succession. He is now at the top of the handicap and, with the exception of Easter Hero, is probably about the best three-mile steeplechaser in the country. He was in front on Saturday after going a mile and a half, and after that was always winning. He finally finished two lengths in front of Peggie's Pride, but he won more easily than that distance may suggest. His win was deservedly received with applause.

So far as I know McGonigal had his first ride over hurdles on Friday, when he was successful on Sir Crispen. His second ride was on Saturday, when he rode Abdul in the Brentford Hurdle, and again he was on the winner, Abdul starting favourite and winning comfortably by two lengths. Abdul is trained by F. Wootton for his brother Mr. S. Wootton, and this was the fourth winner in two days saddled by this able trainer. Nicklette and Magic Moon were joint favourites for the Novices' Steeplechase. Nicklette fell early in the race, but Magic Moon won after a good finish with Decollete by a neck, with Sir Dennis a poor third. Magic Moon is at last showing himself to be as good as was always believed by his connexions. There was a sequel to the success of Big Black Boy in the Staines Long-Distance Hurdle, the Stewards deciding after the race to hold an inquiry into his running as compared with his running in the Stayers' Hurdle at the last meeting at Lingfield Park on January 15. Royal Tango was second in this race on Saturday and the well-backed favourite Sobrino third.

Puttaoata, trained by F. Wootton, was always a good favourite for the Egham Selling Hurdle, but he was never going well, and was out of the race with a winner's chance a long way from the finish, in the end not even being placed behind Merry Poacher, who won by two lengths from Tetripit, with Arch Court third. The winner, who was rather a disappointing animal on the Flat, won rather easily and in similar company should win again. Captain Sassoon took the ride on his own horse Ballystockart in the Fulwell Selling Steeplechase, for which he started a good favourite. He did not run badly, but could do no better than finish second, beaten quite easily by Endwell, who had run very indifferently in a similar class of event over two and a half miles on the previous afternoon. After the race the Stewards inquired into the running of Endwell as compared with his running on the previous day and accepted the explanation.

NOTTINGHAM PROSPECTS

NEWARK SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Newtown Wonder ran well last week against Magic Bard, with Saturday's winner, Endwell, unplaced, and on that form has a fair chance, as has Jargoon. Gavin is another who, if started, would have a good chance on his running against Martyr at Leicester, but the best selection appears to be GROUND SCOUT, who will be running over a course on which he has before shown good form. If he is ridden by Kelly, who takes the allowance, he would have a good chance with his weight on his best recent form.

TRENT SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Bantling ran badly in a similar event at Newbury, and on that form he has no chance here. Checktaker won last time out in similar company and accordingly has a chance, as, on their best form, have Byron and Zero. TARSUS won easily at Manchester and has won since. He seems to me to be rather above selling plates, and if he is started would be my selection. In his absence the winner might be CHECKTAKER.

MANSFIELD STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Grakle has not won for a long time, but on his best form would beat the opposition here. Transit nearly always runs out, but Glangesia has a chance on his last form. Toycup stays well and is consistent. Delarue won at Cheltenham, but the distance was then four miles, and that form may be misleading. Sans Blague is now very low in the handicap and has a chance on his best form. The winner may be SANS BLAGUE.

HARRINGTON HURDLE (2m.).—Syrian has won his last three races over hurdles, and even with top weight has a good chance in this company. Forbra is fairly handicapped and is improving. Gourd is trained in the same stables as Syrian. Sanstrome ran well last week and is not without a chance. FORBRA may win.

WOLLATON STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Martyr seems to have rather too much weight to carry. Pamperer ran quite well in a similar event at Newbury, and on their previous form at Birmingham at the weights has a better chance than Martyr. Neither, however, may beat SCORPION, who showed much promise when second in the steeplechase at Derby won by Privik's Pride.

ANNESLEY HURDLE (2m.).—Stranathro, on their running at Manchester, has a better chance than Appledore, but the latter on his last running has made considerable improvement since then, and of the two I prefer the chance of Appledore, who should again beat Sanstrone and Winter Royal. On known form APPLEDORE seems the best selection.

KEMPTON PARK RESULTS

1.30 (1.31).—The EGHAM SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE of 150 sovs; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

MERRY POACHER, b. f. by Trespasser—Merry Christmas (Mr. E. M. Crosse), 11st. 4lb. W. Parvin 1
TETRIPIT, ch c, by Tetrieus—The Miner (Mr. T. G. Blois), 11st. 7lb. ..... Mr. H. Frogley 2
ARCH COURT, b c, by Arch gift—Dormouse (Mr. C. Lee), 11st. 10lb. ..... F. Rees 3
Parthenopeus (Mr. W. G. Clarke), 11st. 5lb. F. Brown 0
Vain Glory (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst), 11st. 7lb. D. Williams 0
Pun (Mr. H. Smyth), 11st. 2lb. ..... A. Linegar 0
Gambola (Mr. H. Sidebottom), 11st. 7lb. G. Wilson 0
Littlewanted (Mrs. Walton), 11st. 5lb. ..... G. Hardy 0
Top Note (Mr. J. Pendarves), 11st. 6lb. W. Redmond 0
V.C. (Mr. A. J. Redman), 11st. 2lb. ..... A. Escott 0
Morla (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 11st. ..... W. Stott 0
Puttaoata (Mr. S. Wootton), 11st. ..... S. Ingham 0

(Winner trained by Powell, at Aldbourne)

BETTING.—6 to 4 agst Puttaoata, 5 to 1 Pun, 6 to 1 each Arch Court and Merry Poacher, 7 to 1 Morla, 10 to 1 V.C., 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. V.C. was fourth and Gambola last.

The winner was bought in for 290 guineas.

2.0 (2.0).—The FULWELL SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

ENDWELL, b g. by Young Penaeus—Castilla (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 12st. ..... Captain Weber 1
BALLYSTOCKART, b g. by Zria—Isle of the Blessed (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 12st. .. Owner 2
PRINCE REGENT, ch g. by Prince Palatine—Mandane (Mr. G. W. Pennington), aged, 12st. G. Turner 0
Court Scandal II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 12st. G. Turner 0
Priority (Mr. J. H. Potter), aged, 12st. ..... R. Thrale 0
Ardoon's Pride (Mrs. W. Muré), aged, 12st. F. Brookes 0
Reservation (Captain E. S. O'Kelly), aged, 11st. 4lb. Owner 0

(Winner trained by Hedges, at Epsom)

BETTING.—15 to 8 agst Ballystockart, 5 to 1 Court Scandal II., 11 to 2 Endwell, 6 to 1 Priority, 10 to 1 Prince Regent, 100 to 8 Ardoon's Pride, 20 to 1 agst Reservation.

Won by four lengths; a bad third. Reservation was the only other to finish.

The winner was bought in for 190 guineas.

2.30 (2.30).—The BRENTFORD HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

ABDUL, 97 s. by The Vizier—Eaton Maid (Mr. S. Wootton), 4 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... J. McGonigal 1
PARADEISOS, b g. by Feather Bed—Sunflower (Mr. J. A. Clement), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... K. Piggott 2
SLANEY, br g. by Grosvenor—Star of Slane (Sir J. McAlpine), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... Walsh 3
Polish Patriot (Mr. T. Walton), aged, 12st. H. Graves 0
Old Berkeley (Mr. W. B. Duckworth), 5 yrs, 11st. 9lb. R. Everett 0
Dream Ship (Mr. R. Escott), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... Payne 0
Sidi Gaba (Mrs. C. Evans), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. A. Escott 0
Alliteration (Mrs. C. Evans), aged, 11st. 2lb. G. Hardy 0
Miss Avarice (Captain L. Montagu), 4 yrs, 10st. R. Everett 0
Sweet Ocean (Mrs. D'Arcy Baker), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. W. Parvin 0
Spot Cash (Mr. A. C. Bostwick), aged, 10st. 5lb. Mr. G. Bostwick 0
Southford (Captain H. R. Broughton), 5 yrs, 9st. 9lb. Haley 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

BETTING.—6 to 4 agst Abdul, 4 to 1 Slaney, 11 to 2 Polish Patriot, 7 to 1 Miss Avarice, 10 to 1 each Paradeisos and Dream Ship, 100 to 8 Alliteration, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; five lengths separated second and third. Spot Cash was fourth and Sidi Gaba last.

3.0 (3.1).—The CRANFORD HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 250 sovs. Two miles and a half and 90 yards.

GIB, b or br g. by The Jabberwock—Bettyville (Mr. B. D. Davis), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... F. Rees 1
PEGGIE'S PRIDE, ch g. by Tidal Wave—Magic Maid (Mr. H. B. Brandt), aged, 10st. 7lb. T. McCarthy 2
GENERAL ADVANCE, b g. by Drinmore—Lass o' Killiecrankie (Major A. W. Huntington), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... W. Speck 3
Rathcoole (Mrs. J. Beatty), aged, 12st. 5lb. T. Leader 0
Kakushin (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), aged, 11st. 10lb. R. Everett 0
Sir Shaun (Lady Glenapp), aged, 10st. 6lb. ..W. Stott 0
The Sheriff (Mr. W. Parsonage), aged, 10st. 5lb. T. Cullinan 0
East Africa (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne), aged, 10st. R. Brown 0
Shadow (Mr. A. W. Groom), aged, 10st. ..... G. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by P. Woodland, at Cholderton)

BETTING.—6 to 5 agst Gib, 7 to 2 Kakushin, 6 to 1 Sir Shaun, 9 to 1 General Advance, 100 to 7 Rathcoole, 20 to 1 each of the others.

Won by two lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. The Sheriff was fourth and Shadow last.

3.30 (3.31).—The NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

MAGIC MOON, ch g. by Southannan—Moonflower (Lady Glenapp), aged, 12st. 2lb. W. Gurney 1
DECOLLETE, b g. by Simon Square—Corsage (Captain D. FitzGerald), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. 2
SIR DENNIS, ch g. by Denis d'Or—Noreen Rhue (Mr. J. R. Thornton), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. K. Piggott 3
Finchley Bridge (Colonel Alves), aged, 12st. 2lb. G. Hardy 0
Black Sheep (Mr. H. Beaufoy), aged, 12st. 2lb. G. Turner 0
Nicklette (Mr. B. D. Davis), aged, 12st. 2lb. F. Rees 0
British Warm (Mr. A. Edwards), aged, 12st. 2lb. G. Gorwell 0
Single Barrel (Captain J. de Wend Fenton), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..... Owner 0
Bonawe (Mrs. Huntington), 6 yrs, 12st. 2lb. R. Everett 0
Caprimart (Lady H. McCalmont), 6 yrs, 12st. 2lb. Mr. M. Barry 0
All Over (Lord Marchamley), 6 yrs, 12st. 2lb. T. Gurney 0
Lucky Charlie (Mr. M. Stephens), 6 yrs, 12st. 2lb. R. Foster 0
Ballasport (Colonel H. A. Wernher), 6 yrs, 11st. H. Spencer 0
Secretary (Mr. F. W. Wilmot), aged, 12st. 2lb. G. Chisman 0
Primrose Knight (Captain R. E. Sassoon), 7 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... J. Hogan 0
Wonderful Love (Mr. P. W. Carr), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. Beasley 0
Cabtegram (Mr. H. E. Courage), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. James 0
Mountol (Mr. E. Robson), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. T. Morgan (Winner trained by Pease, at Kineton)

BETTING.—9 to 4 each agst Nicklette and Magic Moon, 7 to 1 Bonawe, 100 to 8 Wonderful Love, 100 to 7 Secretary, 100 to 6 Sir Dennis, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a neck; a bad third. Caprimart was fourth and Lucky Charlie last.

4.0 (4.0).—The STAINES LONG DISTANCE HANDICAP HURDLE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

BIG BLACK BOY, br g. by Lorenzo—Miss Sullman (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 10st. 2lb. R. Everett 1
ROYAL TANGO, gr g. by Tangiers—Red Allie (Mr. F. T. Hales), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. W. Speck 2
SOBRINO, ch g. by Pommern—Aunt Hules (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. J. McGonigal 3
Fair Weather Jack (Mr. A. E. Berry), 6 yrs, 11st. 5lb. D. Morgan 0
Rosecomb (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), aged, 10st. 8lb. L. Butchers 0
Clash Morgan (Mr. C. W. Langlands), aged, 10st. 9lb. S. Ingham 0
Douanier (Mr. P. Harmsworth), 6 yrs, 10st. 9lb. T. Cullinan 0
Monk's Dream (Miss Williams-Bulkeley), 6 yrs, 10st. ..... Maxwell 0
Right Ho (Mr. H. B. Brandt), aged, 10st. 4lb. E. Foster 0

(Winner trained by Stevens)

BETTING.—7 to 1 agst Sobrino, 7 to 1 Fair Weather Jack, 4 to 1 Royal Tango, 7 to 1 Big Black Boy, 8 to 1 Clash Morgan, 10 to 1 Douanier, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. Clash Morgan was fourth and Monk's Dream last.

SQUASH RACKETS

WOMEN BEATEN BY MEN

The Men beat the Women on Saturday in the annual squash rackets match played at Queen's Club, West Kensington, by four matches to one. The men, although they had not anything like the strongest possible side that might be chosen, gave 5 and two hands. Well though the women have played this year with a team weakened by the absence of Miss C. Fenwicke and Miss S. Keith-Jones, they are still, and must always be, out of their class when playing against men whose entries are accepted for the Amateur Squash Rackets Championship.

There are innumerable classes in squash rackets and, if it is impossible to compare women players with the best amateur players it is equally impossible to compare the ordinary player in the Amateur Championship with the professional. With the exception of F. M. Strawson, who is, on his day, just in the championship class of amateur players, the four leading professionals could give any of the men playing yesterday 5 and two hands and win without extending themselves. Miss N. Cave no doubt felt the strain of the championship, culminating as it did with a very hard match against Miss Fenwicke following another good match with Miss S. Huntaman. In any case Miss Cave was meeting F. M. Strawson, one of the most difficult men to play in the world, for he is left-handed and plays a game entirely his own. She was playing, too, with the handicap of a slightly strained leg muscle. Miss A. Lytton-Milbanke did a big performance in running J. W. Dalton to five games. Dalton, who nearly beat C. Browning a few days previously, plays just the right game to beat women—a fast up-and-down the court length game. His strength lies in his quickness, hard hitting, and determination never to hit the easy ball down. Miss Lytton-Milbanke used her long reach and power of volley on the back-hand with great judgment; she seems to improve every time she goes into the court.

Miss S. Huntsman played as she always plays in a match, at the top of her form. Colonel A. H. C. Kearsey is a pretty player, but he confines himself almost entirely to soft squash rackets. Miss Huntaman realized this, stood well up the court, and made a lot of winners with hard length strokes down the side walls and across to the corners. Mrs. V. S. Daniell did not get going at all in the first two games and could not show anything like the form of which she is capable. Miss M. Haywood, who won the Ladies' Plate, did extremely well to win a game from L. H. Crispe, who has the credit of having won a game from K. C. Gandar-Dower in the Amateur Championship of 1929.

The results were:—

F. M. Strawson beat Miss N. Cave (9—6, 9—3, 9—6).
J. W. Dalton beat Miss Anne Lytton-Milbanke (10—8, 10—8, 5—9, 6—9, 9—7).
Colonel A. H. C. Kearsey lost to Miss S. Huntsman (3—9, 4—9, 5—9, 5—9).
R. C. Greville beat Mrs. V. S. Daniell (9—5, 9—3, 10—8).
L. H. Crispe beat Miss M. Haywood (9—7, 4—9, 9—6, 9—5).

HUNTING

A HARD DAY WITH THE COTTESMORE

THE ATHERSTONE met at Astley Castle Gate on Saturday and had a good woodland day. From Cowlees they ran by Kents Grove, Lowegreen, Peartree Grove, and Parkwood back to Colliery Wood, and returned over much the same country to Wilkinson's Wood. Thence they ran to Colliery Wood, where the fox got to ground and was evicted, after two hours' hunt. From Lord Aylesford's covert another good hunt of two hours was enjoyed. Hounds ran by Northwood Daglees to Pheasants Nest, over Breach Brook, past the Hospital, and across Bedworth Heath to the starting point. Hounds eventually were run out of scent near Coventry Wood. Both hunts were remarkable for the perseverance of the dog hounds on indifferent scent.

THE BADSWORTH met on Saturday at Thorpe-in-Balne. Hounds found in Black Plantation and ran through Haywoods Spring, past Moss, and went through Fenwick Old Whin to Lambert Wood. They ran on through Woodcock Spinney and nearly reached Topham Ferry. The pack held back after a check and hit off the fox, running hard past Moss Station nearly to Thorpe-in-Balne. They came round by Trumfleet and Hawkhouse Green, but the fox was chased by a cur-dog and was then hunted through Lambert Wood and lost short of Balne Hall, after two hours, nearly all fast. This was the best hunt of the season.

THE BEAUFORT met at Sevington on Saturday. From Sevington Wood hounds ran through Stanton Park, right-handed past Surrendell, and then to Hullavington. After reaching the Malmesbury road they lost. From Surrendell they ran to Pinkney, continuing slowly past Pool Leaze, but scent failed. From Dunley Gorse hounds ran well through Dunley, past Newlands and Foscote, to Sevington. Turning through Sevington Wood they came back across Grittleton Park, through Dunley and Surrendell, making a turn towards Hullavington and back before killing at Littleworth Wood, after 70 minutes' capital hunt.

THE BELVOIR had excellent sport after meeting at Long Clawson on Saturday. Finding in Kaye Wood hounds ran past Hose Thorns to Sherbrooke; then they entered the Quorn country, and had made a point of between five and six miles when the Master stopped them near Widmerpool New Inn on account of the Quorn meeting there to-day. Later the pack hunted well for an hour and 30 minutes from Clawson Thorns, round the Clawson and Broughton Vale to Harby Hills. The Duke of Gloucester was out.

THE BERKELEY met at the kennels on Saturday. They killed their first fox after a short sprint. Then finding a tree fox at Clapton they ran by Bevington to Round House Wood and, crossing Berkeley Park and the Berkeley Avon, ran by Stone to Michaelwood, and at the end of 85 minutes' hunting lost at Oakleaze. Finding again in the Castle coverts they went to Breadstone and Busby Grove and lost at Redwood. It was a good line, but heavy going, and there was not a good scent.

THE BICESTER had a busy day from Prior's Hardwick on Saturday. Unfortunately their first fox, from Thursby's, soon got to ground. With their next, from Boddington Hill, hounds ran nicely to Byfield, left-handed across Pitwell Farm, and was lost at Thursby's. From Boddington Fox Covert they ran nearly to Wormleighton, right-handed, to ground on Boddington Hill. From Griffin's Gorse hounds ran fast past Sturch to Prior's Marston. Turning right-handed past Spenser's Gorse they again marked to ground on Charwelton Hill.

THE BRAMHAM MOOR met on Saturday at Scarcroft and killed a fox in Blackmoor. Another found in Wike Whin was soon lost. The pack ran fast from Wike Wood to Wike Whin, turned through Dalby's Whins, and ran by Slade Hill, through Shadwell Moss, and killed their fox at Moortown, within the Leeds City boundary, after a good hunt of 50 minutes. The pack killed a fox at Blackmoor and lost another found at Kinghurst.

THE BROCKLESBY, after meeting at Great Coates Station on Saturday, provided very good sport. Finding in the stick-heap at Stallingborough, hounds crossed the railway at Healing Brickworks, then turned to Healing Village, where, being headed, the fox turned back through Healing Wells Covert, and, after pointing for Keelby South Wells, twisted again through Hunger Hill and went on past Aylesby Village to the Laceby beck. There hounds unfortunately divided, and little more was done. This was a fast gallop of 30 minutes.

THE CLEVELAND met on Saturday at Skelton Warren. Hounds found in Forty Pence and ran through the Green Plantation to Coombe Bank, on by the Fox and Hounds to Guisborough Bank, and on to Hutton Boundary. The fox turned along Hutton Moor, ran down Sleddle Slick, and over Kildale Moor to Piggories. He bent to Commondale Top, turned over Coddale Slack, and hounds marked their fox to ground in Bethell Slack after a very fast hour and 40 minutes.

THE COTSWOLD were met by a large field at Perrots Brook on Saturday. Scent was catchy in the morning, but it improved later. From Bagendon Grove hounds ran through Cerney Laurels and on through Moorwood and Halfpenny Hill back to Bagendon, and lost their fox. A good hunt from Parsons Copse was scored later. Hounds ran fast by Snake's Grove and Slyswall and across to Overley Woods. They divided there, but got together again ran back to Daglingworth and thence to Dunlisbourne, killing in the open above Daglingworth.

THE COTTESMORE had excellent sport on Saturday after meeting at Gunthorpe. With their first fox from Laxhill they ran along the Brook, turned with Gibbetts Gorse on the right almost to Edith Weston, then ran right-handed to Luffenham Pastures. From there they ran back to Lyndon, towards Manton and back for Lyndon, short of which the fox disappeared. An excellent hunt followed with a fox found close to Manton Gorse, whither it ran. On going away hounds ran fast by Brooke to the waterworks at Braunston, right-handed down to the outskirts of Oakham, where the fox bore right-handed and ran along the Midland Railway as far as the Grange. Then he went over the hill to Gunthorpe and was rolled over by the brook beyond Gunthorpe. From Prior's Coppice hounds went away to Withcote, left-handed without a check through Launde Park Wood, and on to within a few fields of Redlington. They ran straight through Prior's Coppice again to Cheseldyne Spinney. From there they came back and put their fox to ground at the gorse beyond Braunston Village. This was an exceedingly good day and very hard on hounds and horses.

THE DERWENT met on Saturday at Hackness Sawmill. Hounds found in Pits Wood, crossed the Burniston road, ran on to the moor, and turned past Kirkless Wood. The fox was headed at Silpho cross-roads and was lost after 30 minutes' fast run. Hounds again found in Ash Haggs, ran to Silpho Wells, and turned down Breda, but the fox was headed near Silpho Village, came back to Silpho Wells, and went through the Gills. The pack were stopped in darkness after an excellent 40 minutes.

THE SOUTH DEVON, after meeting at Rowden Gate on Saturday, were deprived of a gallop over the cream of the Moorlands by a heavy snowstorm. Driven back from Cator Gorse to Buckland there was a slow woodland hunt, followed by a capital late afternoon hunt of 75 minutes. Getting away northwards from Buckland Beacon the fox raced by Ruddycleave Bridge to Venton Mire, when a left-handed ring took him back to Lizwell and Aviechurch. Thence he ran through Woodlands to Welstor Cross, being finally accounted for on Buckland Beacon.

THE GRAFTON met at Westbury on Saturday. Finding in New Covert, hounds had a good twisting hunt of two hours. Circling out to Top Hat Spinney, the fox went away again through Evenley nearly to Gosseholm, but, swinging left-handed by Hinton and Croughton, hounds had finally to own defeat near the Barley Mow. From Westbury Wilds there was a fast hunt of 30 minutes. Hounds ran past Biddlesden, through Whitfield Spinney, left-handed along the bottom to Brackley, where the fox escaped just in front of hounds.

LORD HARRINGTON'S, after meeting at Hopwell on Saturday, found a fox in Stevens's Covert and ran nearly to Breaston, then back through Stevens's nearly to Borrowash, where the fox was lost after 50 minutes. A fox from Hopwell was hunted out towards Dale Hills, thence to the right round by No Man's Lane to Risley Lodge, where the fox got to ground after a fast 40 minutes. Afterwards a brace of Grounding foxes were killed without sport, save for a fast spin to Bluebell Covert.

THE HERTFORDSHIRE met at Bridgwater Arms, Little Gaddesden, on Saturday. Finding in Fallow Copse, hounds ran along Duncan Terrace, deer foiling the line. Scent failed later. Finding in Norcott Gorse, the bitch pack hunted well past Norcott Farm to Tons Hill. Turning back over much the same line they killed their fox near where they had found him after a good hound hunt of one hour. Frithsden did not hold, so the gardens of Ashridge Park were visited, but again disappointment was in store, as the fox there was quickly killed.

THE HEYTHROP met at Ascott under Wychwood on Saturday. Hounds did not find until they reached Hens Grove. Going away at the South Lawn side they ran through Wigley Wood, on by the Plank Covert, and running on left Milton and Shipton on the left. They ran up to the Leafield wireless station, where they changed foxes and ran on into the forest, where they were stopped after a good hunt of 50 minutes.

THE HURWORTH met on Saturday at Hallikeld Hall. Hounds found in Winton Whin and had 40 minutes' hunt, losing their fox near Ingleby Cross. Another from Wailes Whin ran over Rounton Park to East Harlsey. Being headed he came back to Wailes Whin, and after a long delay was run by Rounton to Baulk Bridge, straight through Arncliffe Woods to Bruntcliff Farm, turned through Colonel Constantine's Covert, and came back to Arncliffe Woods. The pack were stopped in darkness after a capital 90 minutes. It was a very hard day.

THE OAKLEY met at Souldrop on Saturday and had a very fast 40 minutes from Knotting. They left Newton Gorse on their right, ran over the road across Mr. Harris's farms to the Chelverstone road, and over the golf course, leaving Higham Ferrers on the right, to Rushden Allotment Field. Hounds were not touched. There was a good hunt from Shelton Top Gorse by Dean and through Ackroyd's Spinney. They ran across Kimbolton Park, left-handed by Wornditch, and through Tillbrook Bushes, the fox getting to ground in front of hounds at Eastfields.

THE PYTCHLEY from Sulby Hall on Saturday ran from the Hothorpe Hills past Theddingworth, where their fox escaped. Starting next at the Marston Hills, hounds divided, Freeman going with the pack through Alford Thorns by Pamps, through Gomley Gorse, and by Saddington, nearly to Smeeton. They turned right-handed by Gunley to Laughton, then made another ring round Saddington and Gumley to the Laughton Hills, where hounds were stopped after hunting for three hours with a point of six miles. The other half ran nearly to Longhold before the whips could stop them.

THE QUORN, after meeting at Worthington on Saturday, found a fox in Stanton Harold Rough Wood. There was a capital scent, and hounds ran fast through Lount Wood, then, turning right-handed over the Piatorn Hill, they ran the entire length of Calk Park. A big herd of deer crossed the line, but the dog hounds stuck to their fox and killed him near Picknall Village, having run well for an hour and 20 minutes.

THE RUFFORD met on Saturday at Walesby and found in Houghton Decoy. Hounds ran through Bothamsall Bog for Thoresby, turned past Lawn Covert and Bevercotes to Nickerbush. The fox pointed for Collingrigg, but came back to Nickerbush, and was lost after a good hour's hunt. A fox from Wellow Park was lost on the Laxton road. Another, from Egmanton Wood, ran to Goosemoor Dyke, came back for Oasington, and was lost short of Lady Wood.

THE V.W.H. (CRICKLADE) met on Saturday at Cricklade. Finding on the canal bank by Eisey, hounds ran through Eisey Field Copse, and, crossing the river Thames, ran through Water Eaton Covert to Castle Hill. Coming right-handed over part of the point-to-point course they went on to Hannington Hanging, back to Lushill and put their fox to ground at Castle Eaton after a useful 70 minutes. A fox from Marston Meysey Withybed gave a fast hunt by Furzy Hill and beat hounds beyond the Three Magpies.

THE YORK AND AINSTY, NORTH, met on Saturday at Newby Hall and killed a fox at the Decoy. Another from one of the Hewick coverts got to ground in Devonshire Wood. Being bolted, he got to ground again at Givendale after a fast 10 minutes. Finding at Marton Moor, the pack hunted locally between it and Devonshire Wood for an hour and lost their fox.

THE YORK AND AINSTY, SOUTH, met on Saturday at Osgodby Hall. Hounds found in Cliff Wood and ran towards Skipwith, turned across the Cliffe road, passed between North Dalton and Blackwood Hall, and reached the Derwent. They came back by Thorganby and killed their fox on the Thicket Estate after 50 minutes' splendid gallop with no check. Scent was not so good in the afternoon, when they had two slower hunts from Skipwith Common, losing both foxes.

THE COTTESMORE HUNT

At the annual meeting of the Cottesmore Hunt, at Oakham on Saturday, it was announced that Mr. W. J. Baird and Colonel Sidney Green would continue the joint mastership. Colonel the Right Hon. John Gretton was re-elected chairman of the committee.

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Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

FRANCE'S SECOND VICTORY

A HARD GAME AT BELFAST

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

France won their second international match this season when they beat Ireland, at Belfast, on Saturday, by one goal (5 points) to nothing.

The game, like that between France and Scotland at Colombes, was desperately hard and almost as full of injuries. Once again France chiefly owed their success to a pack of forwards that for physical activity and quickness on the man and ball would be hard to beat. There the analogy between Colombes and Belfast had better be left. The Irish pack, which had only one new man in it, held the upper hand in the set scrummages. What was more, to everyone's surprise, they nearly lasted the full 80 minutes. Until the end, also, M. Sugden played his usual skilful and elusive game at the forwards' heels. Thus, on a fine afternoon, on turf that was not too treacherous, and before a record crowd of enthusiastic spectators, Ireland may fairly be said to have had every chance to win.

They were unlucky to the extent that E. O'D. Davy, their stand-off half-back, who, being well built and a good kick, should have been suited by the kind of game on Saturday, was, for him, feeble in everything save tackling. He made one fine run, that was ill-supported, but in the main he was out of form, and dropped two passes which might well have enabled his side to pull the match out of the fire. Ireland at the time were making their most tremendous effort of the match, in front, but those of the backs who still had the vigour were not fast enough to run round or penetrate the defence, while the others found the French marking and tackling too swift and severe.

That decided the match, though it required a misfielded kick to touch to provide the French left wing with their chance of scoring the only try. Through their forwards' failure to heel out cleanly except at rare times, the French backs had fewer chances in attack than the Irish, but, under cover of the activity of men like Bioussa and Gallia in the moments when the scrummages began to break up, Baillette and Gerald, in the centre, kept on top of G. V. Stephenson and P. Murray nearly all the time, and Magnanou helped further to discourage Ireland by the kind of kicking that might have been expected of Davy. This state of affairs gave the Irish wing players few clear runs, and things were not improved, from Ireland's point of view, by a shaky display by E. F. de V. Hunt at full-back. No doubt it was a trying enough match for a man who had not played in an international match before. Piquemal, at the other end of the field, was unkind enough to be correspondingly steady.

THE PLAY

France at first had the advantage of playing with a fair breeze and a brilliant sun at their backs. Much of this advantage was lost through the superior hooking and heeling of the Irish pack. This was so apparent that Sudgen could not resist the temptation to make several of his quietly insidious breaks-away on the blind side. The second of these caught even the French back-row forwards napping and nearly led to a try. J. D. Clinch led a supporting rush, and France were penalized for an offence in the maul. Stephenson took the kick from a position that would have looked easy to him a few seasons ago, but twice defied him on Saturday, twice because a French forward was too impatient with the fortunes of war to stand still, as the laws of Rugby demand, and the referee, with some strength of mind, promptly ordered a second kick when the first failed. Spoiling and effective smother-tackling soon pulled up all the other attacks.

The first of the French attacks came when Gerald intercepted a pass and, having found the open, punted well ahead over the full-back's head. Stephenson's length of leg and unrivalled capacity for covering a beaten defence saved the situation by kicking the ball dead, but from the dangerous scrummage that ensued, Baillette very nearly gave the new wing player, Taillantou, who took Houdet's place, a try in the right-hand corner. The pass was not well given. The defences of both sides held out well, no matter how severe the pressure, and the only clear chance of scoring points was that missed by P. Murray, who took a penalty kick from an easy position. Stephenson's only effective effort consisted of a clever punt ahead and follow-up. This would have caught most teams in two minds, but half a dozen Frenchmen, including forwards, were on the ball as quickly even as Stephenson.

THE FRENCH TRY

There was nothing in the French passing at the start of the second half to suggest that in three minutes they would be five points up. It was a long left-footed kick by Magnanou, in defence of his own lines, that enabled the French backs to show that they were not entirely wedded to the mechanical movement, across field. Magnanou's kick just failed to find touch, but not to find a weak spot in the Irishmen's armour, slowness and indecision in defence, and when Bailletto picked up the ball under their noses there was no one left to prevent a fast runner like Samatan from reaching the goal-line. It called for an excellent kick by Ambert, one of the front-row forwards, to convert the try, and Ireland's task became doubly difficult in the remaining 27 minutes.

It was not for want of vigour and determination that Ireland failed to break down the active defence in front of and almost surrounding them. The Irish passing succeeded to the extent of giving both Ganly and Arigho runs for the line down the touch-lines, but they could only have scored through exceptional speed. Several gallant individual efforts by Murray, who in many ways played a first-class game, failed for the same reason. Davy and J. McVicker also were prominent in the attacks set up by Ireland, but, as the Frenchmen were speeding up their game all round, it seemed as if they rather than Ireland would be the more likely to score.

The teams were:—

IRELAND.—E. F. de Vere Hunt (The Army and Rosslyn Park), back; J. B. Ganly (Monkstown), G. V. Stephenson (London Hospital), T. P. Murray (Wanderers), and J. C. Arigho (Lansdowne), three-quarter backs; E. O'D. Davy (Lansdowne) and M. Sugden (Wanderers), half-backs; G. R. Beamish (Leicester), C. Carroll (Bective Rangers), J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), C. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin), J. McVicker (Queen's University), and C. T. Payne (North of Ireland), forwards.

FRANCE.—L. Piquemal (Tarbes), back; L. Samalan (U.S. Agenais), J. Baillette (U.S. Quillan), P. Gerald (Racing Club de France), and Tailloutoux, three-quarter backs; L. Serin (A.S. Ritterois) and C. Magnanou (A. Bayonnais), half-backs; Choy (Racing Club Narbonnais), Dushau (C.S.A.B.), Ambert (Stade Toulousain), A. Camel, jun. (T.O.E.C.), R. Majerus (Stade Français), A. Ribere (U.S. Quillan), J. Gallia (U.S. Quillan), and A. Bioussa (Stade Toulousain), forwards.

REFEREE.—B. S. Cumberlege (England).

THE ENGLISH FIFTEEN

SAME SIDE TO PLAY IRELAND

The English team to play Ireland in Dublin on Saturday, February 8, will be the same as that which beat Wales—namely:—

J. G. Askew (Cambridge University), back; A. L. Novis (Blackheath), F. W. S. Malir (Otley), L. M. Robson (Oxford University), and J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins), three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians) and W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians), half-backs; D. A. Kendrew (Woodford), J. S. Tucker (Bristol), A. H. Bateson (Otley), B. H. Black (Oxford University), J. W. Forrest (United Services), H. G. Periton (Waterloo), P. D. Howard (Old Millhillians and Oxford University), and W. E. Tucker (Blackheath), forwards.

CHANGES IN IRISH TEAM

The following team was chosen yesterday in Belfast to represent Ireland against England at Dublin on Saturday, February 8:—

F. W. Williamson (Dolphin), back; J. C. Arigho (Lansdowne), M. F. Crowe (Lansdowne), E. O'D. Davy (Lansdowne), and G. V. Stephenson (captain) (London Hospital), three-quarter backs; T. P. Murray (Wanderers) and M. Sugden (Wanderers), half-backs; G. R. Beamish (Leicester), J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), C. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin), J. McVicker (Queen's University), and C. T. Payne (North of Ireland), forwards.

There are three players new to international matches in the team—F. W. Williamson, the full-back, M. F. Crowe, the centre three-quarter back, and N. Murphy, one of the forwards. Williamson takes the place of E. F. de V. Hunt, who did not play well on Saturday. There is a further change in the team in that E. O'D. Davy, who has been M. Sugden's partner at half-back for many years in the Irish team, is now moved back to three-quarter back, while T. P. Murray moves up to play at half-back with Sugden.

WADDELL TO PLAY FOR SCOTLAND AGAIN

H. Waddell (Glasgow Academicals) has been selected to fill the vacancy in the Scottish side against Wales at Edinburgh next Saturday. He will partner his clubmate, J. B. Nelson, at half-back, thus renewing a former international match partnership.

Waddell last played for Scotland in 1927, when he was selected in all four international matches. He has played altogether 14 times for Scotland.

OLD ALLEYNIANS BEATEN

A CLOSE GAME

The Old Paulines beat the Old Alleynians, on the Old Pauline ground at Ealing on Saturday, by a goal and three tries (14 points) to a dropped goal and a try (7 points). When such old-time rivals as the old boys of the London schools like Dulwich, St. Paul's, or Merchant Taylors' meet, it is expected that the game will be a Herculean struggle at forward with rather poor three-quarter-back play, but on Saturday, though there was no lack of vigorous play between the opposing packs, there were also some interesting and at times brilliant movements among the three-quarter backs.

The Old Paulines were the first to draw blood, as after about 10 minutes' play J. H. Salmons made a good opening for C. B. Cook to get a try, which was not converted. Shortly afterwards S. M. Mischler kicked the ball out of the opposing scrummage half-back's hands and started a dribbling rush from which A. Jankel obtained a try. The kick again failed. The Old Alleynians then got going, and after putting the Old Paulines on the defensive the ball went to C. A. Osborne, who dropped a goal. For the remainder of the first half the game was even, a matter of alternate attacks by both sides, with the two full-backs defending well. F. B. W. Mills's touch-finding proved rather the more reliable of the two. At half-time the Old Paulines led by six points to four.

From the start of the second half the Old Paulines pressed. The Old Alleynians were getting plenty of the ball, but their three-quarter backs were inclined to stand too far apart, with the result that many of the passes were slow and lobbed. J. E. Pettifer, however, who was always dangerous when he had the ball, made a fine straight run from his own 25, keeping just inside the touch line; he feinted to pass, got away again, and got a good try, which Stark failed to convert. With the Old Alleynians now leading by one point the game became even fiercer, although both packs were tired from their hard scrummaging in the first half. E. O. H. Thompson, who was prominent for the Old Paulines in the line-out and in the loose rushes, got a try, which J. S. H. King converted. T. E. Priest, of the Old Alleynians, then intercepted a pass, and passed back to Stark, who gained some ground; but the Old Paulines were proving every moment that they were the better side. Mills fielded the ball from an attempt to find touch, and made a brilliant run through a host of Old Alleynians. He passed to King, who punted ahead, and Mills himself got the touch down for the try. The kick failed. Shortly afterwards A. E. Wood was nearly in for the Old Alleynians, and there was some close play near the Old Pauline line, and M. C. Chand was only just held up in time. King, however, relieved the situation with a good dribble up the field. Just before no-side the Old Alleynian forwards, with Stark prominent, made a great effort, but there was no further score.

The teams were:—

OLD PAULINES.—F. B. W. Mills, back; A. Jankel, C. E. Cook, J. H. Salmons, and E. A. Low, three-quarter backs; G. L. Olliff and S. M. Mischler, half-backs; C. H. Dixon, N. Embleton, R. Klemin, L. Hargess, J. S. H. King, E. O. H. Thompson, W. R. Scott, and R. H. B. Nicholls, forwards.

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—R. D. Miller, back; A. E. Wood, K. E. W. Andrae, C. A. Osborne, and J. E. Pettifer, three-quarter backs; J. R. Attree and M. C. Chand, half-backs; T. L. Foster, A. F. Heppenstall, A. E. S. Talbot, H. J. Stark, P. F. Hamilton, T. E. Priest, F. King, and G. Bethell Jones, forwards.

REFEREE.—Dr. Stuart Orchard.

KESWICK SCHOOL AT HARPENDEN

VICTORY FOR ST. GEORGE'S

St. George's School, Harpenden, beat Keswick School at Harpenden on Saturday by 22 points to nothing. Keswick School had an unbeaten record so far this season. The match was remarkable for the great pace at which it was played, the certainty of the tackling, and the rapid movement of the ball from hand to hand.

St. George's began to get the ball from the scrummage with fair regularity, but fine tackling by Keswick held up many movements. After 20 minutes, from a scrummage near the Keswick line, Proctor scored a try in the corner for St. George's, and there was no further score in the first half.

In the second half, after a sustained effort by the Keswick forwards, St. George's started a spectacular movement among the backs which was carried on by Scott, Tyson, and Abraham, and ended with a try by Nelson. A further try was scored soon after by a similar movement. Other tries were scored for St. George's by Golds, Church, and Proctor, two of which were converted. The game ended with a really fine rally by Keswick on St. George's line, but there was no further scoring.

The teams were:—

ST. GEORGE'S.—P. F. Seeboam, back; D. G. Proctor, W. J. Tyson, J. C. G. Abraham, and J. M. D. Wickham, three-quarter backs; R. A. B. Scott and R. P. Nelson, half-backs; F. D. Church, M. O. Wray, W. P. Rathbone, J. S. Davis, N. P. Golds, G. A. Horz, G. T. Hughes, and N. S. Strickland, forwards.

KESWICK.—T. Swallow, back; A. R. Aitken, H. Wallwork, J. Bowden, and F. H. Longman, three-quarter backs; J. S. Todhunter and W. F. King, half-backs; J. Benn, E. R. Fleming, T. B. Hock, C. H. Erskine, G. Appleton, G. C. Johnstone, E. J. Mustchin, and S. B. Abraham, forwards.

OLD BOYS RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*Old Haileyburians	15	Old Denstonians	6
*Civil Service	9	Old Elthamians	3
*Old Millhillians	24	Old Stortfordians	0
*K.C.S. Old Boys	25	Sutton	5
*Old Leysians	10	Old Emanuel	0
*Old Cranleighans	18	Bank of England	15
*Old Wimbledonians	15	Rosslyn Park "A"	0
Lloyds Bank	12	*Old Berkhamstedians	0
*Old Albanians	5	Architectural Association	5
*Old Whitgiftians	15	R.A.F. (Cranwell)	6
Old Reddingensians	5	*Old Haberdashers	3
*Old Westcliffians	34	Harrow "A"	0
*B.T.H. (London)	6	Old Fullerians	0
"Twickenham" A	11	Old Askeans	3
Old Merchant Taylors	23	*Rosslyn Park	14
*Nuneaton	18	Old Blues	3
*Old Paulines	14	Old Alleynians	7

WELSH RESULTS

*Aberavon	15	Pontypridd	7
*Cardiff	51	Bryncoch	3
*Llanelly	3	Swansea	3
*Neath	9	Cross Keys	3

* Home team.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

LANCASHIRE THE NORTHERN CHAMPIONS

Playing on the ground of the Waterloo Club at Blundellsands on Saturday Lancashire beat Cheshire by two penalty goals and two tries (12 points) to one penalty goal and two tries (9 points).

It is many years since the enthusiasm of the followers of Rugby Union football in the North of England has been roused as it was by this second meeting of the two counties to decide the leadership of the North. At the previous match on November 2 Lancashire were robbed of victory in the last minute of play by a try that gave rise to much debate and dissatisfaction. Since that game both counties have desired nothing better than the chance of a replay. By their subsequent successes Lancashire joined Cheshire at the top of the table and gained the right to a deciding match. Such was the interest aroused that within 24 hours of the completion of arrangements for the game all reserved tickets for the stands had been sold.

In addition to the old and keen rivalry between the two counties the inclusion in the teams of 10 internationals and eight players who had taken part in international trials gave promise of a very fine tussle. It was unfortunate for Lancashire that two forwards, A. H. Rigby and H. R. Thewlis, were prevented by injury from turning out, their places being taken by E. Henshaw and E. H. Weld. The hinge on which the result was expected to turn was the play of the respective half-backs, and, as on earlier occasions O. W. Roberts and T. C. Knowles had been the better pair, Cheshire were considered likely to gain the day.

In spite of adverse weather forecasts the day was dry and fine and the turf in excellent condition, and when the gate of over 7,000, which is a record for the ground, watched the teams take the field the only fear was that the tension of the atmosphere might communicate itself to the players with disastrous results. This fear proved well founded, for when Cheshire won the toss and E. Ogden kicked off, the Lancashire players were recklessly over eager. Within three minutes a group of the home forwards were badly offside, thus giving A. C. Gillies the opportunity which he accepted, of opening the score with a penalty goal for Cheshire. A few minutes later the Cheshire men, playing well together, again attacked, and C. W. Harris charged down a misjudged Lancashire kick and scored a try, putting Cheshire six points up almost before the game had started.

H. G. Periton, however, rallied the home team and the Lancashire forwards gradually took charge of the game. They hustled well in the loose, backed each other up, and put down their opponents ruthlessly, and from the tight scrummages heeled the ball seven times out of 10. The home backs were at first faulty in their handling, and Cheshire were able several times to force them back, but Lancashire were looking more and more like a team, and with S. S. C. Meikle in sound form, a try could not long be delayed. Actually Lancashire's first points came from a penalty kick by E. Ogden for feet up in the scrummage, but almost immediately afterwards S. S. C. Meikle broke through the Cheshire defence, passed to E. Ogden, who in turn passed to B. D. Butler, who scored far out, thus placing the scores level at six points all.

Cheshire were kept on the defence, being twice forced to touch down, and the home attack several times lost opportunities by kicking instead of running for the line. Shortly before half-time there came the best movement of the afternoon, and one that in itself would have made any match worth playing. From well inside his own half of the ground S. S. C. Meikle broke through, and half the Lancashire side appeared to back him up, the ball travelling along a line of forwards and backs for Ogden finally to score. All the passes were given and taken at great speed and some at very difficult angles in this movement, which literally swept through the Cheshire team and gave Lancashire the lead at nine points to six.

The second half opened with spirited attacks by Cheshire, but their half-backs were well marked, and when any movement began to develop their inside three-quarter backs were not equal to the opportunity. Lancashire soon settled down to the more dangerous play. No back on the Cheshire side gave the impression of being able to break through and upset the run of the game, and the one score by the visiting team in the second half was due rather to a breakdown in the home tackling than to the initiative of the attack. Lancashire, on the other hand, always had in S. S. C. Meikle a danger to the Cheshire line, and although H. Sever's try brought the scores once more level at nine points all, it was largely a question of time for Lancashire to add the winning points. Twice they crossed the Cheshire line only to be brought back for a five-yards scrummage, and twice good openings for scoring were refused in favour of kicking. Eventually the required points came from a penalty kick by E. Ogden.

The three factors in the Lancashire success were the general play of the forwards, the initiative of S. S. C. Meikle, and the steadiness of J. W. Stewart. Stewart tackled and fielded faultlessly, and although his kicking lacked length, he invariably found touch and made valuable ground. S. S. C. Meikle was the outstanding back on the field, and did not make the mistake of clinging to the ball when his opening had been made. The Cheshire pack played well, but were overshadowed by H. G. Periton and his men.

Lancashire now, for the second year in succession, are in the county semi-final, and will meet East Midlands.

The teams were:—

LANCASHIRE.—J. W. Stewart (Preston Grasshoppers), back; B. D. Butler (Fylde), E. Ogden (Fylde), S. S. C. Meikle (Birkenhead Park), and J. W. Calder (Waterloo), three-quarter backs; *S. S. C. Meikle (Waterloo) and J. P. McArthur (Waterloo), half-backs; E. Henshaw (Liverpool), H. E. Foulds (Manchester University), E. H. Weld (Waterloo), H. C. S. Jones (Manchester), S. W. Livesey (Manchester), *J. W. Scott (Waterloo), *R. T. Foulds (Waterloo), and H. G. Periton (Waterloo), forwards.

CHESHIRE.—J. Hubbard (Birkenhead Park), back; H. Sever (Sale), S. G. Brabner (Birkenhead Park), *J. V. Richardson (Birkenhead Park), and R. D. Green (Birkenhead Park), three-quarter backs; *O. W. Roberts (Birkenhead Park) and O. W. Roberts (Birkenhead Park), half-backs; *D. E. Law (Birkenhead Park), R. C. Critten (Birkenhead Park), H. Gibson (Birkenhead Park), C. W. Harris (New Brighton), W. F. Scott (Sale), *P. H. Davies (Sale), *Dr. A. C. Gillies (Manchester), and J. H. F. Edmiston (Birkenhead Park), forwards.

* An international player.

ARMY BEATEN BY POLICE

AN EXCITING GAME

In an exciting game on Newport Athletic Ground on Saturday the Army were beaten by the Police by a goal and a try (8 points) to a try (3 points).

The Police owed their success to the consistency of their forwards and the cleverness of their inside half-back, D. Thomas, of Treorchy, a big and strong player. The Army were strong behind the scrummage. Cole took his passes well and passed the ball on well. Aslett and Novis were good in the centre, and Wainwright and Peddie were speedy on the wings, but they broke down the defence only once. Then Wainwright fairly beat the Welsh full-back, who seemed to have a fair chance to tackle, but could not get there.

The Police were more alert and sprightly than the Army and had the better of the play at the start. It was an unexpected individual effort by D. Thomas which gave the Police a lead. The forwards heeled the ball, and instead of passing out Thomas darted on the field side of the scrummage, burst through a gap in the three-quarter backs, and swerved away from the full-back to score in an easy position. Bassett converted. The lead was reduced to two points when a run by Wainwright finished off a combined effort, but his try in the corner was not converted. From that moment till the end was near there was attack and counter-attack. The Army showed rather more variety of method, and tried wheeling, cross kicking, punting on and footwork by the backs, as well as quick passing and running; but all was in vain. Nor were the attacks by the Police more successful till the last minute of the game. Then, with the Army line invested, D. Thomas tried a straight burst beside the scrummage, and just as he was tackled transferred to Herrera, who scored an unconverted try.

The teams were:—

POLICE.—J. Bassett (Penarth), back; C. Cameron (Cardiff), E. Thomas (Middlesex), D. H. Davies (Maesteg), and C. Thomas (Bisgegarw), three-quarter backs; E. Bowen (Swansea) and D. Thomas (Treorchy), half-backs; J. H. John (Swansea), A. Skym (Cardiff), A. Arthur (Neath), E. Jenkins (Aberavon), R. C. Herrera (Newport), H. Peacock (Newport), J. Hazell (Bristol), and R. Besick (Plymouth), forwards.

THE ARMY.—Sec. Lieutenant S. T. A. Radcliffe (Royal Engineers), back; Lieutenant G. Reddie (Royal Artillery), Sec. Lieutenant A. L. Norris (2nd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment), Lieutenant A. E. Aslett (1st Battalion, The King's Own Royal Regiment), and Sec. Lieutenant J. W. Wainwright (Royal Artillery), three-quarter backs; Sec. Lieutenant V. C. C. McCreight (Royal Artillery) and Sec. Lieutenant J. R. Cole (2nd Battalion, The Loyal Regiment), half-backs; Sec. Lieutenant J. B. McIntyre (Royal Tank Corps), Lance-Sergeant W. A. Morton (1st Battalion, The King's Own Royal Regiment), Captain C. H. B. Rodham (Indian Army), Sec. Lieutenant E. G. S. Hobbs (Royal Artillery), Sec. Lieutenant D. A. Duke (1st Battalion, The Royal Scots), Sec. Lieutenant D. H. Nott (2nd Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment), Lieutenant G. G. B. Anderson (The Leicestershire Regiment), and Lieutenant K. M. Wright (Royal Artillery), forwards.

CAMBRIDGE BEATEN

A FAST GAME AT TWICKENHAM

The Harlequins beat Cambridge University after a fast and even game at Twickenham on Saturday by two goals and three tries (19 points) to two goals and one try (13 points).

The University were the better side in the first half, during which their forwards obtained the ball regularly in the scrummages and line-out. After half-time, however, the Harlequins had a much bigger share of the play, and, although the heeling of their forwards was slow, the three-quarter backs were given many chances. J. S. R. Reeve always looked dangerous on the right wing, but was not too well served in the matter of passes by his centre, J. E. Hutton. The latter, whose style of running is reminiscent of A. L. Gracie at his best, cut through cleverly several times. H. C. C. Laird and D. F. Phillips were not so quick at half-back as were A. G. Cross and E. B. Pope, whose mutual understanding was excellent. The Harlequins' pack were better in the loose than Cambridge, whose rushes were usually poorly supported.

From a scrummage immediately following the kick-off Laird passed to Hutton, who cut through and sent in Reeve. Hubbard converted, and so the Harlequins were five points up in the first minute. Cambridge took up the attack at once, and shortly afterwards Walker dashed over for a try, which Carris converted with a fine kick from the touch-line. Hubbard saved cleverly from a good dribble by Carris, and after Askew had been forced to touch down from a kick across by Hodge the University scored again. Cross whipped the ball out to Collison from a scrummage in midfield, and the latter cut through beautifully before passing to Adams. Adams drew Hubbard and sent in Heywood with the kind of pass which wing three-quarter backs dream about but seldom receive. Carris converted with another good kick to give Cambridge a lead of five points, which, on the run of the play, they thoroughly deserved. Brook made a fine run, which Hubbard did well to clear, and then Hutton cut through from a pass by Laird and ran nearly half the length of the field before giving a scoring pass to Wakefield. Hubbard just failed with a difficult kick, and half-time arrived soon afterwards.

A hand-to-hand passing movement between Brook, Embleton, and Saunders-Jacobs nearly produced a try for Cambridge early in the second half, but a flying tackle by Reeve brought down Heywood just short of the line. The Harlequins began to get more of the ball from the scrummages about this time, and from some loose play following a run by their three-quarter backs Sears scored a try, which Hubbard converted. This gave the home side the lead again, and they increased it quickly when K. H. Chapman obtained a try. The referee must have been unsighted, as it was quite obvious from the stands that Chapman knocked on before he gathered the ball. The University improved again after this, and G. C. A. Adams broke away with the ball at his feet and secured the touch-down. Before the end, however, Reeve made victory certain for the Harlequins following a good run by Hutton.

The teams were:—

HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard, back; J. S. R. Reeve, J. E. Hutton, K. H. Chapman, and P. E. Hodge, three-quarter backs; H. C. C. Laird and D. F. Phillips, half-backs; F. W. Adams, E. H. Fournier, A. E. C. Sears, G. B. Cochlan, J. H. Sears, D. H. Duder, W. W. Wakefield, and H. L. Price, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. Askew (Durham and Emmanuel), back; H. E. Carris (Mill Hill and St. John's), L. H. Collison (Mill Hill and St. John's), G. C. A. Adams (Radley and Pembroke), and F. M. Heywood (Haileybury and Caius), three-quarter backs; A. G. Cross (K.C.S., Wimbledon, and Caius), and E. B. Pope (Uppingham and Clare), half-backs; J. J. A. Embleton (St. Paul's and Caius), F. W. P. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel), S. M. Saunders-Jacobs (Uppingham and Trinity), D. M. Marr (Fettes and Caius), A. W. Walker (Oundle and Clare), G. E. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Catharine's), A. R. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall), and D. Barton (Emmanuel), forwards.

LONDON SCOTTISH BEAT OXFORD

A DISAPPOINTING GAME

The London Scottish beat Oxford University at the Richmond Athletic Ground on Saturday by a goal, a dropped goal, and a try (12 points) to a goal and a try (8 points). The game was played in spring-like weather before a large number of spectators, but, taken generally, the standard of play was by no means up to expectations. Oxford were without their new captain, S. J. Hofmeyr. Some of the Oxford men's attempts at tackling were feeble in the extreme. Even if the pitch was somewhat slippery after the recent rain, that was no excuse for the poor exhibition that was given.

There was very little in it between the teams from start to finish, but the London Scottish full-back showed the greater opportunism in kicking the goal which made all the difference to the result. Towards the end of the Oxford full-back might well have kicked a penalty goal, but he did not take the affair too seriously, and the scores remained as they were until "no side." The Scottish forwards had much to do with the success of their side.

Oxford attacked from the start and kept the home side in their own "25." E. G. Taylor made a clever run, and W. O'B. Lindsay ran over for a try, which P. C. Alexander failed to convert with a good kick. W. Roberts broke away and made some ground, but A. M. Young and E. G. Taylor were dangerous near the visitors' line. The London Scottish forwards made a smart dribbling movement, with C. R. McCullough and W. N. Roughead most prominent, but the Oxford backs relieved the situation with some good passing. Excellent play by I. S. Smith, C. R. McCullough and E. M. M. Henderson ended in Henderson scoring, and F. H. Waters kicked a goal—a remarkably good kick from near the touch-line. W. Roberts continued to make clever movements, and A. G. Cridlan went within an ace of scoring, but was unfortunate in going into touch-in-goal. I. S. Smith ran over for the London Scottish, but was called back for an infringement of the rules. The home side continued to attack, but a free-kick to Oxford relieved the pressure on their line. What seemed to be a long first half ended with the London Scottish leading by five points to three.

The home side attacked at the beginning of the second half, and for some time kept the ball in their opponents' "25." The University attacked, and W. Roberts made a splendid individual effort to score a try, which was converted by P. C. Alexander. The London Scottish rallied, and E. M. M. Henderson found touch for a drop from the field. F. M. Edwards made a good run for Oxford, but Henderson was again prominent. Some even play in mid-field was followed by Smith making a clever run and a neat cross-kick, but R. W. Langrish found touch well. R. R. F. MacLenann put in a useful forward burst, but W. A. H. Druitt and P. D. Howard did the same thing for Oxford. E. G. Taylor ended a clever passing movement in scoring a try for the London Scottish, and F. H. Waters just failed with a splendid attempt to kick a goal, the ball hitting the goalpost and bouncing back into the field of play. R. W. Langrish fielded the ball from a penalty kick to Oxford and dropped an excellent goal from well outside the "25" line. Oxford made strenuous efforts to score towards the end, and J. A. Adamson might have been more successful with an attempt at a penalty goal.

The teams were:—

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back; I. S. Smith, N. C. W. Gress, A. M. Young, and E. G. Taylor, three-quarter backs; E. M. M. Henderson and G. McLaren, half-backs; C. R. McCullough (captain), W. N. Roughead, G. J. M. Gray, F. H. Waters, A. F. McLeod, D. J. W. Dryburgh, R. R. F. MacLennan, and A. Aitchison, forwards.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—J. A. Adamson, back; W. E. Lusty, P. C. Alexander, F. M. Edwards, and W. O'B. Lindsay, three-quarter backs; W. Roberts and D. E. A. Roberts, half-backs; A. G. Cridlan (captain), P. D. Howard, H. M. Kelly, T. L. Tanner, R. C. Henderson, W. A. H. Druitt, G. V. Shillitoe, and E. K. Lindsay, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. H. L. Hollis (L.S.R.F.U.R.).

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*Cheltenham	8	Trinity, Oxford	3
Blackheath "A"	32	*Wellington	0
*Bedford	3	Old Paulines "A"	6
*Dulwich	3	Old Blues "A"	3
Merlins	9	*St. Paul's	6
North Eastern O.O.s	10	*Oundle	8
*Epsom	14	Rosslyn Park "A"	3
Welsh Old Tauntonians	6	*Taunton	0
University College, Oxford	18	*St. Edward's	0
Chesterfield	28	*Worksop	0
Wasps "A"	26	*St. John's, Leatherhead	3
*Bishop's Stortford College	9	Bishop's Stortford	6
King's, Rochester	3	*R.A.F., Eastchurch	0
Trent College "A"	24	*Nottingham High School	0
*Walsall	11	K.E.S., Birmingham	3
University College Hospital	16	*Emanuel	3
Old Blues "Extra B"	13	*Brockley	9
*Ellesmere	35	Wellsphool	5
Portsmouth Forces	20	*Chubsmere's College	3
*Colfe's G.S.	22	H.M.S. Worcester	3
*King's, Grantham	17	King's, Peterborough	13
*Sutton Valence	14	Malvern "A"	9

* Home team.

THE NAVY BEATEN BY BLACKHEATH

A NARROW DEFEAT

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines met with their first defeat of the season at Portsmouth on Saturday when a strong Blackheath side beat them by a dropped goal, a penalty goal, and a try (10 points) to three tries (nine points). It is very unfortunate that last year's Navy captain, Lieutenant T. G. P. Crick, has not played in any of the Navy matches this season. He has been on the injured list every time the games come round, and at the moment he is nursing a damaged hip bone. Blackheath had to make two alterations in their original side, D. E. Morris taking the place of H. P. Jacob, and J. R. Walker came in for C. H. B. Rodham in the pack. Blackheath, however, took the field with five internationals, and the Navy had three.

In the first half the Navy had to face a blinding hailstorm, and the ground had not recovered from previous heavy rains. Very shortly all the players became covered with mud and it was difficult to distinguish them. The Navy forwards started in most promising style, and the Keyham College half-backs, Webster and A. E. Hargrave, at once set up an attack. Webster proved a worthy disciple of the Kershaw School, and the way in which he got out the ball to his partner was a remarkable exhibition with a greasy ball. Hargrave took every pass in full stride, and ran straight down the centre of the field. His one fault was that he usually passed too soon. The tackling was keen on both sides, and the play was fast and exciting. Blackheath were the first to score a fine break-through by C. C. Bishop leading to a passing movement in which three of the three-quarters handled the ball before D. E. Morris touched it down for a try in the corner, which was not converted. Again the Navy dominated the scrummages, and a few minutes later T. S. Lee rounded off a bout of passing with an equalizing try. The Navy were playing extraordinarily well and looked like taking the lead, but shortly before the interval D. E. Morris, with splendid judgment, put his side ahead for the second time by kicking a clever dropped goal.

The Navy did not deserve to be behind at the interval, and with the conditions in their favour in the second part of the game they appeared set for victory. This was put in sight by two good tries, which gave them the lead by two points. First Webster worked his way over for a try from a line-out near the Blackheath line, and then clever passing between D. St. Clair Ford and Lee ended in the latter player crossing over with another try. Blackheath, however, were by then holding their own in the scrummages and were always dangerous. On one occasion R. G. Hopkins almost dribbled over the Services' line, and then Morris should have scored, but he dropped the ball. It was anybody's game in the last 15 minutes, and B. H. Black won back the lead for Blackheath with a penalty goal. This sealed the fate of the Navy team, for although they tried hard to save the game they could not get through the defence.

The teams were:—

ROYAL NAVY.—Sub-Lieutenant C. C. G. Gosling (Keyham), back; Sub-Lieutenant D. St. Clair Ford (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieutenant T. S. Lee (H.M.S. Parthian), Lieutenant G. M. Sladen (H.M.S. Dolphin), and Lieutenant W. H. Wood (captain) (H.M.S. Erebus), three-quarter backs; Midshipmen A. E. Hargrave (Keyham) and Sub-Lieutenant G. Webster (Keyham), half-backs; Surgeon-Lieutenant M. J. Brosnan (H.M.S. Constance), Lieutenant W. L. Morton (H.M.S. Dolphin), Midshipman M. L. Evans (Keyham), Marine C. Webb (R.M. Depot, Plymouth), Sub-Lieutenant R. J. Hodgkin (Keyham), M.-A.-A. W. E. G. Luddington (H.M.S. Vivid), Lieutenant C. M. Morrell (Keyham), and Lieutenant J. W. Forrest (H.M.S. Excellent), forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—A. N. Giles, back; Sir T. G. Devitt, and R. G. Hopkins, A. F. Hamilton-Smythe, and D. E. Morris, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and J. T. Kemp, half-backs; H. H. C. Withers, C. L. Ashford, M. S. Bonsenstum, J. R. Walker, W. F. Prattes, W. E. Tucker (captain), B. H. Black, and T. W. Gubb, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. Bott (London Society of Referees).

OLD LEYSIANS WIN

A GOOD RECOVERY

The Old Leysians beat Old Emanuel at Wandsworth Common on Saturday by a single point, a goal and two tries (11 points) to two goals (10 points). It was a strange game, for Old Emanuel were much the better team in the first half, and had practically all the play, while in the second it was the Old Leysians' turn, and though their superiority was hardly so pronounced as that of their opponents had been in the first it was still sufficient to give them the victory. There was no wind and no apparent reason for the change in the fortunes of the game after the change of ends.

The ground was soft on top and heavy. That did not prevent some good running on either side, but it often made the passing rather feeble, for passes were frequently poorly given and often dropped. There seemed a disposition among the backs on either side to stand at irregular intervals and often with wide spaces between them, and that interferred greatly with the passing, for the ball did not travel quickly from hand to hand and there was a constant need to look round to find some one to pass to. Good passing must always be sharp and crisp and it can only be cultivated after long and assiduous practice, and it is the giving rather than the taking of the ball that counts. Often during the game the cry was to be heard "Well taken" and then there followed a sigh, for the next pass was poor; but that was only natural, for the player had had to move awkwardly to get the ball safely into his hands.

There was a fine struggle at forward in which Old Emanuel got the ball nearly every time in the first half, but failed completely in that matter after half-time. Their heeling, too, was quicker, for they were heavier and could soon push their opponents off the ball. The Old Leysians, on the other hand, when they were getting the ball were slow in heeling and the back row did not pack well enough to allow the half-back to get at the ball and pass it out. While they were getting the ball the Old Emanuel backs attacked well. P. S. Presbury frequ

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE F.A. CUP

BRIGHTON'S SUCCESS

Of the 16 matches played in the fourth round of the competition for the F.A. Cup on Saturday five were drawn and will have to be played over again during the week. London teams are involved in two of these games and of the other four London teams who were playing two were beaten and two won their way into the fifth round. West Ham United and Millwall, playing on their own grounds, won comfortably and were never hard pressed. The Arsenal were leading by two goals at half time, but Birmingham played resolutely and drew level just before the end of the game. Charlton Athletic accomplished a meritorious performance in drawing with Middlesbrough in the North, and they may look forward to the replayed game in London on Wednesday with some feeling of assurance. Fulham and Clapton Orient failed against their more renowned opponents, but neither was disgraced.

The surprise of the day was the defeat of Portsmouth at Fratton Park, Portsmouth, by Brighton and Hove Albion. Portsmouth reached the final round of the contest last year, the only time they have been so successful, and they were just beaten, though they were also engaged at the time in a struggle to keep their place in the First Division of the League. Brighton started in fine style and played a lively game, and their victory was well deserved. Vallance, a fine forward, scored their goal after some splendid dribbling. Brighton have a remarkable record in the competition this season, for they have played through from the first round and they have now beaten two teams in the First Division of the League, Grimsby Town and Portsmouth, and no team in the country may now face them with any large amount of confidence, particularly if they should have the fortune to be drawn in the next round to play on their own ground.

Another team in the Third Division of the League, Swindon, shared with Brighton the honours of the day. They almost repeated their success of the previous round in knocking out one of the Manchester teams. This time they could only draw with Manchester City, a more accomplished and dashing team than Manchester United. They will have to play again in Manchester on Wednesday, but that need not discourage them, for they were successful there a fortnight ago. In this game defence prevailed over attack, and on neither side could the forwards find much scope for shooting at goal. Both the Bradford teams drew their matches, and both may have better fortune when they play again at Bradford, the City against Wrexham to-day and Bradford against Derby County, a much more severe struggle, on Wednesday. Wrexham, who are in the Third Division (Northern Section), have done well in the competition, for they beat West Bromwich Albion in the third round and have now drawn with another team in the Second Division.

The other matches all ended as expected. Sheffield Wednesday won a high-scoring game against Oldham Athletic, the leaders of the Second Division, as the former are of the First Division, but it was a hard battle, and Oldham were leading at one point in the game by three goals to two. Blackburn Rovers were much too strong for Everton and won almost as they pleased. Sunderland had a harder struggle with Cardiff City, but won by a goal. Huddersfield Town were able to beat Sheffield United, a much fancied team, and they have once more to thank the wonderful Jackson, who scored both their goals. For a wing forward to score five goals in two Cup-ties is a performance without parallel. Aston Villa were never thought to be in danger against Walsall, much less when the game was transferred to Villa Park, and Hull City proved too good for the erratic Blackpool.

The arrangements for the replayed matches are as follows:—

TO-DAY

BRADFORD.—Bradford City v. Wrexham.

WEDNESDAY

CHARLTON.—Charlton Athletic v. Middlesbrough.
BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. The Arsenal.
BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Derby County.
MANCHESTER.—Manchester City v. Swindon.

A DRAW AT SWINDON

MANCHESTER CITY'S ESCAPE

Swindon Town and Manchester City drew their fourth round F.A. Cup-tie at Swindon on Saturday, each side scoring a goal. It was a hard match with a fine first half, when in rain and on a heavy ground the game was played at a great pace and the Manchester forwards set up a number of strong attacks. Their finishing was weak, but the play which prepared the way to goal was often of a high order, and the constructive efforts of the Manchester half-backs were a delight to watch.

Manchester were far the more accomplished team, and with the many chances they had should have won outright, but Swindon showed their usual cup-tie tenacity and fighting spirit, and in the last few minutes the Manchester goal was saved by inches only when McCartney hit the post with a great shot. The Achilles heel of the First League team lay in their full-backs, and although Swindon's attacks were disjointed and spasmodic, they often threatened danger, for Felton and McCloy were not only poor in anticipation, but uncertain in their kicking. It was all Manchester at the beginning, with some particularly good play on the left, where Heinemann made a splendid substitute for McMullan and was constantly setting Johnson and Brook on the move. Swindon were hard pressed, yet at the end of 17 minutes they were the first to score. It was a remarkable and lucky goal, for McCartney, getting away on the left, centred hard and low, and McCloy, intending to clear, sent the ball past the astonished Barber into his own goal.

Manchester City, however, are a team full of determination, and the only effect this misfortune had was to make them redouble their efforts. For the next five minutes they had everything but score, but it took them another 10 before they did so, and in the meantime Swindon, in a breakaway, nearly scored a second goal when Eddleston made a good attempt to head in. Nash excelled himself when he stopped hard drives in quick succession from Brook, Johnson, Marshall, and Toseland, and the way in which he got down to these low shots was an object-lesson in goalkeeping. The equalizing goal, when it came, was rather unexpected. The referee decided that Johnson had been fouled just outside the penalty area in front of goal. Cowan took the free-kick and drove a hard, high shot into the net. Manchester City kept up the pressure, but half-time came with the scores level.

The heavy soil had its effect on the players in the second half, and the game slowed down considerably. Quite early after the interval Swindon should have gained the lead. Their goal had had a narrow escape when Johnson hesitated too long after a fine run and centre by Toseland, and then Denyer was sent away on the Swindon right, but with only Barber to beat he pulled his shot wide. A moment later he was through again, and this time he centred well, but Morris failed to reach the ball properly, when possibly, if he had left it to McCartney, who was running in, a goal would have been scored. Manchester had another period of pressure, but their forwards tried to beat too many opponents before shooting, and, with Penn and Girvan defending finely, they never looked very like scoring. Most danger came from Cowan, who put in more than one hard shot, and excelled, though injured, in both attack and defence. Gradually exciting incidents grew fewer in number, and Manchester City appeared to be well content to rely on a replay for passing into the next round. It must, therefore, have been something of a shock for them when McCartney ran into the centre, robbed the backs of the ball, and sent in a great shot which only just failed. Manchester would, however, have been very unlucky to have been beaten.

The teams were:—

SWINDON.—Nash, goal; Penn and Girvan, backs; Low, Humphreys, and Archer, half-backs; Denyer, Eddleston, Morris, Roberts, and McCartney, forwards.
MANCHESTER CITY.—Barber, goal; Felton and McCloy, backs; Heinemann, Cowan, and Barrass, half-backs; Toseland, Marshall, Tait, Johnson, and Brook, forwards.

WEST HAM WIN

A FAST GAME AT UPTON PARK

West Ham United beat Leeds United in the fourth round of the F.A. Cup Competition at Upton Park on Saturday by four goals to one. For the first 10 minutes Leeds United looked the most dangerous side: there was pace and real method in the forward line, and the Leeds United half-back line is rated as perhaps the strongest of any in the competition. Then the determination and weight of the West Ham United side—weight which was always used fairly—began to tell, and, as has happened with this side before, the pace of their opponents communicated itself to their own forward line.

Early in the second half West Ham United were leading by four goals to one, and the match seemed as good as over. Shortly afterwards Hufton, rushing out to clear from Turnbull, who was right away almost by himself, reached and stopped the ball by throwing himself at it. Turnbull's kick, aimed at the ball, caught Hufton over the left eye and cut his forehead open. Earle put on the green sweater and went into goal. The choice of Earle as goalkeeper was an excellent one. He had several shots to save, one a very nasty one, to take which instinct guided him to the right place, and he did his work uncommonly well, though he was obviously very nervous. For more than 20 minutes Leeds United could do almost anything but score. Again and again the West Ham defence were able, but only just able, to get the ball away out of goal-scoring distance; full clearances they seldom had time for.

Leeds United nearly scored in the first minute, but though Jennings got to a hard ground centre from Turnbull he reached it at such full stretch that he could only push the ball towards goal instead of shooting it, from close in, past Hufton. Leeds United fed Turnbull as their most dangerous player, but, fortunately for West Ham United, he stood up to far and was just off-side to two perfect forward passes. Leeds United forced a corner after three minutes' play, but Mitchell shot yards wide. West Ham United settled down, and from a corner Robson headed hard into goal, but straight to Potts, who cleared coolly. Hufton came out and punched away a lobbed centre from Turnbull. Clever combination by Ruffell, Robson, and Yews nearly let Yews in, but he was splendidly tackled by Milburn as he shot. A moment later Yews put in a long dropping shot which Potts tipped over the bar for a corner. The play now was extremely fast, hard, clever, and most exciting to watch; it may be said that the football retained this level of excellence to the finish. A corner to Leeds United looked dangerous, but off-side spoiled what might have been a good position. Earle headed a centre from Yews over the bar, and a little later Milburn and Roberts just reached Watson in time to spoil his shot. From the beginning of the match Edwards had paid particular attention to the marking of Ruffell, but he could not always be within shoulders' touch of him. Ruffell sent across a hard, low centre from near the goal line, and Watson, judging it perfectly, headed the ball on the run past Potts, the pace of the rush giving the ball the pace of a kick. Leeds United, one goal down after 26 minutes' play, came back strongly in attack. Wainscoat put in a shot, but there was not enough strength behind it, and Hufton cleared quietly. From a mix-up Turnbull shot behind. After some good football by Mitchell and Wainscoat, Earle and Cox lost their sense of position; there was some scrambling play in front of goal, and Collins, kicking very hard to clear decisively, failed to loft the ball sufficiently and kicked straight into Jennings. Jennings, dashing straight for goal, met the ball full, and the ball bounced back from him into the right-hand corner of the net as if he had shot it deliberately with his foot. Jennings can have known nothing clearly of what happened until he saw the ball in the net. With seven minutes to go before half-time the game was level again. Five minutes later Barrett put a quick ground pass through to Earle. Earle drew a man and passed forward to Yews, who waited only long enough to see that Watson was unmarked before passing in two yards in front of that player. Watson timed his shot perfectly and drove the ball hard and low into the right-hand corner of the net. After Barrett's pass the ball travelled some 40 yards and no Leeds United player touched it. A minute later Ruffell met a long, swinging pass from Barrett and passed hard across to Earle, who gave Watson the chance to get clear of all the defence and then passed across hard: Watson came through to the perfect pass and scored from close in.

Two minutes after the game had been begun again Watson made a fine run and centred from the left across the goal-mouth; Yews was four yards too wide to get up at a shooting angle or the match would have been as good as over there and then. A long forward pass out to the right by Ruffell gave Yews the ball, with Watson in support 15 yards on his left. Yews and Watson had one back and the goalkeeper to beat, and Watson gave Yews a good five yards lead before he moved forward; Watson made it very clear for all to see that he was always yards behind the ball before and after Yews touched it. Yews drew his man, passed across to Watson, and Watson went forward to beat Potts, who was entirely helpless, with a quiet, cool shot from close in. After that, until, after 15 minutes' play, Hufton was hurt, West Ham United had the better of the game. Then came the hot Leeds United attack, in which the West Ham United defence, which was greatly helped by Robson, who took up a roving commission as an extra half-back, going wherever he might have the chance of putting in a hefty kick or a square tackle, just managed to hold. Earle had three straight shots to get rid of and once came out desperately and fly-kicked to save. Generally speaking, however, the Leeds United forwards showed weakness in shooting and fiddled about too much with the ball near goal. When Hufton came back the match was all over.

The teams were:—

WEST HAM UNITED.—Hufton, goal; Earl and Cox, backs; Collins, Barrett, and Cadwell, half-backs; Yews, Earle, Watson, Robson, and Ruffell, forwards.
LEEDS UNITED.—Potts, goal; Roberts and Milburn, J., backs; Edwards, Hart, and Reed, half-backs; Turnbull, White, Jennings, Wainscoat, and Mitchell, forwards.

DRAWN GAME AT HIGHBURY

BIRMINGHAM'S RECOVERY

The fourth-round tie between The Arsenal and Birmingham in the F.A. Cup competition, played at Highbury on Saturday, ended in a draw, each side scoring two goals. The clubs will meet again at Birmingham on Wednesday.

At the end of the first half of the game The Arsenal led by two goals and seemed to have established a position of superiority. Birmingham for 45 minutes had been kept mainly on the defensive and had shown weakness in resorting to occasional dubious tactics, which were promptly penalized by the referee. After the interval Birmingham became a transformed team. An exchange of positions between Briggs, the inside-left, and Curtis, the outside-right, gave vigour and purpose to an attack which had been previously a little slow. For half an hour The Arsenal were more completely outplayed than their opponents had been in the first half, and during those 30 minutes Briggs with head and foot scored goals that restored equality. In the last quarter of an hour both sides strove desperately to win the match. Anything might have happened, but the defences held out against hot, excited raids.

The football was of a cup-tie order, and a crowd of 43,000 had no lack of thrills. As in the third-round game against Chelsea, The Arsenal set out to exploit direct methods. So long as the team were in the ascendant all the forwards played as forwards and left defence to the half-backs and backs. The policy was right and it prevented Birmingham from settling down. If it had been maintained The Arsenal would have qualified for appearance in the next round. A reversion to defence in the second phase of the game may not have been intentional, as Birmingham set up a pace which dictated the part of their opponents until the full force of a prolonged and enthusiastic assault was spent. The change of fortune added to the interest of the struggle and kept the crowd on tiptoes to the last kick of the match.

The Arsenal began as it had been hoped they would do. Half-backs varied their passes and did not neglect the outside forwards, while the front line players swung the ball about with good judgment. A capital early movement ended in Bastin giving a beautiful long pass across the field to Hulme. He was unmarked, and had a big chance to close in to shoot, but he over-ran the ball. The pressure was not relaxed, and Hibbs was kept very much on the alert in the Birmingham goal. Fouls did not help matters for the visitors, and it was from a free kick given for an offence against Jack that The Arsenal secured the lead. Baker took the kick from a point a few yards outside the penalty area. Instead of trying a drive he pushed the ball almost gently forward, and Jack shot into the net as Hibbs ran out to clear. This was after 23 minutes and play then ran rather more evenly. Preedy, playing in place of Lewis in The Arsenal goal, was given one or two opportunities to show his merits. He was inclined to take risks in running out, and was once in trouble when a long way from his charge, but he did good work. A curious incident happened when play had been in progress 38 minutes. The referee blew his whistle in such a way that the players and many spectators accepted the blast as the signal for the interval. Men were walking off the field when they were recalled and The Arsenal were given another free kick. Three minutes later Bastin took a long pass from the right, warded off a challenge by Liddell, and with a rising drive scored the home team's second point. The ball struck the underside of the cross-bar and glanced into the top of the net.

The Arsenal had the breeze behind them in the second half, and a two goals lead seemed good enough to promise a comfortable victory. Birmingham, however, took up the attack like a side inspired. Briggs had been transferred to outside-right and actually seemed to do the work of two forwards. Bradford was too effectively shadowed by Roberts to be dangerous, but Briggs on one wing and Hicks on the other made things lively for Parker and Hapgood. The half-backs abandoned obstruction and became constructive players, and for long periods the ball was kept in The Arsenal half. Parker and Hapgood remained steady and seized every chance to break up the assault. They would have been more successful if Barkas and Liddell on the other side had not been equally efficient in smothering any attempts in the way of counter-raids. It became clear that only bad luck would rob the Birmingham attacks of eventual success, and 20 minutes after the restart Briggs headed through from a well-placed corner kick. One goal was quickly followed by another. Briggs, almost irresistible in speed and pertinacity, fastened on to a centre from Hicks and dashed through to drive the ball into the net at short range. For a little while it seemed likely that Birmingham would run away with the game, but some stout goalkeeping by Preedy saved the situation, and in the closing stages The Arsenal were fighting back, though without a plan.

The teams were:—

THE ARSENAL.—Preedy, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Baker, Roberts, and John, half-backs; Hulme, Jack, Lambert, Jones, and Bastin, forwards.
BIRMINGHAM.—Hibbs, goal; Liddell and Barkas, backs; Firth, Morrall, and Cringan, half-backs; Curtis, Crosbie, Bradford, Briggs, and Hicks, forwards.

HUDDERSFIELD'S VICTORY

JACKSON THE MATCH WINNER

Two famous Yorkshire clubs, Huddersfield Town and Sheffield United, met in a fourth-round F.A. Cup-tie at Huddersfield on Saturday, which resulted in a win for Huddersfield by two goals to one. Both Huddersfield's goals were scored by Jackson, who, since he scored all three goals against Bury in the third round, has scored all Huddersfield's five goals in the Cup-ties this season—a truly remarkable record for a forward whose place, nominally, at any rate, is outside right.

The match, except for some few periods in the first half when Huddersfield were attacking, did not produce any particularly good football, but, on the balance of the play, Huddersfield just deserved to win. That is not to say that Sheffield United did not have their chances, for there were times in the second half when they had very little else, but their inside forwards were weak and their shooting something even worse than that. None of the inside forwards, in fact, with the exception of Kelly, was anything but disappointing, for, after Mangnall and Raw had held their own for the first 30 minutes or so, they fell away badly and, with Huddersfield unable to keep up an attack on the left wing, where Smailes was playing instead of the injured Smith, the Sheffield United half-backs persistently gave their forwards the ball. For most of the time, however, the defences looked quite capable of looking after their goals, but much of their play was made easy for them.

There was plenty of local feeling, a great many blue and white and red and white streamers, and a crowd of about 50,000 when the teams came out. The weather was perfect and, although the ground looked rather heavy, the ball remained surprisingly light and active up to the end. For some time the play was indeterminate and not particularly exciting, although once Dunne, who, for the most part, was very securely held by Wilson, very nearly broke through and scored. Gradually Huddersfield began to dominate the game, and, for a few minutes, they nearly reached the form of that memorable Cup-tie when they overwhelmed Tottenham Hotspur. Although Jackson was marked with the care and assiduity usually given to a centre-forward, Kelly and Fogg, who played an excellent game for Huddersfield, were continually giving him the ball, and Jackson was doing more than justify their confidence in him. One delightful interpassing movement between Kelly and Jackson would have earned Huddersfield a goal if goals were given on football merit alone, and, a moment later, a great drive taken by him from some 30 yards out looked like scoring all the way. Wharton, however, just managed to get down to it, but, after 35 minutes' play, Huddersfield scored. A clever pass from Kelly sent Jackson off, and he dribbled close up to the goal-line before putting the ball back to Mangnall. There was a mild scrimmage round the goal-mouth, and the ball eventually came back to Jackson, who was standing, for once unmarked, close in, and he had no difficulty in hooking it with his left foot past Wharton. Huddersfield attacked again from the kick-off, but, just before half-time, Sheffield United nearly scored. During a scramble round the Huddersfield goal the ball came back to Phillipson, who shot hard along the ground. Turner was well out of position, but Wilson happened to be standing in exactly the right place on the goal-line and he kicked clear.

The second half saw the game run the reverse way to that of the first, and the Huddersfield forwards had as little of the ball as the Sheffield forwards had. Jackson did his best and was occasionally seen at outside-left and Kelly was always clever, but Mathews had Mangnall even more subdued than Wilson had Dunne, and J. R. Gibson and Sampy were altogether too much for Raw and Smailes. The only one of the Sheffield forwards to take anything like a reasonable proportion of his opportunities was S. Gibson at outside-right. Again and again he would run up the field and centre accurately, though it might have been better if he had once or twice cut in and tried a shot himself, but almost invariably one of two things happened. Either the man with the ball would hesitate until he was tackled or he would get in a shot which would miss the goal completely. Twice Phillipson and once Turnstall sent the ball high over the bar when they were excellently placed for shots, and, considering how constant the pressure was, it was astonishing that Turner had such little actual play. Five minutes before the end Huddersfield made the match certain by scoring again. A free kick was given them and, after the ball had bobbed about amongst the crowd of players in the goal-mouth, it went to Jackson, who had a clear shot at goal from an awkward position. He took the ball well and the game was virtually over, but, in the last minute, Sheffield got the goal that all through the second half had so persistently eluded them. Pickering sent in a good drive from 20 yards out, Turner gave a corner in saving it, and, after the corner-kick, Dunne scored:—

The teams were:—

HUDDERSFIELD TOWN.—Turner, goal; Goodall and Spence, backs; Fogg, Wilson, and Campbell, half-backs; Jackson, Kelly, Mangnall, Raw, and Smailes, forwards.
SHEFFIELD UNITED.—Wharton, goal; Gibson (G. R.), and Birks, backs; Sampy, Mathews, and Green, half-backs; Gibson (S.), Pickering, Dunne, Phillipson, and Tunstall, forwards.

F.A. AMATEUR XI.

The F.A. Amateur XI. to meet the Universities' Athletic Board on the Leeds United ground on Wednesday, February 5, has been selected as follows:—

A. E. Millington (Liverpool Police Athletic), goal; G. Roylance (Yorkshire Amateurs) and W. Jackson (Yorkshire Amateurs), backs; G. D. Hobson (Bradford City), J. Speak (Yorkshire Amateurs), and L. Webster (Handsworth United, Sheffield), half-backs; R. Joyce (Yorkshire Amateurs), J. Garvey (Marine F.C., Liverpool), J. Williams (Garston Gas Works, Liverpool), W. H. Blackley (Liverpool Police Athletic), and J. Rimmer (Southport), forwards.

Bradshaw, the Scottish International player and Bury centre half-back, has been transferred to Liverpool, and played for that club against Manchester United on Saturday.

RESULTS AND TABLES

F.A. CUP.—FOURTH ROUND

*Arsenal (Jack, Bastin)	2	Birmingham (Briggs 2)	2
*Aston Villa (Walker 2, Brown)	3	Walsall (Johnson)	1
*Blackburn Rovers (McLean, Bourton, Bruton, Cunliffe)	4	Everton (Martin)	1
*Millwall (Hawkins 2, Corkindale, Wadsworth)	4	Doncaster Rovers	0
*Derby County (Barclay)	1	Bradford (Harwood)	1
*Huddersfield Town (Jackson 2)	2	Sheffield United (Dunne)	1
*Hull City (Starling, Alexander, Mills)	3	Blackpool (Hampson)	1
*Middlesbrough (Mutch)	1	Charlton Athletic (Pugsley)	1
*Newcastle United (Richardson 3)	3	Clapton Orient (Mills)	1
*Nottingham Forest (Loftus 2)	2	Fulham (Haley)	1
Sheffield Wednesday (Hooper, Allen 2, Seed)	4	*Oldham Athletic (Littlewood 2, Adlam)	3
Brighton and Hove Albion (Vallance)	1	*Portsmouth	0
*Sunderland (Gurney, McLean)	2	Cardiff City (L. Davies)	1
*Swindon Town (McCloy, own goal)	1	Manchester City (Cowan)	1
*West Ham United (Watson 4)	4	Leeds United (Jennings)	1
*Wrexham	0	Bradford City	0

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

*Liverpool (Race)	1	Manchester United	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	34	15	5	4	62	29	35
Manchester City	35	14	6	5	61	43	34
Derby County	35	15	4	8	47	45	30
Liverpool	36	12	5	9	44	50	29
Leeds United	35	13	2	10	47	37	28
Aston Villa	35	12	4	9	52	48	28
Middlesbrough	36	12	3	11	57	54	27
Huddersfield Town	36	11	6	10	38	44	27
Bolton Wanderers	36	10	6	10	50	42	26
Leicester City	35	11	4	10	52	54	26
Blackburn Rovers	36	10	5	11	64	63	25
Sheffield United	36	11	3	12	55	54	25
Burnley	36	9	7	10	55	61	25
Birmingham	35	8	7	10	41	38	23
Portsmouth	35	8	7	10	43	41	23
West Ham United	36	9	5	12	52	52	23
Manchester United	36	10	3	13	39	52	23
The Arsenal	35	9	4	12	40	38	22
Sunderland	35	7	7	11	39	50	21
Everton	36	6	8	12	48	56	20
Newcastle United	35	9	2	14	47	67	20
Grimsby Town	34	7	4	13	43	59	18

SECOND DIVISION

*Bury (Vernon, Amos)	2	Tottenham Hotspur (Cook)	1
Chelsea (Wilson, Pearson)	2	Southampton	0
*Reading (McNeil, Bacon, Oswald)	3	Swansea Town (Sykes)	1
Preston North End (Hair, McClelland, Harrison)	3	*Stoke City (Wilson, Archibald)	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Oldham Athletic	35	15	7	3	59	27	37
Blackpool	35	17	3	6	66	46	36
Chelsea	36	12	9	5	45	24	33
Bury	38	13	4	9	51	42	30
Bradford	35	12	6	7	50	44	30
Wolverhampton Wandrs.	36	11	6	9	52	48	28
Charlton Athletic	35	9	9	7	38	39	27
Southampton	36	11	5	10	51	49	27
Cardiff City	36	11	5	10	37	37	27
West Bromwich Albion	35	11	4	10	67	52	26
Hull City	35	10	5	10	36	43	25
Nottingham Forest	35	8	9	8	32	39	25
Stoke City	37	9	6	12	47	51	24
Tottenham Hotspur	36	8	7	11	36	41	23
Preston North End	36	9	5	12	41	51	23
Notts County	36	5	12	9	34	40	22
Bristol City	35	6	6	11	43	54	18
Bradford City	35	7	7	11	37	46	21
Millwall	35	5	10	10	38	54	20
Reading	36	6	8	12	30	45	20
Swansea Town	36	6	6	14	35	46	18
Barnsley	35	6	6	13	32	47	18

THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

*Brentford (J. Lane, Foster, W. Lane 3)	5	Torquay United	0
*Bristol Rovers (Phillips, Reay)	2	Merthyr Town (Flack, Woodward)	2
*Coventry City (Richards, Bell, Laughlin)	3	Watford (Lowe)	1
Queen's Park Rangers (Moffat, Goddard)	2	*Exeter City	0
Norwich City (Hunt 2)	2	*Gillingham (Dowell)	1
*Lton Town (Yardley)	1	Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	0
*Newport County	0	Southend United	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Brentford	25	17	3	5	58	26	37
Plymouth Argyle	23	15	6	2	57	21	36
Northampton Town	23	15	3	5	38	19	33
Brighton and Hove Albion	23	14	4	5	49	29	32
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	22	10	8	4	42	24	28
Southend United	24	9	10	5	36	31	28
Norwich City	25	11	6	8	51	46	28
Coventry City	25	12	3	10	54	39	27
Fulham	24	11	5	8	48	46	27
Crystal Palace	26	10	7	9	50	54	27
Queen's Park Rangers	23	8	8	7	32	26	24
Luton Town	24	8	6	10	37	48	22
Walsall	24	9	4	11	42	49	22
Swindon Town	26	7	7	12	41	47	21
Clapton Orient	23	5	10	8	22	29	20
Exeter City	24	7	5	12	41	45	19
Newport County	24	7	5	12	42	47	19
Torquay United	26	6	6	14	28	50	18
Bristol Rovers	23	6	5	12	43	52	17
Watford	25	6	5	14	29	45	17
Gillingham	26	6	4	16	26	52	16
Merthyr Town	22	2	7	13	24	60	11

NORTHERN SECTION

*Carlisle United (Thomson, Holland)	2	New Brighton (Taylor, Oakes)	2
*Chesterfield (Hunt, S. J. Taylor)	2	Hartlepools United	0
South Shields (Kennedy, Barkas)	2	*Halifax Town	0
*Lincoln City (Ellis, Maidment)	2	Darlington (Wrightson 2)	2
Stockport County (Everest, Lincoln)	2	*Nelson (Manoch)	1
Rochdale (Tippett 2, Stott, Bertram)	4	*Rotherham United	0
*Southport (Rimmer)	1	York City	0
*Tranmere Rovers (Cartman, Charlton)	2	Accrington Stanley (Hamilton, Pears)	2
Port Vale (Jennings 2, Fishwick)	3	*Wigan Borough	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Port Vale	25	18	4	3	63	24	40
Stockport County	23	16	4	3	62	25	36
Crewe Alexandra	24	12	4	8	53	37	28
Darlington	26	12	4	10	60	50	28
Accrington Stanley	24	11	5	8	55	42	27
Carlisle United	25	11	5	9	61	44	27
Southport	26	8	10	8	51	44	26
Chesterfield	24	11	4	9	43	38	26
South Shields	26	10	6	10	41	51	26
Nelson	26	10	6	10	36	45	26
Lincoln City	24	6	13	5	37	31	25
York City	24	6	13	5	34	30	25
Hartlepools United	24	8	9	7	43	39	25
Tranmere Rovers	25	6	10	9	44	46	22
Rochdale	24	9	5	10	49	52	23
Wigan Borough	26	8	5	13	40	53	21
Wrexham	24	7	6	11	32	44	20
New Brighton	26	8	4	14	38	59	20
Doncaster Rovers	23	8	3	12	33	43	19
Halifax Town	27	6	7	14	31	41	19
Rotherham United	24	6	6	12	38	53	18
Barrow	24	6	3	15	23	60	15

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Dundee United (G. Ross 3, Haddow)	4	*Airdrieonians (Skinner, McDonald, McLean)	3
*Ayr United (Brae)	1	Kilmarnock (Smith)	1
Celtic (Wilson, R. Thomson, McGrory)	3	*Clyde (Blair, Borland)	2
*Cowdenbeath	0	Hibernians	0
St. Mirren (Stewart, McCrae, McCartney)	3	*Dundee (O'Hare)	1
*Hamilton (Moffat, D. Wilson)	2	Partick Thistle (Ness)	1
*Morton (McCartney)	1	Falkirk (Dora)	1
*Heart of Midlothian (Battles 3)	3	Motherwell (McMenemy, Dowall)	2
*Queen's Park (McLelland, McAlpine 2)	3	St. Johnstone	0
Rangers (Archibald 2, McPhail)	3	Aberdeen (McLaren)	1

SCOTTISH CUP.—FIRST ROUND REPLAY

*Vale of Leven	2	Peterhead	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Rangers	24	19	3	2	63	20	41
Aberdeen	27	17	5	5	64	41	39
Motherwell	26	16	3	7	81	39	35
St. Mirren	26	14	2	10	55	38	30
Partick Thistle	26	13	4	9	60	45	30
Kilmarnock	26	11	8	7	47	43	30
Celtic	24	13	3	8	54	33	29
Heart of Midlothian	26	10	8	8	53	50	28
Ayr United	26	12	3	11	49	60	27
Queen's Park	27	11	3	13	49	48	25
Falkirk	25	9	6	10	45	52	24
Cowdenbeath	25	8	7	10	37	39	23
Hamilton Academicals	25	9	5	11	52	55	23
Morton	28	8	6	12	49	60	22
Dundee	27	9	4	14	39	62	22
Clyde	26	7	7	12	45	56	21
Airdrieonians	25	8	2	15	35	44	18
Hibernians	26	5	8	13	27	44	18
Dundee United	26	6	4	16	39	74	16
St. Johnstone	27	4	7	16	29	62	15

SCHOOL RESULTS

*Winchester	7	Rifle Depot	1
Sheffield Falcons	2	*Repton	1
*Shrewsbury	8	R.N.C.	1
Lancing Old Boys	4	*Westminster	2
Old Reptonians	6	*Highgate	0
Old Westminsters	7	*Aldenham	2
*Ardingly	6	Alleyn's School	0
Oxford University Centaurs	4	*Berkhamsted	0
*Kimbolton	5	Jesus College, Cambridge	5

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

F.A. CUP.—FOURTH ROUND REPLAY

BRADFORD.—Bradford City v. Wrexham.

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BLACKBURN.—Blackburn Rovers v. Leicester City (2.0).

AMATEUR MATCHES

CORINTHIANS BEATEN AT OXFORD

The third meeting this season of Oxford University and the Corinthians, which took place at Oxford on Saturday, resulted in an easy win for the University by five goals to one.

The Corinthians were without several of their Cup team, and it must be confessed that the others were much below form. They were suffering probably from reaction after their three Cup-ties against Millwall. On the other hand, the University have rarely been seen to better advantage, and on the day's play they thoroughly outplayed and outstayed their opponents. It was, however, far from being a one-sided match. Garland-Wells, in the Oxford goal, had many opportunities of showing his skill, and there were times when the skill of Doggart, Ashton, and Robins put a heavy strain on the University defence. The Corinthians were never allowed to settle down, however, and long before

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

GOLF

A HEAVY DEFEAT FOR CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge University have not started this term promisingly, for, after losing last week to Addington, they were beaten with ease on Saturday at St. George's Hill, losing the Foursomes in the morning by four games to two and winning only two of the 12 Singles in the afternoon.

St. George's Hill is admittedly a difficult course for a stranger, and the members of the home team are well known to be singularly efficient in dealing with its peculiarities, but, all excuses made, the Cambridge team did not give an impressive display. Their chief difficulty seemed to be in playing the ball through the green, for if it would be hypocrisy to say that the fairway at St. George's Hill is beautiful it would be equally untruthful to say that it is bad. It looks, rather, as if it had been overfed, and is now suffering from indigestion. The putting, too, was a constant source of trouble to the Cambridge team, who more often than not in their approach putts took exactly the opposite borrow to that of their opponents.

The Foursomes in the morning gave St. George's Hill a winning lead of two matches, and as an exhibition of before-luncheon golf was remarkable only for the crushing figures of Anderson and Shanland—as hard a pair to beat in a Foursome on their own course as any in the country—who, after going out in 35, kept to the same measure for another three holes. In the top match neither pair were quite so well together as they can be, but Hope just turned the game in favour of his side. Cambridge's two victories in the Foursomes were also both desperately close affairs, and the combination of McRosty and Higginson in particular is a very likely looking one.

Such preliminaries concluded, the match of the day clearly was that between Hope and Prain in the afternoon, and a very good golf match it was. There were very many beautiful strokes, many good holes played by one or the other, but always the impression that Prain's difficulty in knowing how best to play strokes through the green from unkind lies would just cost him the match. Hope for a long time was not at his true best, but the firmness of his stance, which is an object-lesson to some budding young players who gallivant round the teeing ground on the completion of their drive, and his ability to pick the ball up from the nastiest of lies through the green stamp him still as one of the golfers with whom the Americans may again have to reckon. Having lost the first hole, where he did not hit the ball hard enough up against the hill, Prain won the second and holed a chip shot at the third for a 2 to become one up. The fourth was a hard half in 4, Hope having to play his second out of a wood and Prain in the end having to hole a nasty putt for a half. Prain took 3 putts at the fifth and lost another hole at the sixth, where he pushed his second out to the right. He got a most unexpected hole back at the seventh, however, where he was short of the green in 3, Hope missing a very short putt. Prain helped himself to another 2 at the eighth, and a half at the ninth made him one up at the turn. He looked to be going farther ahead at the 10th, but Hope made a wonderful recovery from a bunker, got his half in 4, and then the whole game changed. It was Hope's turn for a 2 at the short 11th, and a 3 at the next hole put him one up. Prain got a half at the 13th, after he had topped his second, but he took 3 putts at the 14th, and was never given another chance until the 17th. Hope's second shots to the 15th and 16th—both from ugly-looking lies—were the best things in the match, but when he pulled his tee shot into the wood at the 17th, with Prain well set in the middle of the course, it seemed as if the match must go to the last hole. Prain's iron-complex, however, popped up again, and the result was a full-blooded crash into the thicket, from which the recovery was more laborious than had been Hope's.

Langhurst started off triumphantly against Anderson, but, having won two out of the first three holes, he began to lift his head a little overquickly, lost the next five in a row, and in the end stood five down with five to play. His finish was brave, but not quite good enough to commute his previous sins. Birmingham was only one down after five holes had been played, but he then lost the sixth, seventh, and eighth, and, putting his tee shot into the pond at the ninth, turned five down, which was too much. W. C. Carr had a great chance of establishing a lead over Finlay on the outward half, but he wasted some truly glorious driving by some shameless fiddling about round the green. Neither player was down at the turn, though neither would have been surprised had he stood four down, but once in the second half Finlay played as he can play, and, holing a series of gigantic putts, left his opponent to rue his misspent first half.

Bond, honoured by playing against the club's captain, was twice a hole down in the first five holes, but turned one up, and in the end came through, a hard-chased winner. Martin-Smith, one of two in the Cambridge team who use a steel-shafted driver, found that steel was less reliable than hickory, but he saved himself with some splendid putting; and Fletcher, at the tail end of the team, gained Cambridge's most glorious victory, winning six out of the first eight holes in his match against Stroyan. Higginson might at least have halved his match had he not played a beautiful stroke to the wrong green at the last hole, when the match stood all square—but mistakes will happen.

The results were:—

ST. GEORGE'S HILL	CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
FOURSOMES	
W. L. Hope and R. V. K. Finlay (1 hole) .. 1	E. M. Prain (Clare) and W. H. Birmingham (Sidney Sussex) .. 0
D. B. Anderson and C. Shankland (8 and 6) .. 1	C. Longhurst (Clare) and S. Boyd (King's) .. 0
J. S. Heath and A. Raweth (2 and 1) .. 1	W. C. Carr (Trinity) and E. Martin-Smith (Pembroke) .. 0
D. G. Nairn and J. S. Youle (2 and 1) .. 1	K. Keith (Sidney Sussex) and H. L. Carr (Trinity) .. 0
S. W. Bullock and A. J. Lee 0	L. K. McRosty (Clare) and H. W. Higginson (St. John's) (2 holes) .. 1
R. S. Stroyan and W. K. Hastinson 0	R. S. Fletcher (Trinity) and H. Martin-Row (Jesus) (1 hole) .. 1
Total 4	Total 2
SINGLES	
W. L. Hope (3 and 1) .. 1	E. M. Prain 0
D. B. Anderson (2 and 1) .. 1	C. Longhurst 0
C. Shankland (6 and 5) .. 1	W. H. Birmingham 0
J. S. Heath (halved) .. 0	E. Martin-Smith (halved) 0
R. V. K. Finlay (4 and 3) 1	W. C. Carr 0
A. Raweth 0	W. K. S. Bond (1 hole) .. 1
D. G. Nairn (halved) .. 0	K. A. Keith (halved) .. 0
J. S. Youle (2 and 2) .. 1	L. K. McRosty 0
S. W. Bullock (1 hole) .. 1	H. W. Higginson 0
A. J. Lee (3 and 2) .. 1	H. L. Carr 0
R. S. Stroyan 0	R. S. Fletcher (5 and 6) .. 0
J. J. Buchanan (1 hole) 1	H. Martin-Row 0
Total 6	Total 2

OXFORD'S EASY WIN

Oxford University inflicted a heavy defeat upon Camberley Heath at Camberley on Saturday by 12 matches to two on the day's play, with four matches halved. This must be accounted a very good performance, for if the Camberley team was not alarmingly strong it had the advantage of knowing the course, which is a distinct help at Camberley Heath.

In the morning Foursomes R. H. Oppenheimer partnered G. Russell against R. H. Baugh and C. Sweeny, an all-American pair. Very good golf was played by both sides in this match, which was halved. The players turned all square, each side having a score of 36 for the first nine holes; and although the club pair took the lead at the 13th, a fine tee-shot by Sweeny to the short 14th, where Russell was bunkered, enabled Oxford to square again. On the next green Baugh holed a putt of eight yards for a win in 3 to give his side the lead, and they had a chance of winning the match at the 17th, where Russell topped a second shot into the rough. Oppenheimer, however, holed the next, although fully 100 yards from the pin, and the Camberley Heath couple, winning a hole which they seemed likely to lose, squared the match. On the home green Russell lipped the hole for a 3, and Baugh holed a putt of 5ft. for a half. Each couple had an approximate score of 74.

In the afternoon Singles Baugh and Oppenheimer halved their match. For the first nine holes Oppenheimer was superior in the long game, but Baugh, by virtue of his brilliant putting, kept within reach of his opponent, who turned with a lead of only one hole. Then Oppenheimer developed a slice with the wooden clubs, and the American, still putting very accurately, became one up at the 15th hole at which he again holed an eight yards putt for a 3. Oppenheimer, however, squared at the 17th after his ball had finished in the heather from his tee-shot. He took a driving iron and put the ball only four yards from the pin, and so won the hole. At the home hole Baugh for once failed to hole a putt of 7ft., which would have given him the match.

The results were:—

CAMBERLEY HEATH	OXFORD UNIVERSITY
FOURSOMES	
R. H. Oppenheimer and G. Russell (halved) .. 0	R. H. Baugh (Wadham) and C. Sweeny (Wadham) (halved) 0
Captain A. H. Hornby and Captain C. E. Hawkins (4 and 3) 1	A. C. Marples (New College and A. M. Tew (Magdalen) 0
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Green and N. J. P. Wadley .. 0	J. P. Marston (Trinity) and H. N. Forz (Exeter) (3 and 1) 1
L. R. Wimble and Captain C. E. Gordon-Duff .. 0	G. P. Jackson (Lincoln) and H. M. Bray (Trinity) (2 holes) 1
F. Gomer Waterer and Lieutenant - Colonel A. E. E. Sargent .. 0	J. R. Keen (Wadham) and J. W. L. Adams (Balliol) (4 and 3) .. 1
Squadron Leader C. V. Parr and E. Young .. 0	H. Scheftel (Balliol) and H. P. Forster (New College) (4 and 3) .. 1
Total 1	Total 4
SINGLES	
R. H. Oppenheimer (halved) 0	R. H. Baugh (halved) .. 0
Captain A. H. Hornby (1 hole) 1	A. C. Marples 0
G. Russell 0	J. P. Marston (2 and 1) 1
Captain C. E. Hawkins 0	G. P. Jackson (3 and 2) 1
N. J. P. Wadley .. 0	J. R. Keen (2 holes) 1
L. R. Wimble .. 0	H. N. Forz (4 and 2) .. 1
Captain C. E. Gordon-Duff (halved) 0	C. Sweeny (halved) .. 0
F. Gomer Waterer .. 0	H. M. Bray (3 and 1) .. 1
Major P. H. McYoung .. 0	J. W. L. Adams (3 and 1) 1
Lieutenant - Colonel A. E. E. Sargent (halved) 0	H. Scheftel (halved) .. 0
Squadron Leader C. V. Parr 0	A. M. Tew (7 and 6) .. 1
E. Young 0	H. P. Forster (2 and 1) 1
Total 1	Total 8

THE OXFORD TEAM

After the match between Oxford University and Camberley Heath at Camberley on Saturday R. H. Baugh, the captain of the Oxford team, invited H. N. Fogg (Exeter), H. M. Bray (Trinity), and C. Sweeny (Wadham), the American, to play for Oxford against Cambridge. There now remain only two places to be filled in the Oxford team.

MATCH AT NORTH HANTS

The Old Wellingtonian Golfing Society beat the Old Cheltonian Golfing Society in a match by Foursomes and Singles at North Hants, Fleet, on Saturday by nine matches to none on the day's play, after winning three and halving one of the morning's Foursomes. The Cheltonians lacked the services of most of their better players, and the difference in handicap was considerable, Wellington leading with three scratch players, and the remainder possessing handicaps not greater than four; so that the losers were by no means disgraced, five of the day's matches going to the home green.

In spite of a night's heavy rain, North Hants played remarkably well, the greens, in particular, being of admirable quality, and though the water lay near the surface on several of the fairways, the ball, as a rule, lay well, and the player was not restricted in his choice of club through the green. Since the autumn Mr. J. Simpson has been called in to advise on the problem of reconstructing some of the holes, which formerly lacked character, and most of the alterations seem to be for the better, notably at the seventh, where a cunningly placed central bunker now effectually prevents a half-topped stroke from reaching the green. The 10th, formerly a one-shot hole of little merit, is to be scrapped in favour of an imposing hole of some 220 yards, the direct line being over cavernous bunkers on to an undulating green, which at first sight appears to be unnecessarily large for a hole of such a length. Other minor alterations, such as new teeing grounds at the second and 14th holes, are good, and will make North Hants, already a delightful course to play upon, a really good course into the bargain.

The results were:—

OLD WELLINGTONIAN G.S.	OLD CHELTONIAN G.S.
FOURSOMES	
J. A. Board and A. N. Gould (8 and 7) .. 1	D. S. Redman and E. M. Wellings .. 0
A. J. Peech and N. M. Peech (5 and 3) .. 1	Captain L. J. Torrie and R. R. McEuen .. 0
J. Brittain Jones and C. D. Wilson (6 and 5) .. 1	N. Coxwell Rogers and R. C. Pye-Smith .. 0
C. Micklem and General Gregory (halved) .. 0	F. L. C. Hodson and F. L. Samuelson (halved) 0
Total 3	Total 0
SINGLES	
J. A. Board (halved) .. 0	D. S. Redman (halved) 0
A. J. Peech (5 and 4) .. 1	E. E. McEuen 0
J. Brittain Jones (1 hole) 1	Captain L. J. Torrie .. 0
A. N. Gould (1 hole) .. 1	E. M. Wellings 0
C. D. Wilson (3 and 1) .. 1	N. Coxwell Rogers .. 0
C. Micklem (halved) .. 0	R. C. Pye-Smith (halved) 0
C. R. Price (4 and 2) .. 1	F. L. C. Hodson .. 0
C. Le Price (6 and 5) .. 1	F. L. Samuelson .. 0
Total 6	Total 0

CLUB COMPETITIONS

(Figures in parentheses depote scratch score)

ASHFORD MANOR (74).—Monthly Medal.—Senior. F. Wootten, 80—9—71. Junior.—S. A. Kyffin, 91—17—74.

BANSTEAD DOWNS (74).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—H. S. Hope, 84—13—71.

BERKHAMSTED (77).—Monthly Medal.—D. R. K. Johnston, 88—15—73.

BETCHWORTH PARK (75).—Thirty-six Holes Competition, for winners of 1929 medal and bogey competitors.—S. Munt (7), 78+89=167—14=153; F. L. Jarvis (10), 94+85=179—20=159.

BEXHILL (73).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—Major Rodger-Smith (6), 4 down. Junior.—J. L. Turner (10), all square.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE (74).—Monthly Medal Winners' Final.—Captain F. E. Largpett, 74—3=71; Captain F. Purchas, 87—12=75; J. Flowers, 97—13—84.

BROKENHURST MANOR (74).—January Bogey.—Lt.-Col. Beadnell, all square. Monthly Medal Winners' Final.—Lt.-C. Beadnell, all square.

BURHILL (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—R. C. Crowther, 1 up. Junior.—W. H. O. Steer (13), 3 down.

BURNHAM BEECHES (76).—Monthly Bogey.—H. C. Harrison (7), 2 down.

BURNHAM AND BERROW (76).—Monthly Medal.—R. J. Sinclair, 83—6=77; P. R. Davies, 88—11=77; J. G. S. Nicholson, 92—15=77, tied.

CAMBRIDGE PARK (67).—Monthly Bogey.—Seniors.—A. G. Turnpenny (10), 1 down. Junior.—H. G. Grinham (15), 2 down.

CANTERBURY (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Division I. —A. W. M. Sillars (7), all square. Division II.—Rev. A. W. Mayne (14), 7 down.

CHISLEHURST (70).—Monthly Medal.—R. W. Hartley, 68+2=70.

COOMBE HILL (76).—Weekly Competition.—Medal. —H. L. Hendriks, 78—5=73; E. Cumberland, 83—5=78; H. J. van Duiten, 84—6=78.

COOMBE WOOD (70).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—H. W. Lowe, 82—7=75. Junior.—W. I. Furnand, 89—13=76.

EDGWARE (75).—Monthly Bogey.—R. B. Selby (11), 2 up.

HAMPSTEAD (73).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—Dr. G. T. Hebert (8), all square. Junior.—G. E. Shrimpton (14), 2 down; Dr. B. Lake (16), 2 down.

HANGER HILL (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—T. W. Simcox, 86—9=77. Junior.—G. Heckle, 89—13=76.

HAREWOOD DOWNS (73).—Monthly Medal.—Major W. J. Holdich, 97—18=79; I. C. Trench, 82—3=79, tied.

HERNE BAY (74).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—L. Phillips, 88—12=76. Junior.—A. F. Young, 98—18=80.

KNEBWORTH (76).—Monthly Bogey.—A. B. Dearden (9), 1 up.

LEATHERHEAD (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—Dr. Ritchie, 2 up; W. E. Mackay, 1 down. Junior.—C. Hiller, 3 down.

LETCHWORTH (72).—Monthly Bogey.—S. J. Halles (7), all square.

MAIDENHEAD (76).—Monthly Bogey.—W. H. Lillington (11), 1 up.

MOOR PARK (76).—Monthly Bogey (High Course).—Senior.—C. P. V. MacCormack (6), 5 up; V. M. Hall (5), 1 up. Junior.—C. P. Villiers (14), 1 down.

NORBURY (72).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—W. T. Fitzgerald, 87—14=73. Junior.—G. Blackaller, 90—19=71.

NORTH MIDDLESEX (71).—Senior Medal.—A. L. Bentley, 73—4=69; J. Chuter, 82—12=70. Junior.—Optional Sweep.—S. J. Hester, 93—22=71; H. H. Heron, 98—26=72.

OLD FOLD MANOR (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—H. G. Taylor, 82—12=70. Junior.—D. S. Stephenson, 94—18=76.

OXHEY (78).—January Bogey.—Senior.—E. C. Laws (2), 7 up. Junior.—R. H. Pepper (20), 1 down.

PINNER HILL (75).—Bogey Competition.—A. J. Jung (10), 2 down, and T. Cook (16), 2 down, tied; G. F. Chiles (11), 3 down.

ROYAL ASHDOWN FOREST (75).—Monthly Medal.—S. Heaton, 82—8=74; K. M. Beach, 84—9=75.

R.A.C. (EPSOM) (76).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—Major E. G. J. Fairnie (7), 6 down; A. W. C. Hamsher (9), 6 down; S. E. Anderson (12), 6 down, tied. Junior.—E. Corcoran (18), 1 up.

ROYAL BLACKHEATH (76).—Monthly Medal.—Captain C. C. Nicholson, 81—8=73.

ROYAL CINQUE PORTS (77).—Bogey Competition.—G. E. V. Crotchley (8), all square; C. Powers (3), 1 down; the Rev. W. H. Maundrell (7), 1 down; Surgeon-Commander H. E. R. Stephen (12), 1 down; R. E. Knocker (24), 1 down.

ROYAL EASTBOURNE (73).—Medal Competition. —Division I.—G. Laird, 77—2=75, and Captain F. A. Maclean, 81—6=75, tied. Division II.—R. de Halgouet, 80—7=73.

ROYAL WIMBLEDON (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—E. Marzetti, 76—5=71, and J. W. Wilson, 77—6=71, tied. Junior.—W. H. Hartley, 83—17=66.

SEAFORD (74).—Bogey Competition.—W. G. Jack (4), 2 down.

SHANKLIN AND SANDOWN (74).—Bogey Competition.—S. H. Godfrey (2), 4 down.

SONNING (77).—Monthly Medal.—C. H. Brickhill, 77, scratch—77.

ATHLETICS

INTER-COLLEGE COMPETITION AT CAMBRIDGE

In the Inter-College athletic competition at Cambridge on Saturday Trinity Hall beat St. Catharine's by 62 2-3 points to 43 1-3. The programme included an open pole jump handicap, which was won by R. M. N. Tisdall (Caius), who cleared 10ft. and, with an allowance of 2ft., was credited with 13ft. 6in., so securing first place by nearly 1ft. from the scratch man, P. B. Ogilvie (Pembroke), who did 11ft. 7in.

In the match events St. Catharine's, although beaten on points, had the greater number of first places, thanks to a double by M. S. Eggleshaw, who was first in the Mile in 4min. 47 2-5sec., and in the Three Miles in 16min. 34-3-5sec. Their other successes were gained in the Quarter-Mile, won by H. B. Johnstone, in 54 2-5sec., and three field events, the High Jump (R. J. Coates, 5ft. 4in.), Pole Jump (D. A. Patterson, 9ft.), and Putting the Weight (J. P. Wallace, 40ft. 6in.). For Trinity Hall R. S. Rowlands was first in the 100 Yards, in 10 4-5sec.; G. Pott in the 120 Yards Hurdles in 17 2-5sec., R. K. Brown in the 220 Yards Low Hurdles, in 28 2-5sec., and M. H. C. Gutteridge shared first place in the Half-Mile with F. W. Horan, in 2min. 12sec.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S VICTORY OVER DAVIS

The match between Lindrum and Davis, the only one in which they will meet this season, was concluded on Saturday at the Holborn Billiard Hall in Hyde-street, New Oxford-street, when Lindrum was successful by 2,884 points. The result of the game was not unexpected, as Lindrum has shown that he is the most difficult of all players to beat. He secured the lead early in the game and never lost it, but the very fine struggle made by Davis kept up the interest to the end.

The total of 55,228 points made by the two players in this match is the largest number ever made in a fortnight's match under modern conditions, and by scoring 26,172 Davis returned the highest total made against Lindrum. A feature of the match was the fine form shown by Davis. All through the game he played with determination, and in the absence of Lindrum his chance of retaining the championship is good. The high standard of play is shown by the fact that for the whole match Lindrum had an average of 147, while Davis's average for the fortnight's play was 132.

Lindrum was leading by over 3,000 points when the final day's play was begun. In the afternoon Davis made another good attempt to lessen the severity of his defeat and outpointed his opponent by scoring 1,221 for an average of 136, while Lindrum made 976 for an average of 121.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum (in play), 27,848; Davis, 25,045.

The play during the final session of the game was good, and although he was so far behind Davis gave another very fine display. In the course of the two hours Lindrum scored 1,208 for an average of 172, while Davis made 1,127 for an average of 161.

The result was:—Lindrum, 29,056; Davis, 26,172.

SMITH BEATS McCONACHY

Smith celebrated his 44th birthday on Saturday by beating McConachy by 378 points in their match at Newcastle.

The chief breaks of the early play were 126, 116, and 113 by Smith, and 263 and 106 by McConachy. At the evening session McConachy made breaks of 542, 343 and 323. Smith's breaks were 207, 165, 74 and 66. The result was:—Smith, 11,737; McConachy, 11,359.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

In the semi-final round of the London sectional qualifying competition of the Amateur Championship at Thurston's, London, on Saturday, S. Walter beat H. W. Bond by 53 points.

Walter will now meet S. Fry in the final heat for 2,000 points, beginning to-day.

FENCING

SABRE CLUB WIN

The Sabre Club and the Army Fencing Union met in their annual match at the Club's headquarters, 1a, Tenterden-street, on Saturday, when the home side won after a fine match by 12 defeats to 13.

Teams were five a side, and the best display of sabre fencing seen in London this season was witnessed. Both sides were very strong, though the absence of Colonel G. N. Dyer owing to indisposition from the Army side was regrettable. His presence might well have turned defeat into victory. The play was carried on sometimes to the third or fourth *counter riposte*, and hardly a blow was delivered that could have caused pain to an opponent. In these days, when sabre play so often degenerates into a series of smashing blows on both sides without adequate defence or considered attack, such a contest was most refreshing, and in addition it was most exciting from start to finish.

The lead changed hands several times in the first half of the match, the Army leading at 3—2 and 7—6, the Club at 6—4, and, at the end of the third series of fights, at 8—7. Wyatt was then beaten by Schwartz by four hits to three, the latter gaining the seventh hit with a point attack, but Parsons beat Pilbrow by the same margin and James scored the only victory gained over Perone, so the match was level at nine all. The next fight, between Corble and Saunders, put the Club ahead again. Corble is not quite so quick on his feet in attack as he used to be, but his defence is as good as ever, and his *riposte*, unerring and unhurried, is very deadly. He used it to good effect four times against Saunders, and the Club never lost the lead thus gained. Harry beat Harris easily to put the Club two assaults up, and from then till the finish their margin of lead was alternately two fights and one. They were two up with three bouts to go when Corble faced James in one of the best assaults of the match. James led by three hits to one, but Corble drew level at three all. A splendid phase followed in which *counter riposte* followed *counter riposte* to the fourth before James won. Harry, however, beat Saunders in the next fight by four hits to one, and made victory certain for the Sabre Club.

The results were:—

SABRE CLUB.—Perone, one defeat; Schwartz, Harry, and Corble, two each; James, five. Total, 13.

ARMY FENCING UNION.—James, one defeat; Parsons, two; Wyatt and Harris, three each; Saunders, four. Total, 8.

Simultaneously with the Sabre Club match, Salle Bertrand met Cambridge University in a three-weapon match with foil, *épée*, and sabre, and won by eight defeats to 19. They took both foil and sabre events by three to six, and the *épée* by two to seven. Treating their young opponents with great respect, the Salle put forward strong teams with every weapon, A. Perone showing his fencing versatility by representing them with the foil, while employing the sabre for the Sabre Club. He won all his foil bouts, but was given a very good fight by G. V. Hett, who showed admirable form for Cambridge with this weapon.

The results were:—

FOIL.—SALLE BERTRAND.—A. Perone, no defeat; B. Cederin, 1; C. L. de Beaumont, 2. Total, 3. C.U.F.C.—G. V. Hett, 1 defeat; D. V. Morse, 2; A. C. F. Green, 3. Total, 6.

ÉPÉE.—SALLE BERTRAND.—De Beaumont, no defeat; Cederin and A. J. Duncombe-Anderson, 1 each. Total 2. C.U.F.C.—G. Wallace, 1 defeat; Hett and L. L. Widdicombe, 3 each. Total, 7.

SABRE.—SALLE BERTRAND.—W. A. Evill, no defeat; Cederin, 1; de Beaumont, 2. Total, 3. C.U.F.C.—C. L. Barnett, K. C. Lewis, and R. Brook, 2 each. Total, 6.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON CHAMPIONSHIP

Wycombe Phœnix Harriers and Athletic Club gained an easy victory in the Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Cross-country Championship, which was held at Emmer Green, Reading, on Saturday, over a course of rather less than six miles.

The first 12 home were:—

F. C. Saunders (Wycombe), 34min. 1; G. W. Brind (Reading), 34min. 22sec., 2; V. Harman (Slough) (holder), 34min. 31sec., 3; S. Ferris (Wycombe), 34min. 44sec., 4; W. J. Stephens (Reading), 34min. 57sec., 5; A. Hughes (Wycombe), 35min., 6; G. Johnson (Wycombe), 35min. 4sec., 7; R. F. Busby (Wycombe), 35min. 8sec., 8; C. O'Connell, 35min. 33min. 9sec., 9; S. E. Binfield (Slough), 35min. 22sec., 10; S. H. Oliver (Reading), 35min. 28sec., 11; R. Bundy (Slough), 35min. 41sec., 12.

The team placings were:—

Wycombe Phœnix H. and A.C. "A" (1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9), total 35 points. 2: Wycombe A.C. "A" (3, 11, 13, 14, 16), total 61 points. 2: Slough A.C. "A" (holders) (3, 10, 12, 17, 18, 23), total 83 points. 3: Maidenhead, 127 points. 4: Slough A.C. "B," 238 points. 5: Lovel A.C., 283 points. 6: Reading A.C. "B," 313 points. 7: Wycombe Phœnix H. and A.C. "B," 343 points. 8: Woodstock H.A.C., 384 points. 9.

SUFFOLK CHAMPIONSHIP

The Suffolk County Cross-country Championship was decided at Sudbury (Suffolk) on Saturday.

The first six home were:—

L/A/C. Hand (Martlesham R.A.F.), 34min. 45sec., 1; A/C. G. Brown (Martlesham R.A.F.), 34min. 57sec., 2; Corporal W. Tym (Martlesham R.A.F.), 35min. 47sec., 3; W. Pratt (Ipswich Harriers), 35min. 47sec., 4; W. M. Morley (Ipswich H.), 36min., 5; B. Turner (Ipswich H.), 36min. 9sec., 6.

The team placings were:—

Ipswich Harriers "A," 31 points, 1; Martlesham R.A.F., 99 points, 2; Felixstowe H., 110 points, 3; Woodbridge H., 152 points, 4; Ipswich H., "B," 174 points, 5; Ipswich Lads' Club, 227 points, 6.

CAMBRIDGE BEATEN

Cambridge University Hare and Hounds visited Aldershot on Saturday for their annual match with the Army champions, the 2nd Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and, counting 14 a side, were beaten by a margin of 70 points.

The leaders at the finish were:—

Lieutenant D. Meynell and Private Scarsbrook, 27min. 55sec., equal 1; H. C. J. Goode (St. John's), 28min. 14sec., 3; A. J. Rooke (Sidney Sussex), 28min. 37sec., 4; Corporal Childrey, 29min. 41sec., 5; Sergeant Hook, 29min. 46sec., 6; Private Smith, 29min. 50sec., 7; C. W. Benson (Magdalene), 29min. 54sec., 8; A. G. Chapel (Queens'), 29min. 55sec., 9; Corporal Hart, 29min. 56sec., 10.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

LAMARCK'S PLACE IN HISTORY

THEORY AND EVIDENCE

(FROM OUR SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT)

Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier de Lamarck, died on December 18, 1829, and was buried in a nameless grave in the cemetery of Montparnasse. The only memorial in France was the house of his ancestors in which he was born, at the village of Bazentin, near Albert in the Somme. But Bazentin and all its houses were wiped out during the Great War. The Linnean Society of the North of France wish to erect a memorial to the great French naturalist and philosopher at Bazentin, in the midst of a garden to be planted with the flowers and trees named by Lamarck himself or named after him by other botanists. Already the Royal Society, the Linnean Society, and the Zoological Society of London have promised contributions; that other societies in many parts of the world will also contribute cannot be doubted. Lamarck is one of the greater names in the history of science and one of the few that have been turned into the designation of a theory.

Although the *advocatus diaboli* could bring a weighty argument against Lamarckism, at least in its most generally understood sense, he could do little to detract from Lamarck's claim to a very high place in natural science. He studied under the Jesuits at Amiens, but at the age of 17, following the tradition of his family, he joined the troops and at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom gained a commission for his bravery. When peace came, he earned his living as a banker in Paris and studied medicine, soon passing over to botany. He published a Flora of France in which he made a useful key on a dichotomous system, and, after election to the Academy of Sciences, made botanical tours in Europe, the result of which was a set of works far in advance of contemporary knowledge in the width of their systematic range, the accuracy of their diagnoses, and their attempts at classification on scientific principles. At the age of 49, in 1793, he was precipitated into zoology because of changes in the organization of the Jardin du Roi and had to lecture on the Insecta and Vermes of Linnæus. His insight and orderly mind led him to make the great dichotomy of the animal kingdom into vertebrata, characterized by the possession of some kind of spinal column, and invertebrata. He separated spiders and crustaceans from insects and defined these two classes of invertebrates. He began to bring order into the vermes of Linnæus, segregating from them the truly wormlike forms as annelids, and got some way in the classification of echinoderms.

AS EVOLUTIONIST

Lamarck's work as a systematist has made him one of the fathers of morphology, but his theories of evolution gave him his fame as philosophical biologist. There had been many advocates of a vague principle of evolution, but Lamarck, like Erasmus Darwin, saw that a doctrine of immutable species did not fit the world of living plants and animals and what was even then known of fossil remains. He devised theories to explain the transformation of plants and animals, codifying them in four famous laws. "Life, by its intrinsic forces, continually tends to increase the volume of every living body and to enlarge its parts up to a limit which it determines itself." "The production of a new organ in an animal body is the result of the appearance of a new and continually pressing want and of the new movement born of and encouraged by the new want." "The degree of development and the vigour of organs are in constant proportion to their use." "Everything that has been acquired, impressed, or changed in the organization of individuals during the course of their lives is preserved by the one generation and transmitted to the new individuals which are its progeny." Lamarck thus attributed to the vital principle an inherent power of responding to the environment, and believed that the acquired characters, the changes arising in this way, were not only impressed on the individual but transmitted to the next generation. He made a distinction between plants in which the acquisition was chiefly a direct response to the external stimulus, and animals, in which, through the intervention of the nervous system, a kind of appetency or active want led to a change of habit and therefore to new needs.

A LIVING FORCE

Lamarck believed that more complex living creatures, animal or vegetable, had been developed from pre-existing simpler creatures and got some way in planning a genealogical tree of the living world. But this theory was easier to apply to adaptations, to the origin and elaboration of organs and structures which plainly fitted their owners to the surroundings in which they lived, than to a general theory of evolution. It failed to convince his contemporaries although it led directly to Darwin. Probably he himself and certainly most of his followers believed in the inheritance of acquired characters, and, indeed, until it was challenged by Weismann, nearly every one assumed that frequently if not invariably the changes produced in an individual in the form of responses to the environment or as the results of increased use, did affect the next generation. But the balance of exact evidence is heavily against this ancient belief. On the other hand, knowledge of the plasticity of the individual both as a result of direct action of environment and as a consequence of what Lamarck termed the inherent force of life has greatly increased, and this side of Lamarckism has been expended into a specialized science of experimental embryology and morphology. No one can doubt that the influence of this great philosopher is a living force even in the biology of to-day.

GERMANY AND WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

Germany is preparing to take a prominent part in the World Poultry Congress to be held in London in July next. In addition to a national exhibit there will be 1,000 birds from that country in the livestock section, and special interest attaches to this exhibit in view of Germany's position among the poultry-keeping nations. It is common knowledge that Germany's poultry industry suffered severely during the War, her stock of poultry falling by 10,000,000, so that at the present time Germany and Great Britain are the two largest egg-importing countries in the world. In 1928 Germany imported 2,947,000,000 eggs, compared with 3,175,000,000 by Great Britain in the same period. The poultry-keepers of Germany are making great efforts to meet the demand for home-produced eggs.

The Wycombe Borough magistrates granted on Saturday a licence for a new theatre at High Wycombe, Bucks, to be built at a cost of £50,000, with seats for 1,600, but stipulated that the balcony should not be used for children's *matinées*.

Political Speeches

OBSCURITY OF "NEW DIPLOMACY"

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN AND NAVAL CONFERENCE

Sir Austen Chamberlain and Lord Hanworth were guests on Saturday night at the annual dinner of the Birmingham Jewellers' and Silversmiths' Association.

Speaking for the "Bench and Bar," proposed by the MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM, LORD HANWORTH claimed on behalf of the Bench and Bar that they held a position which was recognized, not merely in this country, but all over the world, and the administration of justice was the envy of every country in the world. He had little doubt that they had gained that position because we had a fearless, independent, and courageous Bar. Our Judges, instead of being appointed as they were in some Continental countries from what might be called the Civil Service, were chosen by a "jump" from the Bar itself. The result was that we had men accustomed to the problems which engaged the Bar and which they had put before the Bench, and there was a sympathy established between Bench and Bar which made for the due administration of justice.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, speaking for the Houses of Parliament, said that we had just witnessed the opening sittings of a great international Conference in London called by the British Government in close consultation with the Government of the United States of America in the hope that at that Conference there might be made a real contribution to the lessening of the armaments of the world.

"That is an object," he continued, "with which sympathy in this country is universal. The purpose penetrates all parties and breaks down all party differences, and to whatever party we belong, in whatever position in the House of Commons we may sit, we all desire that this Conference may lead to a successful result. But I must admit that I am not without some anxiety which I think our own Government might do something to relieve. It seems to me that the new diplomacy can, when it wishes, be as obscure, though more vocally obscure, than the old diplomacy which it professes to have supplanted, and at this moment we in this country know more about the attitude, the principles, and the proposals of any of the other Governments represented at the Conference than we do about the attitude of our own. I think it would conduce to the satisfaction of public opinion, to the alleviation of such anxiety as is felt, and, therefore, to the success of our delegation, if they could take us a little more into their confidence; explain not only the conclusion which they reached as expounded in their recent *communiqué*, but the reason they and their naval advisers have been led to alter the conditions which hitherto those naval advisers and previous Governments have thought necessary to the security of our island and our Empire."

MILITARY POSITION

It was true that we had already reduced our military forces to a point which left us but little further contribution to make to disarmament in that sphere, having regard to the immense responsibilities which those forces had to undertake. It was true, therefore, that our contribution to disarmament must be mainly in the naval sphere. But we could not help remembering that, as the Prime Minister reminded the Conference on the opening day, "the Navy was us"; it was a condition of our existence. It was because history taught us how vital naval power was to us that he pleaded for a little more light from the Government as to the reasons which had led them to think that it was prudent, that it was safe, to make the concessions which they had already indicated. He felt that if they could take us, without revealing the daily secrets of the Conference, a little more into their confidence, and tell us a little more of the principles upon which they were proceeding and the rules which governed their conduct and of the limits which they set to concession, they would find that they had inspired a larger confidence in their action, and in so doing had promoted the success of the Conference.

Alluding to unemployment, he said that no simple political remedy would sol

Letters to the Editor

PROFESSOR CALLENDAR

SIR JOSEPH LARMOR'S TRIBUTE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The obituary notice of Professor Callendar in *The Times* of Friday is the definite record of a scientific life-work even more extensive and ramifying than might have been thought. But features of more general interest may be added in relation to the career of a man whose appearance was an index of his distinction.

When the writer of this note returned to Cambridge 45 years ago Callendar stood out there as one of the men of the time. He had obtained a First Class degree in the Classical Tripos in 1884, had followed this up in the Mathematical Tripos of the following year by becoming 16th Wrangler, while he was to get his Fellowship at Trinity soon after for the experimental establishment of platinum thermometry, which still remains classical in that essential subject of practical science.

While holding a chair in Montreal he was attracted to cognate experiments of precision on another urgent engineering problem, the properties of steam, a subject which he closely pursued without haste or rest for 30 years, during the later time with the encouragement and financial assistance of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the Electrical Trades Research Association and other bodies. It is only very recently that his experiments, as expanded in recent years, have been concluded; and the result as set out in reasoned form in an extended edition of "Callendar's Steam Tables" must remain indispensable for progress in engineering practice. The issue of the battle for supremacy between the steam turbine and the internal explosion engines of the Diesel type will depend, according to the authorities, and to Sir Charles Parsons in particular, on the utilization of steam at higher and higher temperatures; and Callendar's tables, now pushed to very high temperatures, have just come in time. But his final report must be of as deep interest to physicists as to engineers, though other subjects are now more in the limelight.

For two-third of a century the investigations of Professor Andrews, of Belfast, on the completeness of continuity between the liquid and gaseous states of matter have been classical. Partly on the suggestion of Lord Kelvin's brother, his colleague Professor James Thomson, the facts, to which Andrews carefully restricted himself in his formal memoir, were enlarged into a hypothesis of complete physical continuity without any break, extending over the whole process of change at each temperature. This idea was expanded into a definite theory in a degree dissertation at Leyden by J. D. van der Waals in 1873, perhaps the most famous thesis ever presented in physical theory; it attracted the immediate attention of Clerk Maxwell, in an appreciative detailed review, mixed with critical reservations which still retain their force. In a famous lecture soon after, at the Chemical Society, Maxwell remarked that this thesis "has certainly directed the attention of more than one inquirer to the study of the Low Dutch language in which it is written." The theory of van der Waals, only recently deceased, has become the central point of a vast literature, with ramifications into the chemistry of co-existent phases of substances, that has been fundamental for the striking recent progress in metallurgy and other domains.

The experimental results of Callendar for steam near its critical temperature are, however, held by him definitely to disprove this seductive but not necessary hypothesis of continuous graphical transition, which others had vaguely suspected already. The problem therefore seems to become open whether chemical phases are sharply divided, or else shade gradually into one another, near critical regions; but into the reorientation of this fundamental domain of knowledge that probably this becomes necessary, the assistance of its modern explorer will not be further available—he had indeed in any case a remarkable capacity for keeping personally in the background while giving at intervals his matured results to the world.

Yours, &c.,
JOSEPH LARMOR.

CHARING CROSS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Is not the right solution of the Charing Cross problem to keep the Southern Railway south of the river and make Waterloo into a continuous station for both south-eastern and south-western traffic? Local trains would run straight through, for instance, from Kingston to Greenwich, instead of occupying valuable space by being parked in the middle of London; and even long-distance trains need run in only 10 minutes before they start. At Euston last summer passengers for North Wales were collected in a waiting-room, and were ushered to the 11.10 express at 11 o'clock. I remember that 40 years ago at Berlin the chief station was not a terminus at all, but on arches over the streets with metals running through it (though not, so far as I know, the same trains) from the Hook of Holland to St. Petersburg.

The new Charing Cross road-bridge should be more or less where the railway bridge is now, but should end on the Embankment on the Middlesex side, and I hope on a handsome new embankment on the Surrey side. There should be a constant service of tramcars or motor-omnibuses from the new Waterloo to Charing Cross, if the Tube is not enough.

Your obedient servant,
AN OLD SOUTH-LONDONER.
January 20.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

SEVEN DAYS MAKE ONE WEEK
BOVRIL MAKES ONE STRONG

BEAUTY SPOTS SAVED FOR THE PUBLIC

AN OWNER'S DILEMMA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Amid the babel of calls to preserve the countryside one aspect seems to have escaped notice entirely. What is the unfortunate owner of a famous beauty spot to do in the present state of the law as regards private property?

I am the owner of such a place which has become famous during the last few years. It was purchased to prevent its falling into the hands of speculative builders, and the public was permitted to drive along some three miles of coast road and enjoy views as beautiful as those from the Corniche road, as well as to walk through the woods and footpaths over the estate and down to the little bay. After the War the motorist, then the car hire proprietor, and lastly the motor-coach owner discovered that it was a place to advertise and visit. Motor-coaches to the number of 50 a day and 200 to 300 cars drive along the coast road, which is now extremely unsafe, as it was never made to take such traffic, and cars in scores are driven down the footpaths through the woods, parked in the drive or on the heather, and every notice board torn down or defaced. As the place has become known the rates have now been doubled.

The law holds out no hope of redress, as I have no longer the health or money to bring actions in the High Court, and my private means being so small I can no longer keep the roads and footpaths in repair, for repairs which lasted 10 years before the car raids now do not suffice for six months, and in consequence I shall lose the tenants of my villas. In the West, rural district councils, unlike those in other parts, display not the slightest wish to save the countryside, being for the most part composed of persons interested in "development," the motor-coach industry, hire cars, and the sale of "teas." The police are sympathetic and courteous, but powerless, as the roads are private property. The motorist occasionally is amazed at the injustice of the existing state of affairs, but more frequently, when asked to take his car away to allow egress from one's own house, becomes abusive and wantonly destructive, a favourite form of retaliation being to push some yards of retaining wall over into the ravine 300ft. below or smash a notice board. If I accept an offer for the property for building over, as I shall have to do, there will be the most terrible outcery, and though I bought it to save it for the thousands of people who enjoyed it for nothing, and have managed to maintain it, I shall be labelled as a profiteer and scoundrel, and truth to tell could not bear to look on it after; but what is one to do?

Yours respectfully,
DEVON.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I cannot help feeling that the vast majority of the thinking men and women in our Empire are much more interested in hoping for the success of the Naval Conference than on the naval situation of to-day. Surely every loyal citizen in our Empire will want to support his Majesty the King when he said: "We all have varying needs which demand special consideration, but if each of us is equally determined to sacrifice some small portion of our special needs as a contribution to the common good, I feel sure that your deliberations will confer a great and lasting benefit, not only upon the countries which you represent but upon mankind generally." If we really hope for the success of the Naval Conference, and if we are really determined to sacrifice some small portion of our special needs, we cannot lay down any definite figures as "absolutely necessary" when the Conference has only just started its work. The vast majority of men and women will attach more importance to the success of this Naval Conference than to any definite numbers of tons or guns or ships. Only one thing is "absolutely necessary," and that is the success of this Naval Conference. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

J. D. ALLEN, Vice-Admiral (retired).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letters in your issue of January 24, by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Fanshawe and Commander Southby, contain excellent answers to the arguments of those two Vice-Admirals who propagand for the League of Nations Union. The long-continued endeavours of the "Union" and many other pacifist societies to persuade our people to agree to great curtailment of our Navy, without at the same time insisting upon simultaneous reduction of the forces of other Powers, has had some effect upon the public and upon successive Governments; and our Navy has accordingly been enormously reduced and the necessary provision of replacement vessels delayed or cancelled.

We are glad to think that the Navy League has been instrumental in countering, to some extent, this propaganda for "unilateral disarmament" by publishing from time to time facts and figures of naval strengths and by continually emphasizing the vital necessity of the protection of our trade routes by cruisers and subsidiary vessels. For some years we have fallen below the 1927 minimum of 70 cruisers and we are likely in a few years' time to fall below even the new minimum of 50 cruisers which the present Government have announced. Of the 54 cruisers built (at December 1, 1929) 24 are already out of date and become obsolete at the rate of six or seven a year in the immediate years to come. To replace them we have only four completing, none at all building, and no programme of replacement for the future. The public is beginning to see through the fog of pacifist propaganda and, thanks to the Press, is becoming better aware of our dangerous situation and at last realizing how their sea power (on which our whole defence and very existence depend) is being whittled down; and the public should insist on their representatives and Government commencing very soon a definite replacement building programme, and so save this country and the Empire from the great danger of being almost defenceless in the future.

May we quote what was so well said by Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe:—

"The Sea is our life.
By the use of it the Empire was formed.
By holding it the Empire was preserved.
If we fail to appreciate its value the Empire will perish."

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL S. COBB, Chairman.
H. M. DENNY, Commander, R.N., General Secretary.
The Navy League, 13, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Jan. 25.

OLD COMEDY

Many playgoers will remember Kyrle Bellew, the most finished and elegant exponent of "old comedy" with Miss Marie Litton at the old Gaiety Theatre in the eighties. His performances of Sir George Airy, Charles Surface, Young Marlow, and his Orlando still remain unsurpassed. He adopted a very sensible signature. He did not guarantee to be "obedient" or "faithful" or "affectionate," he merely assured you he was "Yours while Kyrle Bellew." Could any man do or say more?—Mr. WILLIAM FARREN, 7, Cambridge-road, Wimbledon.

SYON PARK

A GARDENER'S PLEA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Although two weeks have passed since the public was first shocked by the proposal to turn part of Syon Park into a sewage farm, no assurance that the scheme is likely to be abandoned has been announced. I trust that the strong objection of the owner of the property, the Director of Kew, and eminent horticulturists, artists, and representatives of the general public who enjoy the beauty of that wonderfully unspoilt reach of the Thames may have had some effect on the plans of the Middlesex County Council.

As one who has made a special study of gardens in and around London, I should like to add my protest. Building and smoke have done so much to destroy gardens of real historical interest, it seems hardly credible, especially just now when people are waking up to the necessity of preserving our national beauty spots, that such an act of vandalism could have been contemplated. The first English Herbal by William Turner is dated 1548 from Syon. He described (in 1551) the cypress "with sharp steply top" as growing "ryght plentuously in the gardin of Syon," and many rare trees have been planted there from that time onwards. Surely the gratitude of this generation is due to the Dukes of Northumberland who have tried to preserve these treasures for 400 years? The weight of public opinion cannot fail to be on the side of the present Duke, who is willing to continue to do so, for the benefit of the thousands who enjoy this oasis among the bricks and mortar around London.

Yours faithfully,
ALICIA M. CECIL,
Citizen and Gardener of London.
January 20.

ANÆSTHETICS IN MATERNITY CASES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is a fact not widely known that women who bear children in London hospitals or infirmaries do not, except in rare cases, obtain any relief from their sufferings by the use of anæsthetics. In other words, poor women, by reason of their poverty, have to pay the price exacted for the privilege of motherhood without the protection against its pains which women in their private homes generally enjoy.

In certain if not in most hospitals this fact is due to lack of funds, and we desire to make a wide appeal to women and to men to provide the means by which this condition can be ended or at least relieved. To attain this, a specially qualified person must be in attendance at each hospital, and for such provision a considerable capital sum is required both for the salary and for the extra accommodation. The Royal Free Hospital, as an instance, would gladly undertake that moneys so raised should be specially devoted to this purpose.

Women surely cannot refuse to help their poorer sisters at the moment when all womanhood is one; and men, could they only realize to what a cost they owe their lives, would feel that in answering this appeal they are not making a gift but trying to discharge the obligation of a deep and heavy debt.

It is hoped that this appeal will receive sufficient support not only to meet the needs of the London area but also to help and stimulate the wider scheme started by Mrs. Baldwin for the whole country. Owing to the help of friends, we are trusting that no expense will be incurred in raising the money, and all subscriptions should be sent to Lady Balfour of Burleigh, 31, Bedford-gardens, W.8. A public acknowledgment of all subscriptions will be made when the list is closed.

KATHARINE ATHOLL.
WINIFRED PORTLAND.
LUCY BALDWIN.
CARSON.
BUCKMASTER.

CHURCH UNION IN SOUTH INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Will you allow me a word of comment upon the leading article headed "Church Union in South India" which appeared in your issue of January 22? While greatly appreciating the approval given to the resolution on the South India Church Scheme passed by the winter conference of the Anglican Evangelical Group Movement, I feel that in one particular the article hardly does justice to the statement which accompanied the resolution.

The article says that what the statement implies is that the A.E.G.M. regards "the essential nature of episcopacy" as an "open question" in the Church of England. All turns, of course, on what is meant by "essential." In our manifesto we "recognize the historical succession of the threefold ministry as a fact, and the importance of preserving that succession if reunion is ever to be complete." We state that "we are impressed by the care which has been taken to preserve the essential elements of Anglican polity and doctrine" in the South India scheme. Two things we deny:—(*a*) That a Church cannot be a true part of the universal Church unless it possesses episcopal orders; (*b*) a particular theory of episcopacy "which regards the Bishop as the sole channel of the grace essential for the transmission of valid ministerial authority." In these denials we submit that we are supported by the official formularies of the Church of England. The Ordinal propounds no theory of episcopacy. The Thirty-nine Articles to which Anglican ministers subscribe do not mention episcopacy as a mark of the Church of Christ.

If the writer of the article meant by "essential" the particular theory of apostolical succession whose truth we deny, then obviously that is an open question in the Church of England. But a theory about episcopacy is not episcopacy. The A.E.G.M. whole-heartedly supports episcopacy as necessary to the Church of England, though not on the ground that there can be no true ministry of Word and Sacraments without it. With reference to Lord Hugh Cecil's letter in your issue of January 24, may I point out that no one carefully studying our manifesto could reasonably conclude that we regarded episcopacy "as an open question in the Church of England"?

I am yours faithfully,
V. F. STORR, President, Anglican Evangelical Group Movement.
Church House, S.W., Jan. 25.

CHILDREN OF THE CANALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Any detailed reply to the letter from Lady Gwendolen Cecil in regard to children on canal boats which appeared in your columns yesterday must be reserved for the second reading debate on the Bill dealing with them, which will take place in the House of Commons on January 31. But will you allow me space to express my surprise that Lady Gwendolen appears to be unaware of the reports on the disabilities from which these children suffer, which have been published for several years past by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children? The society has for nearly 10 years maintained an inspector solely for the purpose of watching over these children, and his labours have brought to light many facts not available when the Chamberlain Committee reported in 1931, and which, in my opinion, are a complete justification of the Bill. May I recommend a study of these reports to all who are interested in the welfare of children?

I am, &c.,
ERNEST MAKINS.
House of Commons, Jan. 24.

Points from Letters

800 TONS OF FOREIGN CIRCULARS

Now that matters relative to tariffs are in the air, it may be noted that each medical man in this country receives probably upwards of 1cwt. per annum of circulars and samples of foreign medicinal products. As there are some 40,000 medical men on the register in Great Britain, the competition to be met is about 500 tons, emanating from a large number of manufacturers in the U.S.A., Germany, France, Italy, &c. Fiscal conditions in protected countries render it not worth while for British manufacturers to retaliate. The competition of this amount of printed matter relative to medicinal remedies entering the country free of taxation would appear to be unfair to the British manufacturer and to act adversely to the interests of Great Britain. Taking into consideration that pharmaceutical chemistry is only a small item of the general industry, the extent of attempts at undermining our total industries would seem almost incredible. It is fortunate there is frequently a British-made article "just as good."—Mr. W. H. MARTINDALE, 12, New Cavendish-street, W.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG PAINTERS

In reference to the appeal of the Minister of Health to local authorities, it may be interesting to record that the committee of management of King's College Hospital made arrangements some weeks ago to paint the internal corridors with a view to relieving the acute seasonal unemployment among painters. The corridors extend to nearly half a mile, and it is only possible to undertake this work through the assistance of the Winter Distress League, who have provided the labour, while the committee are responsible for the cost of the material.—Mr. C. E. A. BEDWELL, House Governor, King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

DAZZLING HEADLIGHTS

Coroners are continually drawing attention to "these terrible headlights." I would suggest that, if it were made compulsory for headlights to be fixed not less than 7ft. from the ground, very many accidents would be avoided.—Mr. HAROLD F. GREAVES, 192 Holland-road, W.14.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE

The following incident, once told me by the Rev. E. Hill, rector of Boxgrove, may be of interest. My informant was a great friend and near neighbour of the well-known archæologist, Dr. I. R. Bloxam, who was Lawrence's nephew, and rector of Beeding, Sussex. He was a bachelor and a relation kept house for him. At his death, in 1891, Mr. Hill went to Beeding to help clear up affairs, and found in a bureau a drawer-full of drawings and sketches by Sir Thomas. He gave the lady strict injunctions not to touch these till his return next day, when he would sort them out, telling her they were of great value. However, on his return, he found, to his horror, that they had all been cleared out and burnt, being, as the housekeeper said, "Only old bachelor's rubbish"! What the world lost by this act of vandalism, who shall say?—The REV. A. A. JACKSON, Radley Vicarage, Berks.

CHRISTMAS NEW POTATOES

A correspondent recently stated that English farmers do not at present require recipes for the use of new potatoes. It may possibly interest readers to know that I was digging new potatoes on Christmas Day. These (a second early variety) were planted early in August. The crop is meagre, but of excellent quality, and can scarcely be looked upon as financially profitable, but it adds to the pleasure of the Christmas festive board to be able to include new potatoes on the menu.—Mr. LEONARD E. COOKE, Moor Farm, Bude.

FIRES IN CINEMAS

A short caption occasionally thrown on to the screen during the performance to draw the attention of the spectators to the position of the exits might help to minimize the dangers attendant upon an outbreak of fire in a cinema.—Mr. A. G. McL. PEARCE HIGGINS, Greenways, Aldwick, Bognor Regis, Sussex.

POLICE ON POINT DUTY

I have suffered many times from unnecessary checking of the traffic. No doubt the constable's "object is to accelerate, not to delay," but one often notices that lack of quick consideration is the cause of further congestion.—SIR H. GORDON-LOWE, Three Corners, St. Clements, near Truro.

THE GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER

Each winter we hang pieces of beef suet from the trees to provide breakfasts for the wild birds. One of the lumps fell to the ground, and I was surprised the other morning to find a Greater Spotted Woodpecker feeding upon it. This is the first time I have seen this bird eating on the ground.—Mr. MERVYN G. PALMER, The Spinney, Addington.

REMAINS OF THE MAMMOTH

Geologists have offered various explanations of the problem presented by the discovery of frozen carcasses of "vast herds" of *Elephas Primigenius* in certain places in the Arctic regions, and none of them, I think, would necessarily conflict with Colonel Davies's theory, in so far as he believes that these animals were overwhelmed by a sudden flood, when "the fountains of the great deep were broken up" by some great change in the meteorological conditions then prevailing on the earth. But it is impossible to connect the age-long submergence of islands and continents beneath the waters of a primal sea, which geology postulates as the very foundation of its theory of stratified rocks, with the deluge described in the Book of Genesis; unless, indeed, a mass of almost conclusive evidence, which is set out at length in such books as Laing's "Human Origins," is entirely set aside. It is in allusion to the Noachic flood that Miss Gertrude Bell, in one of her letters, says:—"The ark and *all the rest*," meaning, I suppose, the Chaldean and other traditions of a universal deluge—"become quite comprehensible when one sees Mesopotamia in flood time."—The REV. WALTER CRICK, Eastbourne.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL

There is a feature of interest in connexion with the appointment of Canon Carpenter as Master of the Temple. He and one of his most distinguished predecessors of modern times in that office were educated at University College School, which is remarkable when one reflects that U.C.S. was the first important school that was founded (just about 100 years ago now) on non-sectarian principles and based on an entire absence of religious tests.—Mr. S. N. CARVALHO, 6, Drapers-gardens, E.C.2.

APPLE BUTTER

Apple butter is a conserve in general use throughout Belgium, where it is called *sirop*, and is specially good served with buckwheat pancakes. It is equally common in Germany, and called there *kraut* or *apfelkraut*. It is prepared chiefly in factories by a special plant. Very large quantities of apples, when boiled down to the right consistency, produce relatively little conserve. The American variety that I have tasted is inferior and much coarser than Continental apple butter. It is said to be a valuable foodstuff.—Mrs. GREGORY STAPLETON, The Island House, Holyhead.

PASSING TREASURES OF ENGLAND

We hear of Durham Castle falling to ruin and of the future of Tintagel cliffs as one of England's most lovely spots endangered. And yet more masterpieces are sold to America at prices England cannot meet. Why not impose a 10 or 20 per cent. export tax on such pictures and works of art, thus providing a special fund to conserve these other more important treasures? Similar restrictions in other countries provide an excellent precedent.—MAJOR F. NEY, Winnipeg.

THE SPEED LIMIT

May I suggest that, before they proceed further with their arguments, your correspondents should recognize the two following preliminary facts? 1. There is no possible means (except in towns) of enforcing generally the existing or any other limit of speed, unless, it may be, by detailing, say, three-quarters of the British police force for the duty of hiding behind hedges, armed with shot guns, and with orders to shoot any driver who might seem to be going too fast; of course, with complete indemnity against claims arising from death or injury to drivers or passengers. If that system were maintained sufficiently long, and repeated without notice at intervals, it might be effective, but other malefactors would have a great time. 2. The abolition of the limit, to which no one pays the smallest heed, would not lead to anybody's driving any faster than he does at present.—Mr. J. S. WHATTON, The Bath Club, 34, Dover-street, W.1.

MAIL-BAG THEFTS

May I suggest that all rail vans intended to convey mail bags have a special compartment (or container) for this purpose only—accessible only to the guard and the postmen? This would narrow thieving chances considerably, and bags would not have to be left on platforms.—Mr. H. R. KELWAY.

CLUBS AND THE POLICE

Why does your correspondent in your issue of January 21 object to giving the police a right to enter clubs? It is true that it is an accepted fact that the sale of liquor has special dangers which call for supervision. Yet we have authority for saying that "Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil"—Mrs. L. GILCHRIST THOMPSON, Hayes Rectory, Kent.

POOR PERSONS PROCEDURE

LAW SOCIETY'S REPORT

The Law Society and the provincial Law Societies have been in charge of the Poor Persons Procedure for three years and eight months. Three reports as to the progress of the work have been issued. The first report dealt with the period from April 6, 1926, to October 31, 1926, the second from November 1, 1926, to December 31, 1927, and the third covered the whole of 1928.

In the last report it was recorded that the Council of the Law Society had assumed responsibility for the Law Courts staff of the former Poor Persons Department under an arrangement by which a Treasury grant was to be made to cover the expenses, and that the new arrangement had come into force on March 31, 1928. The arrangement has continued during the past year, and it is hoped that it will be permanent.

The progress of the work during the year under review may be regarded as even more satisfactory than in the previous year. The results confirm the council in their original view that they were justified in accepting, on behalf of the profession, the whole responsibility for the administration of the procedure. The simplicity of the procedure facilitates applications and permits of their rapid consideration by the reporting committees. The conducting solicitors are free to deal with the cases without interference, and are assured that their out-of-pocket expenses will be reimbursed without delay. The real cause, however, for the entirely satisfactory progress of the work throughout the three years is the loyal service of the voluntary committees and of the conducting solicitors, and the zeal and energy of the honorary secretaries.

The reports from each of the centres at which the committees meet record four main facts—namely, that the applications have been dealt with expeditiously and effectively by the committees, that adequate assistance has been forthcoming from the conducting solicitors, that the cases have been conducted expeditiously and successfully, and that really deserving persons have been assisted. The reports show also that to a considerable extent the honorary secretaries and solicitors have not limited assistance merely to receiving and considering applications under the rules, but have given legal advice generally to poor persons when and where it has been asked for, even in some cases to the extent of conducting cases gratuitously in the local courts.

There are now 84 provincial committees, as against 83 in the year 1928. An additional committee has been constituted at Hastings and another is being formed at Worthing.

APPLICATIONS

The council would emphasize again the fact that the success of the work depends on all solicitors taking a fair share of the cases, in which event the individual burden is comparatively small, while those solicitors who do not undertake some of these cases are throwing an undue burden upon their professional brethren. Unfortunately, there are still many solicitors who have as yet failed to appreciate the fairness of taking their share of the work which the profession as a whole have taken on themselves.

At the beginning of 1929 there were pending in London 140 applications, and during that year 1,921 new London applications were received, making a total for London of 2,061 applications. Of these applications 864 were granted, 744 refused, and 337 were otherwise disposed of, leaving 116 remaining to be dealt with at the end of the year. The figures show a moderate increase over those for the year 1928. The number granted is 122 more than for last year. Approximately 68 per cent. of the London applications relate to matrimonial cases as against 66 per cent. for 1928.

The provincial figures for 1929 are not yet available. For 1928 they are as follows:—Pending at the beginning of the year, 685; received during the year, 2,719; granted, 1,358; refused, 814; otherwise dealt with, 481; pending at the end of the year, 751.

There were 4,411 applications disposed of in London and the provinces in 1928 as against 3,975 in 1927.

During 1928 1,664 actions or matters were dealt with, of which 1,548 were successful, 67 unsuccessful, and 49 were abandoned or struck out, leaving 1,191 pending at the beginning of 1929. More poor persons were successful in 1928 than in 1927, but the total number of cases was slightly less in 1928 than in 1927. The figures for 1929 are not yet available.

The members of the London committee, which now consists of 50 members sitting in nine divisions, have sat in rotation once a week throughout the year and have dealt with 2,828 matters. The 84 provincial committees have met regularly and dealt with the cases as they have arisen.

The provincial committees have received encouragement from the issue of the Departmental Committee's report recommending that extended divorce jurisdiction should be given to 15 additional District Registries and eight Assize Towns, and they are looking forward to a considerable measure of relief when the recommendations of that report come into operation.

STREET ACCIDENTS AND EVIDENCE

Street accidents, and injuries caused from such accidents, are frequently the subject of applications and in connexion with such cases police evidence is required. The council requested the Home Secretary to arrange that, where evidence is required from the officers of the Commissioner of Police and other Metropolitan officers by poor persons known to have been admitted under the Poor Persons Rules, no expenses should be claimed, or conduct money accepted, beyond out-of-pocket expenses. The Home Secretary gave instructions accordingly. Subsequently he informed the chief officers of police in England and Wales of the order issued to the Metropolitan Police officers and recommended the adoption of a similar practice in any cases affecting their officers.

Every possible precaution is taken by the various committees to ensure that only deserving persons are assisted. All applications are the subject of statutory declaration and it is essential that the committee should satisfy themselves in each case that the applicant's means are not sufficient to enable him or her to pay for legal advice. During the year under review, an applicant who had stated falsely that his income was within the prescribed limits was prosecuted to conviction.

In previous reports reference has been made to the fact that, in some areas, certain reluctance was shown by solicitors to conduct cases. This was due, no doubt, to the fact that the work, to a large extent, consists of divorce cases. The reports in the appendix show that to a considerable degree this reluctance has been overcome.

During the year poor person litigants in London alone have recovered either on judgment or by way of settlement of their actions a sum totalling over £10,200 as against about £10,000 in 1928. Grateful letters from applicants are received in increasing numbers.

The balance shown over the expenditure for administrative expenses on March 31, 1929, was £487 19s., which, added to the Treasury grant of £5,000 and certain deposit interest, provided a total of £5,607 14s. 5d. for the year ending March 31, 1930. As a result of inquiries from the various centres, it is estimated that the administration expenses for the year ending March 31, 1930, will be, for London £2,566 and for the provinces £3,108, making a total of £5,764. It is estimated also that the administration expenses for the year ending March 31, 1931, will amount to £5,711. The Treasury, therefore, have been requested to estimate for a sum of £5,500 for that year.

It is necessary only to mention that these administrative expenses are required purely for clerical assistance and actual office out-of-pocket payments for postage, stationery, and such like, and that, so far as the provinces are concerned, every secretary does his work entirely as an honorary service. With regard to the staff in London it was taken over from the Treasury and is paid from the Treasury grant.

The committee reports show that the good work undertaken, at first with, perhaps, some trepidation, and continued with gradually increasing confidence, has been carried on during the past year with almost complete success. They bear out the belief held by those who, in 1925, reported on the old procedure that, if officialism and the circumlocution inevitably involved in it could be shaken off, and if the professional societies could be allowed to do the work in their own way, unhindered by outside regulations, they would, sooner or later, carry it to success.

It is evident from the reports now published that the profession has been inspired to realize the greatness of its opportunity, and that the confidence of those who on its behalf agreed to shoulder the burden was justified.

The Lord Chief Justice, at the Somerset Assizes (Taunton) on Friday, congratulated the county on its freedom from crime, the calendar containing only one indictment—against a married woman—who pleaded "Guilty" to theft and was bound over.

MODERNIST FAITH

BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM'S SUMMARY

The Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes) writes in the *Monthly Messenger*, the new official publication of his diocese, an article on "The Immediate Future of English Religion."

Dr. Barnes says that the outstanding change in the Church and nation during the last 10 years is the progress of Modernism, and he sees a real danger of the development of the Latitudinarianism which is now emerging and "is now widespread outside the Church." "Unless devout and learned Modernists can keep it at bay," he says, "it will almost necessarily infect our clergy and congregations, and the scandalous laxity of the 18th century will revive."

The Bishop adds that, in brief, evolution is the key to the modern approach to the Christian faith, and he sums up the positive faith of Modernism as follows:—

(1) The Creative Process, by which alike stars and men have been fashioned, is a unity. The Process is unthinkable as a mechanism. It is purposive. Behind it lie not only Power but also Intelligence. Moreover, because its outcome on earth is man, with his ethical ideals and aspirations, Creative Purpose is moral. Thus we arrive at Christ's intuition that God, the creator and ground of all, is our Father.

(2) Further, the Universe is, for our thought, rational. Yet it would be profoundly irrational were man's life to end with the grave. We must then accept that doctrine of a future life which is central in Christ's teaching.

(3) Christ's teaching of man's duty which is associated with the phrase "the Kingdom of Heaven" naturally follows from belief in the Fatherhood of God.

(4) That we are morally free, and therefore responsible to God for our actions, follows from our constant and invariable experience of life. Thus there is no escape from the severity of Christ's teaching with regard to wrong-doing.

(5) The appeal of Christ, and the ground of our reverence for Him, must be based on what in our highest moments we feel to be His spiritual knowledge and authority, His power to reveal God and to guide mankind. All extraneous credentials are of slight value.

NEGATIVE SIDE

The Bishop adds that on its negative side Modernism rejects *in toto* the dualisms of popular and of traditional thought. He proceeds:—

(1) It refuses to cut the universe into two parts, a natural and a supernatural. The whole is God's. His guidance and rule are everywhere, save where the freedom which He allows His creatures conflicts with His purpose.

(2) Modernism similarly refuses to oppose the sacraments of the Church to those of Nature. God reveals Himself in many ways. The Holy Communion is not invariably superior to, nor is it different in kind from, other channels of Divine grace.

(3) Similarly, Modernism refuses to sever Jesus from humanity. He was God and man. The union was possible because in all men some degree of divine indwelling can take place. Of course in such a doctrine the Modernist is reaffirming the purest orthodoxy of the 4th and 5th centuries.

(4) Once again, Modernism refuses to allow that the Bible is different from other collections of books in that it is miraculously free from error. The Modernist finds in the Bible a quality and range of spiritual excellence unequalled elsewhere. But the writers and teachers whose message it gives made mistakes, for they were human. We must search out the gold: what remains can be ignored.

CHURCH AND STATE

BISHOPS' POWERS UNDER DISESTABLISHMENT

The question of Disestablishment was discussed at the 17th London Meeting of Lay Churchmen, which was held at Church House, Westminster, on Saturday.

PROFESSOR BERESFORD PITE, who presided, referred to the Archbishop of York's proposed resolution in the Church Assembly for the appointment of a Commission to inquire particularly if the freedom of the Church of England to formulate its faith and forms of worship is effective. He said that they could not avoid regarding the resolution as directed at obtaining for the clergy and Bishops some means of evading the insistence by the State upon the preservation of the *status quo*, and of discovering some escape from that power of insistence by Parliament which was included in the Enabling Act. Behind the practical aim of the Archbishop's proposed inquiry lay the reassertion of the right of the Bishops to amend the doctrinal balance and basis of their State religion. To that result they must endeavour to offer the most careful and diligent resistance.

Mr. W. MARSHALL FREEMAN said that Churchmen of all shades of doctrinal opinion, and many non-Churchmen, regarded the existing union of Church and State in England as the ultimate guarantee of religious liberty for the people, and Dr. Temple's proposal was merely opening up fresh trouble at a time when the Church was greatly in need of peace in order to settle affairs within her own household. It looked very much like a move on the part of a majority of the House of Bishops to arrive by a circuitous route at that goal of autocracy which neither the clergy nor the laity were prepared to concede to them. The Church of England stood out as a living protest against the constitution of any ecclesiastical hierarchy. They must unite to resist the encroachments of the medieval Imperialism of the Roman Catholic Church, which was aggressively active in this country.

LORD CUSHENDUN said that, though a stout defender of Church and State, he was not unalterably and unconditionally opposed to Disestablishment. Instead of setting their faces against Disestablishment in all circumstances it might be wiser to decide what form it should take if it ever came about. The most important thing was that if Disestablishment of the Church came about it should be a Disestablishment in which the predominant power and authority rested with the laity. High Church clergymen and some Bishops were calling out for Disestablishment because they thought that if they could get it they would be free to do what they liked. The question whether Disestablishment would leave those clergymen free to go on with their Romanizing influences would depend upon the terms of the Act of Parliament. They could have an Act that would put the authority in the hands of the laity, who would prevent clergymen from doing anything of the sort. He saw no possibility of controlling the law-breaking Bishops except by Disestablishment, and that was why he thought that if they had to disestablish the Church at all the authority should be given to the laity, to whom the recalcitrant Bishops and clergy would be obliged to bow.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, JAN. 26

The Delegates of Home Students have appointed Miss C. L. Morrison, B.A., formerly scholar of the Society of Oxford Home Students as Assistant Tutor in English Language and Literature.

CAMBRIDGE, JAN. 26

At Emmanuel College the Research Fellowship held by Dr. W. W. Grave has been renewed for a period of three years from December 11, 1929. Subsizarships at the College have been awarded to J. L. Barrow (Bolton School) for Modern Languages, and H. B. Samways (Church of England School, Upton St. Leonard's) for Classics.

A BLOOMSBURY BICENTENARY

St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, will keep its bicentenary to-morrow, exactly 200 years since its consecration by Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London. The bicentenary will be celebrated by special services at 12.15 and 8 p.m., the Bishop of London preaching at the evening service. The church, which was built under an Act of Parliament of 1724, was designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor, and follows almost precisely the proportions and measurements of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, with the substitution of a statue of George I. on the top of the steeple, which caused much contemporary mockery. No serious structural alterations have been necessary, but over £2,500 (the whole of which has been raised) has been spent upon repairs to the roof, the renovation of the organ, and the cleaning and redecoration of the church; the only notable change has been the removal of certain Victorian accretions, such as choir-stalls and coloured tiles, and the substitution of Jacobean chairs and black and white marble and plain paving stones. The work has been carried out under the advice and supervision of Sir Charles Nicholson, and the redecoration and increased daylight have revealed unsuspected beauties of line and plaster-work on the upper walls and ceilings of the church.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH

MR. DRAPER'S FAREWELL SERMON

The Rev. W. H. Draper, who has been Master of the Temple for 10 years, preached his farewell sermon yesterday morning in the Temple Church. On Wednesday he will be instituted and inducted to the benefice of Weare, Somerset, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Mr. DRAPER said that many people had asked him since it became known that he was going why he was leaving the Temple, because they knew very well how much he loved it, and always would love it. They wondered how he could bear to tear himself away, and some, half in jest perhaps, had asked how he could desert them after being there only 10 years. He certainly could not bear it if he felt like a deserter, but he remembered in the first records given by the Gospels and Epistles that the religion of Christ was spread by men who stayed not very long in one place. When they had preached the message given to them, it seemed to them a seed that would grow, and grow perhaps the better if others came and watered it. So it had seemed to him, after 10 years that had passed all too quickly and with joys as well as cares, that time had seemed to tell him in his heart and mind to go to the next village and let another come to help God to give the increase here.

Turning from personal considerations, the retiring Master said that if they would preach Christ more fully in the Temple they should preach Him crucified and risen. The position of the Temple was a peculiar one. Very many of those who worshipped there did not live in the Temple, and might even attend Communion service in their own parish churches. But as things were to-day it often was made to look as though the great majority of their modern congregation paid no respect to the command "Do this in remembrance of Me," because they trooped out and left sometimes only 30 to 40, or on great festivals 90 to 100, for the Communion service. That trooping out tended to weaken their corporate position as a Church. Law and justice did not make men perfect, and Christ and truth were needed to save people from becoming sinners and to make them something more than people who had not "done time."

He was not miserable about going away because to him the Church was very much more than a church in one place, even if that one place was the Temple. The whole Church of Christ was far more to him than this great historical and beautiful place where there were so many people wh

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

NEW EXHIBITS

PLANS TO MEET FOREIGN COMPETITION

Advance information as to new exhibits at the British Industries Fair, which opens in London and Birmingham on February 17, suggests that manufacturers have applied themselves with determination to the adaptation of their wares to the needs of different parts of the world, and have also entered into keen competition with other countries which have invaded their own markets. Tests in various climates have been and are being carried out by certain firms in many countries. The electrical and glass industries are producing lines in which hitherto only foreigners have specialized. New machines are making their way into foreign markets. Steel products, in all their new applications, will be seen in great variety at Birmingham.

It is not stainless steel alone that is to be applied to such a vast range of new purposes. Ordinary steel is developing many new uses. Enamelled steel plate surrounds are now being produced to represent tiles. These are intended to meet the competition of imported tiles, and are reported to be cheaper and more durable. Scaffolding made of steel tubes has already come into use, and is being followed now by steel pit props to take the place of the timber props, which are chiefly imported. In the same class are the steel tubular handles for golf clubs, recently approved, which may displace much of the hickory that comes from America. A new type of collapsible steel gate for lifts and shop-fronts will be shown. A 6ft. gate of this pattern when collapsed occupies only 9in. There is also a new steel alloy which is claimed to be free from temper brittleness. Another product is a steel deck chair that can be adjusted while a person is sitting in it.

Stainless steel is making new domestic uses for itself besides finding many fresh purposes in industry. This Fair will show stainless steel fireplaces, fire-dogs, and fire-baskets, as well as fireplace furniture. Garden tools are being made in it, and a cheap process has been discovered for the manufacture of rust-resisting window-frames at a price which will make foreign competition impossible. An improved galvanizing process has been applied in the production of barbed wire, and an example of this will be shown beside a similar piece of Continental wire, after 12 months' exposure to the weather.

The electrical industry has devoted itself particularly to the elimination of foreign products. Quartz lamps for artificial sunlight treatment, hitherto manufactured almost exclusively in America and Germany; traffic signalling apparatus, also supplied largely from those countries; a portable electric arc welding plant to meet German competition; and moulded electrical parts come definitely into this class. Among other interesting exhibits will be an electric high-temperature furnace for hardening high-speed steel. Machinery and tools are also entering into competition. Concrete-mixing machines, which are challenging American machines in the South American markets, will be on exhibition. Portable general utility tools, operated by electricity and designed for use in garages, are entering into keen competition with similar American and Continental tools. A semi-automatic electric butt welder, which works at double the ordinary speed, is typical of the chain machinery of the same firm that has eliminated foreign competition. There is also a new root-thinning machine, which works efficiently on uneven ground.

The gas industry has followed the lead of a competitive industry by producing a hand-operated gas washing machine, which can be sold much more cheaply than its electric equivalent of foreign origin. Another development is an automatic gas-heater for central heating, which maintains a fixed temperature inside a building whatever the temperature outside. A new gas meter that will take pennies, sixpences, or shillings and deliver the appropriate amount of gas will also be exhibited. Two interesting oil exhibits will be a projector lantern for flood lighting, to burn oil vapour, and an oil-fired furnace particularly suitable for the foreign market. Illuminating glass to meet competition from abroad will be seen in plenty. There will be a new miner's flame safety lamp giving three to four times more light than the ordinary safety lamp, and likely, therefore, to reduce eye trouble in the mines. A smokeless fuel obtained by low-temperature carbonization of small coal, for domestic and industrial fires, will also be on view.

London, as well as Birmingham, will show a wide range of stainless steel products in its cutlery section, which will also include a Sheffield safety razor blade of improved steel, claimed to be equal to anything manufactured elsewhere. Probably the most advanced exhibits at Olympia will be in the chemical and the furniture sections. Special care has been taken to prepare for the delivery of chemical products in all sorts of climates without their running the risk of deterioration. Bleaching materials, for instance, have been specially made for hot climates. Acids and alkalis have been prepared at different strengths for different industries and needs. The day of delivery in carboys and subsequent dilution in the workshop has given way to a system of organized distribution by tank cars. Fertilizers have been tried on experimental farms in this country and in the varying conditions of such lands as India, China, Japan, Canada, Australia, and Palestine. The medicine section has an "influenza cure," and offers most of the vitamins in pills or bottles.

A variety of products obtained from monazite sand, which is found in India, includes helium, the non-inflammable gas, valuable for airships and for certain other purposes. Still more uses for the synthetic resins, out of which the moulded articles industry has grown, will be demonstrated. The Scottish and Irish linen industry, already entering the American markets, is meeting the new fashion for clothless tables with ranges of table linen in colours. There will be a fine display of pottery and glass, including as the chief novelty oval tea-cups. In the leather section much progress has been made with the lighter material. Ladies' handbags in lizard, python, shark, and all the fancy leathers will be seen, and one of the bags has been devised to defeat bag-snatching. Among the exhibits of the scientific instrument makers will be proof of the adaptation of lights and navigation instruments for use on aircraft. A new gramophone to play 36 records "on end" will be shown, and there will be an exhibit of the new fruit-canning industry at Evesham.

Advance in the business of packing and delivering goods will be illustrated. One of the newest devices is a moulded, seamless container made from wood pulp, and capable of being rendered grease-proof, fireproof, or non-conducting by chemical treatment. This is intended for the transport of a variety of liquids in different conditions. Three-ply wood is also being used for light, yet durable, packing-cases. The furniture section will be bigger than ever before, and will contain all the new models. The furniture trade's own exhibition has had to be postponed, and exhibits at the fair will virtually open the new season's trade. One especially interesting product is a mattress which can be manipulated by a lever to give support to a patient in any position. In addition to representative exhibits of the best modern and reproduction work there will be specialized exhibits of furniture for the kitchen, nursery, and bathroom, and for schools and churches.

A certain amount of furniture will be shown in the Birmingham fair. One invention to be seen there will be a double-bed couch hammock to seat eight people. For various household purposes there is chromium-plated aluminium, much cheaper than plated brass, which is likely to do well against foreign competition. A washerless tap, in which the water seals itself by pressing on a flexible cone, will also be shown.

TOURS IN AID OF HOSPITAL FUND

Another series of specially conducted tours in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London (7, Walbrook, E.C.4) will open with a tour of the Houses of Parliament on Wednesday, February 26, at 2½ o'clock, by special permission of the Lord Great Chamberlain. Members of both Houses will accompany the party. Arrangements are also being made for visits to the Foreign Office, India Office, and the Home Office Industrial Museum, in Horseferry-road.

HANDBAG THIEF WITH PEPPER

While walking towards her home at 6 o'clock on Friday night Miss Violet Gibbs, 24, of Wymering-lane, Cosham, on the outskirts of Portsmouth, was attacked by an unknown man who, jumping out of a hedge, threw pepper into her face, at the same time snatching away her handbag, which contained money, and getting away. Miss Gibbs managed to reach home and was attended by a doctor. Her eyes are greatly inflamed, but she is now recovering.

CHESS

THE MIDLAND UNION CHAMPIONSHIP

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The Civil Service chess team played Essex at the Ministry of Health on Saturday with 44 players on each side. Essex scored most of the points on the first 20 boards and won the match by 28½ games to 15½. The following is the score on the first 20 boards, with the Essex names first:—

H. A. Melvin ½, B. H. N. Stronach ½; E. W. Osler ½, C. M. Cordingley ½; E. Scamp ½, W. S. Wallis ½; J. G. Hayes 1, P. Riley 0; E. J. Gibbs 1, J. P. Goodfellow 0; F. D. Bownion 0, T. H. Fish 1; G. Freeman ½, G. T. Womack ½; E. J. Randall 1, F. H. Jerram 0; V. B. Hall 1, H. G. Rogers 0; R. C. Harvey 1; E. Vivian 0; W. E. Evans 1, R. J. Harrison 0; F. A. Sibley 1, C. E. Caterer 0; Aylmer Maude 1, R. Daly 0; R. H. Bayley 1, S. H. Lucas 0; H. Garcke ½, T. E. Denbeigh ½; D. 'Love ½, J. Webb ½; J. Allchin 1, W. H. Hopkins 0; W. G. Elsmore 1, F. R. Belsom 0; Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Fitzgerald ½, F. F. Allen ½; H. J. Abbott 0, A. R. Poole 1. TOTAL for this section, Essex 14½, Civil Service 5½.

The remaining match in the semi-final round of the Midland Union Championship was played on Saturday at Nottingham with the home county and Leicestershire as the contestants. In all 15 boards were played, but only the first 12 count for the Championship, and on these boards Nottinghamshire won by two games. Nottinghamshire, therefore, pass into the final round of the Championship, in which they will meet Warwickshire. The following is the full score, with the Nottinghamshire names first:—

J. W. Broadbent 0, V. H. Lovell 1; J. H. Dunford 1, E. A. Wale 0; J. N. Derbyshire 0, A. C. Garrett 1; F. J. Hingley 1, F. E. Collier 0; C. L. Haddon 1, D. W. Gresham 0; A. Green 1, C. L. Hale 0; C. N. Rushton 1, F. Moore 0; G. E. Argyle 1, R. W. Lea 0; H. Parkin ½, H. H. Watts ½; E. C. Thorp 1, H. W. Bruce 0; F. Rowland 0, A. O. Thompson 1; N. A. Ratcliffe 0, D. Gould 1. TOTAL—Nottinghamshire 7, Leicestershire 5.

The Imperial Chess Club took a strong team to the City last week, and defeated the Lensbury Club (the Shell Oil group), with the following score:—

Dr. V. H. Rutherford 0, F. J. Whitmarsh 1; Sir Richard Barnett 1, G. F. Hawkins 0; E. H. Church 0, H. D. Callander 1; Colonel E. Marinas 1, J. A. Miles 0; J. Baines-Lewis ½, F. P. Dangerfield ½; the Hon. A. J. Lowther 0, C. A. Canby 1; A. Gutschow 0, E. Gare 1; R. H. Stevenson 1, E. G. Tollett 0; M. E. Hughes-Hughes 1, H. Hopland ½; Miss Hooke 1, E. H. Heath 0; Miss Wheelwright 1, M. I. Stern 0; Sir John Simon 1, H. F. Wright 0; W. Imboden ½, A. E. Potter ½; Wynnard Hooper 1, T. W. Yardley 0; E. Jameson 1, C. Nonus 0; the Hon. F. G. Hamilton-Russell 1, J. E. Boden 0; A. N. Streatfeild ½, J. Doodeward ½; Mrs. Stevenson 1, B. W. Smith 0, H. Hunter 1, H. Linz 0; Miss L. Eccling 0, H. Garland 1; Mrs. Yuill 1, S. Kemp 0; Miss Gilpin 0, G. E. Rose 1; Miss McCosse 1, E. W. Planterose 1; Mrs. Wilson 0, D. C. Oliver 1. TOTAL—Imperial 14, Lensbury 10.

The tournament for girls under 21 for the cup presented by Lady Margaret Hamilton-Russell has now been finished, Miss Rita Gregory winning for the third year in succession.

In the first division of the Hamilton-Russell Cup competition the National Liberal Club won against the Royal Automobile Club, after one game had been adjudicated by Sir George Thomas. The following is the full score:—

E. Morgan 0, V. Buerger 1; S. G. Howell Smith 1, Dr. F. S. Duncan 0; Dr. J. Schumer ½, W. Ward Higgs ½; F. Salmony ½, R. Eastman ½; S. P. J. Merlin ½, G. E. Fulstow ½; R. G. Armstrong 1, J. A. Miles 0. TOTAL, National Liberal 3½, R.A.C. 2½.

In the second division of this competition the Ladies' Lyceum Club draw with the Reform Club. Here also one game was adjudicated by Sir George Thomas. The following is the score, with the Ladies' Lyceum members first:—

Mrs. Wheelwright ½, Dr. V. H. Rutherford ½; Miss Hooke 1, Sir John Simon 0; Miss Andrews 1, Dr. Bedford Pierce 0; Mrs. J. W. Russell 0, S. A. Levinson 1; Mrs. James 0, H. G. Strauss 1. TOTAL—Ladies' Lyceum 2½, Reform 2½.

The effect of this result is that the Junior Constitutional Club win the Second Division for this season, with a score of three points, the Reform Club coming next with 2½ points.

SAN REMO TOURNAMENT

The eighth round of the San Remo Tournament was played on Saturday. Dr. Alekhine, by defeating S. Tartakower, kept his lead of two clear points. On general form A. Niemzowitsch should defeat J. Araiza, but the defeat of R. Spielmann by K. Ahues confirms the good opinions expressed of the latter, who is regarded as one of the best of the young German players. The leading scores are:—Dr. A. Alekhine, 7½ points; A. Niemzowitsch and A. Rubinstein, 5½ each; K. Ahues, 5; S. Tartakower and M. Vidmar, 4½ each.

The results of this round were as follows, according to Reuter's message:—Alekhine beat Tartakower; Niemzowitsch beat Araiza; Maroczy beat Romih; Kmoch beat Grau; Colle beat Yates; Rubinstein beat Monticelli; Vidmar drew with Bogoljubow; Ahues beat Spielmann.

The adjourned game from the seventh round between Yates and Araiza was won by Yates.

FORGED PRESCRIPTIONS FOR MORPHIA

EX-SERVICE MAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

At Bromley (Kent) Police Court on Saturday TOM RICKARD, 34, an ex-Service man, who has been disabled since 1917, was charged on remand with forging and uttering National Health Insurance prescriptions for morphine sulphate, and also with being in unauthorized possession of dangerous drugs.

On account of the state of his health the defendant, who lives at Cudham, was not placed in the dock, but was given a chair near the defendants' stand. He was not legally represented.

Mr. G. J. Ball, who appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that during the remand further investigations had been made and it was found that the defendant had forged 109 prescriptions, all in the name of Dr. J. F. Douse, of The Gables, Farnborough, and that he had presented these at various chemists in Bromley, who, believing them to be genuine, gave large quantities of morphine sulphate to the defendant.

Five chemists gave evidence as to supplying the defendant with morphine sulphate tablets when he presented the forged prescriptions, which bore a signature apparently that of Dr. Douse. The doctor denied on oath that he signed these prescriptions, which, he added, were forgeries. His signature was imitated.

When asked if he had anything to say in answer to the charges the defendant handed in a written statement in which he pleaded "Guilty" and asked for leniency. He was committed to take his trial at the next Kent Assizes.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

THE ANNUAL COMPETITION

The Royal Society of Arts announces that the seventh annual competition for industrial designs will be held at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, in June. The society offers a prize of £25 for designs for the decoration and furnishing of a dining room in a small modern suburban house; and a prize of £20 for a set of black-and-white drawings of architectural subjects. Three scholarships will be awarded: a travelling scholarship of the value of £100 in the section of architectural decoration or textiles, offered by Mr. James H. Hyde; a travelling studentship of £75, offered by the Tootal Broadhurst Lee Company for designs suitable for weaving or printing, intended for dress or furnishing materials; and the Art Congress Studentship of £50 for practising craftsmen or designers, founded by the late Sir William Cuthbert Quilter. Prizes ranging from £5 to £20 are also offered in the sections devoted to architectural decoration, textiles, furniture, book production, pottery and glass, and advertising. In all, the value of the scholarships and prizes offered amounts to nearly £1,900.

Particulars may be obtained from the secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. Intending competitors must apply to the secretary between May 1 and May 10 for entry forms, the last day for receiving entries being May 26. The designs will be received at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Imperial Institute-road, S.W., between June 11 and 13.

DOG AND POLICE-CONSTABLE

At the Mansion House Justice Room on Friday, TIMOTHY BARRETT, 31, a dock labourer, was fined by the Lord Mayor 40s., and ordered to pay a guinea costs, for assaulting a railway constable by striking him in the face, at Cannon-street Station. It was stated that the defendant had a large Alsatian dog with him, and during an altercation he muttered something and said, "Seize him." The dog walked round the constable, growled and barked, and made him feel very uncomfortable. The defendant denied this, saying, "If I had told him to seize you, you would not have been here to-day."

RAZORS FOR THE ARMY

The annual War Office contract for the supply of safety razors and blades to the British Army has been awarded to W. J. Myatt and Co., Limited, a British firm. The steel will be made in Birmingham and Sheffield.

NEW AIR-SURVEY BIPLANE

FLIGHT BY LORD THOMSON

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

A new chapter in the development of air survey as a means of Empire development was opened on Saturday when Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, accompanied by Mr. F. Montague, Under-Secretary of State for Air, inspected the laboratories and drawing offices of the Aircraft Operating Company at Hendon, and then made flights at Heston Air Park in the new Gloster Air Survey biplane. This is the most efficient and powerful machine yet designed specially for air survey, and with its aid it is now possible to survey from the air 30,000 square miles from a single aerodrome, whereas hitherto not more than 400 square miles could be safely covered from one base.

It owes its inception to the pioneer work and long experience of the Aircraft Operating Company, who laid down the specification, and the Gloster Aircraft Company, who translated the exacting requirements of the air surveyor into an all-metal biplane, fitted with two Bristol Jupiter geared engines, which, as was clearly shown on Saturday, can fly on one engine, and climb and turn against the engine which is still running, a very high test of the claim that this machine when flying at 9,000ft. can, if one unit cuts out, continue its work using only one engine. This new biplane, it was explained, had made possible at an economic figure the forthcoming air survey of 63,000 square miles of Northern Rhodesia, an area equal to England and Scotland, and had opened an entirely new field for Empire development through the rapid survey of inaccessible country.

The Gloster Air Survey machine, a feature of which is the perfect view provided the pilot and photographer in the nose of the aeroplane, was waiting at Heston for the arrival of the official party, which included Sir Edward Crowe, Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade, Sir Cecil Bottomley, the chairman of the Colonial Survey Committee, Colonel M. N. MacLeod, Chairman of the Air Survey Committee, War Office, and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation. With Lord Thomson and Mr. Montague in the open cockpit just behind Captain Saint, the chief test pilot of the Gloster Company, and others in the roomy fuselage, the machine took off in a remarkably short run and despite its size climbed like a scout machine. Then an examination was made of the special universal camera mounting for the Eagle automatic cameras, a mounting which permits vertical and oblique photographs to be taken from all angles with equal facility.

"REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS"

Subsequently at a luncheon held in the restaurant of the Heston Air Park, Mr. ALAN S. BUTLER, the chairman of the Aircraft Operating Company, thanked on behalf of the Gloster Aircraft Company and his own company Lord Thomson and Mr. Montague for their interest in this new development. As aerial surveyors in the past it had been impossible to tender for the survey of vast inaccessible tracts on account of the comparative unreliability of ordinary aircraft, yet it had required considerable courage to take the steps necessary to finance and build this machine without definite contracts in view. The Gloster Aircraft Company had assisted materially by building the machine on advantageous terms, realizing that there was a definite future for this type of business. The creation and maintenance of an organization such as that built up by the Aircraft Operating Company was costly, and it was possible to retain it only if large air survey contracts could be secured. One of their greatest difficulties at present was that their claims for air survey appeared so revolutionary that they stood the risk of not being taken seriously, but Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as a result of their work in Africa, had signed the following:—"The work that has been performed competently and satisfactorily, and African Government have reported well on the value of the maps secured."

The new contract for 63,000 sq. miles had followed, and their burden as a company would be considerably relieved if Lord Thomson could further assist them by advocating the laying down of a definite programme for the survey of those vast unmapped and undeveloped areas in the Dominions and Colonies by the latest methods of air survey. Such a policy would enable the British companies to train the necessary staff of experts and to produce the necessary instruments and equipment at the minimum cost; but as they existed at present they could not see beyond their immediate contracts and had to reserve finance for slack periods instead of devoting it to further research. In regard to foreign contracts they were farther ahead than all their foreign competitors, many of whom were receiving subsidies from their respective Governments. It was important that foreign contracts for air survey should be secured by British firms, because this country would be able by the good will created to secure a substantial proportion of the orders which followed for all the materials used in the subsequent development of an area subject to air survey.

LORD THOMSON'S TRIBUTE

LORD THOMSON said that he had spent a most interesting morning going round the works of the Aircraft Operating Company at Hendon. The new survey in Africa was, he hoped, only one of the many services which would be undertaken in the future. He was convinced that they would never really develop our Empire on a scale at all rapid until they made every use of aviation; it was an essential part of modern progress. This company was fortunate in having a very fine chairman, a most efficient managing director in Mr. H. Hemming, and a very great expert in Major C. K. Cochran-Patrick. After alluding to the refreshing fact that the company did not depend upon Government subsidies, Lord Thomson said that it seemed to him that the company had started in the right spirit, was doing something very useful for the Empire, and, so far as it was humanly possible for him to help, that assistance would be forthcoming. Mr. H. BURROUGHES, of the Gloster Aircraft Company, proposed the health of Mr. F. MONTAGUE, who said in reply that the big machine was a most remarkable contribution to the furtherance of a new science. It should also have another use as a safe machine, in which governors and administrators could fly over their undeveloped lands with maximum reliability and in which mining engineers could bridge rapidly the distance between their bases and inaccessible mines.

SIR EDWARD CROWE pointed out that aviation as a new industry had a very bright prospect in the world markets, and the enterprise of the Aircraft Operating Company in seeking and obtaining that air contract for Rio de Janeiro and the way they were carrying it out had assisted British prestige considerably in South America.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR SEFTON BRANCKER replied to the toast of "Commercial Aviation," and said that a second machine of this type had been built by the Gloster Company, and it had eminently useful qualities as an air yacht apart from its commercial use.

The new Air Survey machine will be flown out to Northern Rhodesia about the middle of March by Mr. Alan Butler, the chairman of the company, who will be accompanied by his wife, also a pilot.

SCOTTISH PIT EXPLOSION

SEVEN MEN INJURED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, JAN. 26

Seven men were injured by an explosion of gas in the pit of the Lothian Coal Company, Limited, at Easthouses, near Dalkeith, in the Midlothian coalfield. The pit was regarded as one of the safest in Britain. It has never before been the scene of such an accident.

It is surmised that a subsidence from a distant roof freed a volume of gas. The explosion occurred at a point some three miles from the shaft and the work of rescue was rendered difficult and hazardous by the long distance which the injured men had to be carried. The seven victims suffered from burns about the face and body and in some cases the clothing of the men had been burned off them. Two of the men were taken to their homes. The others are lying in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. Their names are A. Stewart, aged 25, Chas. Green, aged 28, and George Pryde, all of Easthouses; J. Laidlaw, aged 30, of Dalkeith; and R. Spence, aged 30, of Gorebridge.

At Leeds on Saturday Edgar Nally, 47, an unemployed engineer, who a week ago was arrested for seizing a block of 100 10s. notes from the counter of a labour exchange, was bound over, the authorities, on the report of the prison doctor on the accused, not desiring to proceed further with the case.

LONDON PROPERTY REVALUATION

IMPORTANCE TO OWNERS

BASIS FOR INCOME-TAX

Forms are now being sent to householders for the supply of information on which the quinquennial revaluation of property in the London area will be based. This system of regular assessment is now being extended to the rest of the country. It has been working in London since 1869, and this will be the 13th revaluation under the London Act. Householders' returns must be made within 21 days of the receipt of the form. By the end of May the draft valuation lists will be deposited at the various town halls and objections may then be lodged by ratepayers within 25 days.

Every borough has its own assessment committee on which a member of the L.C.C. sits. The returns are examined by these bodies, and from them the new valuation lists are compiled. They will also hear objections during June, and the revised lists will be published by them before October 1. The importance of the revaluation to ratepayers is readily understood, and care will no doubt be taken both in providing the necessary returns and in examining the draft lists when they are deposited at the end of May. In this case the reassessments may be of vital interest to property owners as well, since the assessment is the basis on which income-tax in respect of property is fixed. This income-tax basis was stabilized in the Finance Act of 1923, but there is no guarantee that the present Government will continue to accept the 1920 valuation as the one on which income-tax is to be calculated.

In general it is not expected that there will be serious changes in London's assessments. Since 1901 there has been a greater or lesser rise at every revaluation. In 1905 the increase was 10.9 per cent.; in 1920 it was .7 per cent.; and in 1925 it represented 10.47 per cent.

This revaluation has been prepared for by a conference held in June last and attended by representatives of the L.C.C., the City Corporation, the Metropolitan borough councils, the assessment committees, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and the Central Valuation Committee.

The new valuation lists will be finally settled by October 1, but there will be ample opportunity for objection during the month of June. A watch on the proceedings will be kept by the London Municipal Society, and help will be given in cases of hardship. Householders who have special difficulties are advised to consult a reputable firm of chartered surveyors, auctioneers, land agents, or valuers. The new assessments will come into operation on April 1, 1931.

The system of quinquennial revaluation will ultimately operate outside London. Under the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, a new valuation list was prepared and came into force on April 1, 1928 or 1929. A second new list will be prepared, to become operative in 1932, 1933, or 1934, as may be determined by the assessment committee in each area after consultation with the rating authority. After this a new valuation will take place every five years, generally on the same lines as in London, with slight modifications.

IRRECOVERABLE RATES

During the year 1928-29 the percentage of rates irrecoverable in the London area decreased from 3.56 in 1927-28 to 3.31. The reduction, states the Local Government Committee of the L.C.C. in their report, which the council will receive to-morrow, was mainly due to the fact that there were fewer reduced assessments and fewer properties demolished and taken out of rating. Losses on empty premises showed a slight increase, from 2.09 per cent. in 1927-28 to 2.16 per cent. in 1928-29. The percentage, which was 5.36 in 1909-10, reached its minimum of 1.40 per cent. in 1920-21, rose to 2.36 per cent. in 1923-4, and fell to 1.98 per cent. in 1926-7. The total number of empty properties on March 31, 1929, was 11,984, compared with 11,694 on the same date in 1928 and 28,501 in 1914.

THE SALE ROOM

A COLLECTION OF TITLE-PAGES

The late Henry Stevens, of Vermont, eminent on both sides of the Atlantic as a book dealer and bibliographer, once wrote an essay on "Who Spoils our Books?" The answer would run into many grooves, and probably more old books have been mutilated and destroyed by book collectors than by any other class of the community.

John Bagford (1650-1716) was probably the greatest "bibliociast" in English history, and he was also a book collector. Every sale of important old books includes mutilated copies which have been made imperfect by one or another of the Bagford type of literary vandal. The new book catalogue of Messrs. Suckling, of Garrick-street, contains a very remarkable collection of fragments which prove that over 120 books, chiefly of the 17th century, were mutilated probably by one man. These fragments are in all cases the title-pages of the respective volumes. All that is known of the collection is that it was formed over a century ago and that it has been from then until now in private ownership.

There was method in the madness of this unknown vandal; his object was a collection of portraits, and nearly every one of these title-pages contains a portrait either of the author or translator. Only fine impressions have been selected, but unfortunately most of these have been trimmed to the engraved surface; as the collection has been carefully preserved from damp and rust the fragments are in fine condition. A century or more ago most of these books were comparatively common and inexpensive. To-day, they are nearly all rare and a similar collection could not be now made, except at the outlay of thousands of pounds. Probably some of the books made imperfect in this way are still in national and other libraries, and some may have been "perfected" by the addition of facsimiles—but facsimiles do not make an imperfect book perfect.

One of the earliest in the collection is the title-page of George Gascoigne's "The Steele Glas," 1576, a perfect copy of which would probably be worth £100 to-day. Another 16th-century book is Richard Haydocke's translation of Lomazzo, "A Tracte containing the Artes of curious Paintings," 1598, and yet another is the title-page of James Poole's "The Pathe waye to Perfection in the Accompts of Debitours and Creditours," 1562, an elaborate woodcut design in folio to an almost unknown English book on bookkeeping. Another item, "The Volume of the bokes called Hagiographia," is a very fine sub-title from an Early English Bible (possibly Coverdale, 1535), containing numerous figures, surmounted by Henry VIII. enthroned. Andrew Boorde's famous "The Breviary of Health," 1557, is represented by the fine woodcut bordered title, with on the reverse a portrait of Boorde seated in his study. There are also title pages of Harrington's translation of Ariosto, 1634, of Sidney's "Arcadia," 1630 (a German translation); of Chapman's "Crowne of all Homer's Workes," and Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," 1632. A full list of the books represented in the collection would fill a column, but the above half-a-dozen or more titles are sufficient to indicate the character of the "excerpts."

AUSTRALIA DAY

Australia Day, on which Australians commemorate the establishment of the first settlement in Australia by Captain Phillip on January 26, 1788, will be celebrated by Australians in London to-day. The programme of arrangements is as follows:—

11 a.m.—The Hon. J. E. Fenton, Minister for Trade and Customs, and Australian Delegate to the London Naval Conference, will place a wreath on the Cenotaph. Mr. Fenton will be accompanied by Sir Granville Ryrie, the High Commissioner.

4 p.m.—Australia Day Commemoration Service at the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East. Preacher, the Rev. Archibald Fleming, D.D., of St. Columba's, Pont-street.

5 p.m.—Reception in the Clothworkers' Hall, to meet the High Commissioner and Lady Ryrie.

8 p.m.—Australia Day Dinner at Australia House. Sir Granville Ryrie will preside. The Hon. J. E. Fenton will be the guest of honour, and Lord Passfield, the Right Hon. S. M. Bruce, and other distinguished guests will be present.

ROUND THE SHOPS

FINAL BARGAINS OF THE SALES

This week sees the final days of those sales which continue throughout January, and the beginning of at least one new sale. Those who wait for final weeks will have opportunities of many unusual bargains, mostly in single remaining items, which have escaped the notice of early bargain hunters. There is a price at which everything will find a purchaser and departmental buyers clearing their shelves and cupboards for stocktaking, mindful of this fact, have marked down all their oddments at prices which should effect the desired clearance.

Already a certain amount of new stock is being shown, chiefly in coats and skirts and millinery. All of it is at moderate prices to tempt people seeking new spring clothes early in the season.

BRADLEYS, Chepstow-place, are now in the last few days of their sale. Almost everything is gone, but anything that remains is being marked at what are ridiculously cheap prices. There are small collections of hats marked at 2s. 11d. and 18s. 11d., and throughout the house everything that remains is re-marked. In some departments there is nothing left to reduce, so great has been the success of the sale. There are, however, between-seasons prices in new stocks, which should attract those buying ahead for the spring. There are new tailor suits and redingotes at special prices and new models in furs will also be executed at special prices at the present time and during February. Some new models in millinery are already being shown, and the new Rosella straw, which is light and shiny and a novelty, is in new brimmed shapes, and there are pretty hats in patterned taffetas and in black taffeta with a chenille spot.

HAMPTON'S, Pall Mall East, announce the last five days of their sale with many excellent bargains in household furnishing needs. There are linen sheets at half price, big reductions in cretonnes, which are available from 1s. a yard, and in hand-blocked cretonnes reduced from 13s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. a yard. There are many bargains in Indian carpets in a great variety of sizes, and in the wall-paper department there are embossed papers and a big choice of borders at about a third of their usual prices. Special reductions in antique furniture make a visit during the next few days of special importance to lovers of fine furniture.

ARTHUR REED'S, Regent-street, and branches, are in the second and last week of their sale with big reductions in remaining oddments and broken ranges in their well-known productions. As they have a sale only once a year, their customers are taking advantage to the full of the many notable bargains.

LIBERTY'S, Regent-street, announce the last few days of their sale, with final reductions. They have many bargains in colourful and lovely silks and in fashion goods, and the opportunity of securing what are remaining should be seized.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, Strand and Queen Victoria-street, begin their sale to-day with a great clearance of stocks. They have prepared a comprehensive catalogue with selections from the bargains in their various departments. Special values in wines, spirits, and cigarettes are offered.

DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, are showing their new coats and skirts at the present time. There are cardigan suits in novelty tweeds, some with a scarf finish to the collar and others with a stand-up collar; tuck-in blouses are worn with these. There are coats and skirts in suitings which are specially good in black and white; these have darts at the back to give a fitted waist, and are either double- or single-breasted. They are very smart and neat, and made with the skirt coming a couple of inches below the knee. Two-piece suits in Shetland and Cumberland tweeds are in striking designs, some of which are large checks.

DICKINS AND JONES, Regent-street, are showing some new spring models in millinery now that the sale is over and fresh stocks are brought out. There are many charming pastel shades in stitched silk hats, some in slightly mushroom shapes which are copies of Paris models. A new closely-fitting cap in transparent black crinoline with a feather mount is a very smart new model. The new stitched tweed hats for country wear are 39s. 6d., and there are felt hats from 21s. 9d. upwards in the new red, light blue, and beige, in new shapes.

News in Brief

Mr. Basil Cameron has again been appointed conductor and musical director of the Harrogate Municipal Orchestra.

Mr. Ben Turner, Minister of Mines, opened new pithead baths, with room for 2,500 workmen, at Whitburn Colliery, Durham, on Saturday.

Permission has been obtained for the translation of *Charley's Aunt* into Esperanto, and for its performance at the forthcoming Esperanto Congress at Oxford.

Mr. Maurice E. Denny has been elected Master of the Shipwrights' Company. Sir Harry Bird succeeds Sir Gervais Rentoul, M.P., as president of the United Wards' Club.

The post office at Galbally, near Tipperary Town, County Limerick, was destroyed by a fire which broke out on Saturday. The general stores attached to it were damaged.

James William Webb, 16, of Cookham, near Maidenhead, fell from a punt in which he was crossing the Thames with his younger brother at Cookham on Saturday and was drowned.

An evergreen wreath from the Gordon Boys' Home, West End, Woking, was placed upon the statue of General Gordon in Trafalgar-square yesterday, the anniversary of General Gordon's death.

Miss Jeanie Fairlie, 71, who was rescued in an unconscious condition from a burning attic at Burnside-crescent, Jamestown, on Thursday, died in Brock Hospital, Alexandria, on Saturday without having regained consciousness.

The Chat Moss, Manchester, aerodrome has been, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, approved as a Customs aerodrome under paragraph 2 of Schedule VIII. to the Air Navigation (Consolidation) Order, 1923.

Two Waterford men were charged at Roscrea on Saturday with the murder of Laurence Griffin, a postman and British ex-Service man, of Kilmacthomas, County Waterford, who had been missing from his home since Christmas Day.

The first sod of the Mond Nickel Company's extension at Acton was cut on Saturday by Mrs. D. O. Evans, wife of the delegate director of the company in this country. The extension will make the company's works in Acton the largest refinery for precious metals in the world.

Sir Ernest Shentall has been elected president of the Chesterfield Chamber of Commerce, which has been revived and reconstituted in the hope that the industry and commerce of Chesterfield and district will benefit. Special attention is to be paid to the encouragement of new industries.

Sentence of nine months' imprisonment in the second division was passed at the Carmarthenshire Assizes on Saturday on Thomas Charles Warren, 45, late superintendent of the Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, stationed at Haverfordwest, on four charges of fraudulently converting to his own use moneys received for and on account of the company.

The First Commissioner of Works has written to the Rev. H. S. Footman stating that the Commissioners are prepared to allow, as an experiment for one year, free admittance into the Church of St. Nicholas, Carisbrooke Castle, to relatives and friends of Isle of Wight men who fell in the War, and whose names are commemorated in the County Memorial in that church.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A Commission has been appointed to inquire and report on the desirability of the union of the benefices of Shoreditch, Saint Michael; Shoreditch, St. James, Curtain-road; and Shoreditch, Saint Agatha, or of any two of these three benefices. (p. 2)

The Government of Madras invite applications for an appointment of oil seeds specialist in the Madras Agricultural Department. (p. 3)

An order has been made by the Charity Commissioners establishing a scheme for the regulation of the charity called the Francis Home for Gentlewomen. (p. 2)

The Liverpool Corporation are prepared to receive tenders for the completion of the Otterspool Improvement Scheme. (p. 1)

The London County Council invite applications for the position of head mistress of the County Secondary School, Fulham. (p. 3)

LAST FIVE DAYS.

HAMPTONS' GREAT Furnishing SALE

secures to every purchaser values in Home Furnishings which are never equalled elsewhere. *For example:*

Supreme Sale Values in INDIAN CARPETS

Every Carpet in this Lot is of the same dependable quality as is retailed by Hamptons all the year round. There are more than 150 carpets in the stock. These afford a wide range of interesting designs and most admirable colourings. The variety of sizes is very great, those quoted herewith being typical examples.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
7ft. 11in. × 5ft. 3in. Reduced from £3.11.6 to	2.17.6	11ft. 11in. × 9ft. 1in. Reduced from £9.6.6 to	7. 9.6
8ft. 2in. × 5ft. 2in. Reduced from £3.12.6 to	2.18.6	12ft. 0in. × 10ft. 5in. Reduced from £10.15.6 to	8.12.6
8ft. 10in. × 6ft. 0in. Reduced from £4.11.6 to	3.13.6	12ft. 2in. × 9ft. 1in. Reduced from £9.10.6 to	7.12.6
8ft. 11in. × 7ft. 0in. Reduced from £5.19.6 to	4.15.6	12ft. 7in. × 10ft. 0in. Reduced from £10.16.6 to	8.13.6
9ft. 1in. × 7ft. 5in. Reduced from £5.16.0 to	4.13.0	13ft. 0in. × 10ft. 0in. Reduced from £

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

PLAYING CARD MAKERS

By CALLISTHENES

Among the innumerable varieties of merchandise we sell in this Store few are so interesting as playing cards.

Even about the simplest pack there is something of allurement. There is a hint of magic in the orderly arrangement of clubs and diamonds, hearts and spades. The courtly figures seem to come from some fantastic and invisible kingdom behind the looking glass or at the foot of the rainbow. Often we have seen people who hardly knew one suit from another looking through a pack of cards as though there were a subtle delight in them apart from any game.

Partly this may come from their ancient and mysterious history. It is easy to believe they were known in India a thousand years ago. They have an air of Oriental mystery about them and would sort well with dark divination and wizardry.

One may expect that they found their way into Europe by way of Venice, which held the gorgeous East in fee, and that the spread of them throughout Europe in the 13th century was due to commerce with Venetian traders.

But for those in London who deal in playing cards (and as probably the largest retailers of playing cards we naturally take a special interest in such history) clear and documented tradition begins with the founding of the ancient Playing Card Makers' Company in the City of London in 1628.

Cards were made in England about two hundred years before, for Edward IV. forbade the import of them in the interests of English makers.

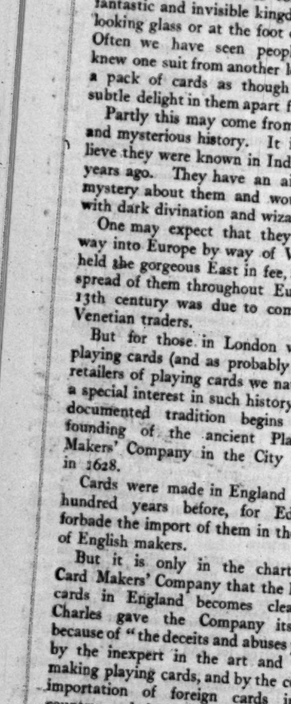
But it is only in the charter of the Card Makers' Company that the history of cards in England becomes clear. King Charles gave the Company its charter because of "the deceits and abuses practised by the inexpert in the art and trade of making playing cards, and by the continued importation of foreign cards into this country, and the public selling of the same without restraint whereby many persons engaged in it had become unable to maintain themselves and families and forced to give over their trade and live idly without employment."

To this Company was given the right "to have, hold and enjoy the pre-eminence, jurisdiction, power and authority to supervise, rule, govern and correct the mystery and manufacture of making of playing cards."

These powers fell into abeyance. They fell into abeyance so gradually and so long ago that one cannot know when.

But although the Company now knows more of good fellowship than trade control, we like to think that something of the beauty and quality of the thousands of packs of cards we sell in this Store is due to its wise and beneficent guidance through generations that have gone.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.



Furs at low prices

Owing to the mildness of the winter hitherto—the warmest since 1871—we still have large stocks of fine quality Furs. It now being imperative to clear these to make room for fresh supplies, we are offering them at a sacrifice which is unprecedented. All coats priced from £15 to £20 now reduced to £10. All coats priced from £7 to £10 now reduced to £5.

The Coat illustrated in good quality Natural Antelope, advertised and sold by us at 12 Gns., is now offered at

6½ GNS

(or 12 monthly payments of 11/11)

DEFERRED TERMS:

To meet the convenience of our clients we have arranged that any purchase may, if desired, be paid for in twelve equal monthly payments, at an extra charge of only 5% on ordinary cash prices. Delivery is made on payment of first instalment.

NATIONAL FUR Co Inc
Fur Specialists since the year 1878
199 Brompton Road
London S.W.3.

The aristocrat of drinking waters
Perrier

The next production at the St. Martin's Theatre will be a new comedy by Mr. Roland Pertwee, entitled *Honours Easy*, in which the cast will include Miss Diana Wynyard, Miss Ann Todd, Mr. Morton Selten, and Mr. Tom Reynolds.

The Dominion Theatre has also made arrangements to produce the new musical show *Silver Wings* during the week beginning February 10. This will be given in succession to *Follow Through*, which is to be withdrawn on February 8.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

MR. MILNE'S NEW PLAY

It has now been decided to produce Mr. A. A. Milne's new play *Michael and Mary* at the St. James's Theatre on Saturday next. As already announced, Mr. Milne's new play, which is at present being performed in New York, will be produced in London by Mr. Charles Hopkins, who has already staged in America two other plays by Mr. Milne, *The Perfect Alibi* and *The Ivory Door*. The story of the new piece deals with a bigamous marriage, and the action takes place in London during the early part of the 20th century. Mr. Herbert Marshall and Miss Edna Best will appear as Michael and Mary and Mr. Frank Lawton will play the part of their son. Others in the cast include Miss Elizabeth Allan, Miss Violet Campbell, Miss Olwen Brookes, Miss Margaret Scudamore, Mr. J. Fisher White, Mr. Reginald Bach, Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith, Mr. Torin Thatcher, and Mr. Cecil Fowler.

Michael and Mary comes at the end of another very busy week, which opens to-night with *Through the Veil* at the Duchess Theatre, and a revival of *Arms and the Man* at the Court. To-morrow will see the revival of *Milestones*, by Mr. Arnold Bennett and Mr. Edward Knoblock, at the Criterion Theatre; and on Wednesday Sir Arthur Pinero's early farce, *Dandy Dick*, will be produced at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, with Sir Nigel Playfair and Miss Marie Lohr in the cast. Wednesday has also been chosen for the first performance of *On the Quota*, which is to be produced by Mr. Michael Sherbrooke at the Arts Theatre. *On the Quota*, as the title implies, is about intended immigrants into the United States of America. The whole action takes place on board ship, with the possibility of rejection on arrival as the dramatic motive. *This Way to Paradise*, the dramatic version of Mr. Aldous Huxley's novel "Point Counter Point," will be produced at Daly's Theatre on Thursday, with a cast including Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Mr. George Merritt, Mr. Alan Napier, Mr. Leon M. Lion, Mr. Arthur Wontner, Miss Joyce Kennedy, Mr. Miles Malleson, and Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith. On the following day, Friday, a special performance of *Man and Superman* in its entirety, including the "Don Juan in Hell" episode, will be given at the Court Theatre, beginning at 5 p.m. Mr. Esmé Percy will repeat his performance of the combined roles of John Tanner and Don Juan, probably the longest part in the whole of dramatic literature. Mr. Percy has himself to speak some 50,000 words, twice as many as make up the whole script of a play of ordinary length.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN

This evening will begin the third week of the 10 weeks' Gilbert and Sullivan repertory season at the Savoy Theatre. *Iolanthe* will be played to-day, to-morrow, and on Wednesday, and *Ruddigore* for the rest of the week. Mr. Bernard Shaw's political extravaganza, *The Apple Cart*, will also reach its 150th performance at Queen's Theatre this evening.

Sir Henry Wood is receiving notable ovations at the Coliseum, where his programme this week will include compositions by Schubert, Handel, Bocchierini, Wagner, and Mendelssohn. Contributors to the variety programme include Miss Isa Kremer, Mr. A. C. Astor, and the Irwin Sisters. Messrs. Balliol and Merton, the dancers, will be seen at the Palladium, together with Mr. Charles Austin and Bob Fisher. At the Victoria Palace the Romanos and Mr. Fred Duprez; at the Holborn Empire Messrs. Flotsam and Jetsam and Messrs. Stanelli and Edgar.

On Saturday night Mrs. Charles B. Cochran visited the Arts Theatre to see Aimée and Philip Stuart's play *Nine Till Six*, of which a review appeared in *The Times* of Thursday. Mrs. Cochran was so impressed by the play that she has bought the rights and is presenting it—under her own management—at the Apollo Theatre on Wednesday. There are 16 women in the cast, which is headed by Miss Louise Hampton.

THE O.U.D.S.

The Oxford University Dramatic Society will present *Macbeth* at the New Theatre, Oxford, on Tuesday, February 11, at 8 p.m., with evening performances until Saturday, February 15, and *matinées* on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, February 12, 13, and 15. The part of Lady Macbeth will be played by Miss Gwen Ffrangçon-Davies, Macbeth by Mr. Valentine Dyall, Banquo by Mr. Wyndham Goodden, Malcolm by Mr. Giles Playfair, and Macduff by Mr. E. E. Sabben-Clare. The play will be produced by Mr. Brewster Morgan, the president, who last year produced *Othello* at Oxford and recently at the Arts Theatre the Poet Laureate's play *The Humours of the Court*.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

To-night.—*Through the Veil*, Duchess; *Arms and the Man*, Court; *Measure For Measure*, Festival Theatre, Cambridge.
To-morrow.—*Milestones*, Criterion.
Wednesday.—*Dandy Dick*, Lyric, Hammersmith; *On the Quota*, Arts; *Nine Till Six*, Apollo.
Thursday.—*This Way to Paradise*, Daly's.
Saturday.—*Michael and Mary*, St. James's.

IMPERIAL LEAGUE OF OPERA

SIR T. BEECHAM'S PLANS

Sir Thomas Beecham informed a representative of *The Times* on Saturday that the Imperial League of Opera which he has organized will begin its five years' programme of opera in September, somewhere outside London. There will be a preliminary season during the summer, but this is not to count as part of the five years' plan, but rather as a measure to complete the membership of the League and so to assure the whole plan.

Meanwhile steps are to be taken in London and in those cities which have not yielded their full quota of members to obtain further support. Sir Thomas Beecham stated that in seven out of the 11 cities outside London the allotted membership had been reached. Local committees were working in the others. In London several thousand subscribers were still required, and propaganda during February and March was to take the form of a series of concerts in the larger suburbs, at which he would conduct and would also address the audiences. The reason was that three-quarters of the London subscribers were drawn from West-minster and Mayfair. Up to the present the outer areas had not been very responsive.

Details of the work which is to begin in September cannot be given for a few weeks, and he pointed out that these cannot be definitely settled until it is seen precisely how the subscribers are distributed. "Birmingham, for example," he said, "is finding more than its quota and is therefore entitled to more opera than was originally contemplated. Other cities declare their intention of doubling their quota and they may be in a position to demand more. So my plans at the moment are as elastic as they will have to be rigid when the league has its full membership and work begins." He insisted, however, that his main purpose was to have opera running practically the whole year and for this reason, in the interests of the full five years' scheme and in order that arrangements might be made years ahead, it was necessary that the total of subscribers should be complete before the start.

UNFAMILIAR OPERAS

"The public," he said, "do not realize that an opera must be planned long ahead and built like a house. I begin with 100 operas drawn from the schools of the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. I shall give 70 or 80 of these, a large number of them unfamiliar to the public of this country, over a period of five years. I do not begin in the contrary fashion of engaging singers and then fitting them into operas. I want to give operas, not necessarily to find employment for singers. Having made the repertoire I then go out to get the singers I need. Again I must make the arrangements far ahead. There are some I cannot get for two years. They are engaged under contract in America and elsewhere."

The league must know exactly where it was in respect of its business arrangements and commitments for the full five years. The league was not going to begin and then, after two or three years, make another appeal to the public; that was too arduous an undertaking. It was generally recognized now that the scheme of the league was the only likely one for creating a great opera in this country. It was sufficiently advanced now and was advancing every week, so that he was taking a legitimate risk in making his plans for the whole five years, and definite plans might be announced in a short time when the distribution of the subscribers was settled.

MUSIC THIS WEEK

UNUSUAL PROGRAMMES

The important concerts of the present week have unusual programmes which make an exceptional appeal to curiosity. There is the early Italian music to be given by Mr. Anthony Bernard and his collaborators at Burlington House to-morrow; a string quartet by Herr Schnabel to be played at Mr. Gerald Cooper's concert on the same evening; Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde" at Mrs. Courtauld's concert on Wednesday; and a programme of modern music to be conducted by M. Ansermet at the B.B.C. concert on Friday. Other events of importance are Miss May Harrison's introduction of a new version of one of Bach's violin sonatas at her recital to-night, and an Elgar programme at the Philharmonic concert on Thursday. Opera will be available at the Golders Green Hippodrome, to which the Covent Garden Company has moved from Streatham.

TO-DAY.—Miss Harrison's Bach programme (Wigmore Hall, 8.15) contains a sonata for two violins and a concerto for oboe and violin, beside the "new" sonata; Miss Margaret Harrison, Mr. Leon Goossens, Mr. Gerald Moore, and a string quartet will assist. The Amateur Orchestra of London will give a concert at Kingsway Hall at the Duchess.

TO-MORROW.—The first concert of Italian music to be held in connexion with the exhibition of pictures at Burlington House will take place at 8.45, when a programme of madrigals will be performed and Miss Nesta de Robeck will speak. This concert will be repeated at Queen's Hall on Friday, February 21, at 3. At Mr. Gerald Cooper's second concert (Æolian Hall, 8.30) the Hungarian Quartet will play Mozart's pianoforte quartet and Brahms's pianoforte quintet with Herr Schnabel, whose own string quartet they will play between the two concerted works. Miss Fay Ferguson will give a piano recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30).

WEDNESDAY.—Herr Bruno Walter will conduct Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde," in which Mme. Rosetta Anday and Herr Jacques Urlus will be the soloists (Queen's Hall, 8.15). Selections from Wagner will be performed by the Central London Choral and Orchestral Society (Central Hall, 7.45). String quartets by Sibelius and Delius and a quintet by Alan Bush will be performed at the Contemporary Music Centre (Armitage Hall, Great Portland-street, 8.15). Piano recitals will be given by M. Alexander Brachocki (Æolian Hall, 8.15) and Miss Gertrude Peppercorn (Wigmore Hall, 8.30). Music for violin and violoncello will be performed by M. André Alvin and Mmes. Jeanne and Juliette Alvin (Wigmore Hall, 3); a string quartet will assist.

THURSDAY.—The programme of the Philharmonic concert (Queen's Hall, 8) will contain Elgar's overture "In the South," his first symphony and violin concerto (soloist: Mr. Albert Sammons), to be conducted by the composer. M. Endré Hauser will give a violin recital (Æolian Hall, 8.30). Mr. Lionel Tertis's viola recital is cancelled. The opera at the Old Vic is *Carmen* (7.45).

FRIDAY.—The programme of the B.B.C. concert (Queen's Hall, 8) which M. Ansermet will conduct contains Vaughan Williams's *Flos Campi*, Debussy's "La Mer" suite, Honegger's *Rugby*, and Stravinsky's *Chant du Rossignol*. A recital of sonatas for violin and piano by Bach, Brahms, and Debussy will be given (Wigmore Hall, 8.30) by Miss Haidée de Rance and Mr. Bertram Harrison.

SATURDAY.—Herr Schnabel will play Weber's *Concertstück* for piano and orchestra at Mr. Robert Mayer's children's concert at the Central Hall, at 11; adults are only admitted when accompanied by children. The Royal Choral Society will sing a programme of selections from *Faust*, *Aida*, *Prince Igor*, and *Tannhäuser* at the Albert Hall, at 2.30; the soloists will be Miss Noel Eadie, Mr. Tudor Davies, and Mr. Topliss Green. Mr. Moiseiwitsch will give the second of four piano recitals at the Wigmore Hall, at 3, when he will play a Brahms-Liszt programme.

SUNDAY.—Mr. Albert Coates will conduct the L.S.O. in a Wagner programme (Albert Hall, 3). Mr. Albert Sammons and Mr. Mark Hambourg will play a programme of violin and piano music at the Palladium at 3.15.

WEEK-END CONCERTS

HERR KREISLER'S RECITAL

Herr Fritz Kreisler appeared at the Royal Albert Hall yesterday afternoon before a crowded audience and delighted every one with a superbly finished and virile performance of the Tchaikovsky concerto. Three things stood out: the *cadenza* in the first movement, handled with complete technical mastery; the canzonetta, given with that peculiar control of *cantabile* playing which is so marked a feature of Kreisler's style; and the exciting rhythmical vigour shown in the *finale*. The recital began with the violin version of Bach's D minor concerto. This really needs for the best effect a smaller hall, so that the articulation of the figuration can be clearly heard, and an orchestral accompaniment. Nevertheless it was obviously very beautifully played, especially the *adagio*.

MR. KUBELIK

A recital was given in the Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon by Mr. Jan Kubelik, who is about to make a tour of the chief towns in England. A technical fluency combined with a disarming simplicity of style lend an attractive charm to his playing, but these qualities, especially when embodied in a meagre tone, are hardly sufficient for the adequate performance of the violin concertos of Tchaikovsky and Mendelssohn. There were, besides the want of spaciousness and brilliance in execution, also positive faults in the intonation, which was often seriously off the true pitch, and in the phrasing, which lacked shapeliness and definition. Besides the two concertos, in which he was rather roughly accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. Otto Hasa, Mr. Kubelik played a piece by Paganini and two pieces of his own composition.

MR. MOISEIWITSCH

After an absence of two years abroad, Mr. Moiseiwitsch made his reappearance at the Wigmore Hall on Saturday afternoon, the first of four recitals. The programme was classical, Bach and Beethoven. It is not music in which his playing is heard at its best, chiefly because he is so apt to disregard the need for rhythmical regularity. Indeed, now and again, in both the "Waldstein" and the "Appassionata" sonatas, it would have been difficult to decide in what time the music was written. Technically, of course, the performances had moments of power and of a real control of tone, this last being particularly noticeable in the playing of the Andante in F. Two preludes and fugues from the "Forty-eight" were unduly rhapsodized, while the "Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue" suffered from exaggeration of effect and so lost dignity.

MISS PERNEL AND MISS LONG

Bax's new sonata for violin and piano (No. 3) was played for the second time within a week by Miss Orrea Pernel and Miss Kathleen Long at their recital at Grotrian Hall on Saturday afternoon. The sonata is shorter, more concise, and more lucid than the earlier works, and is in two movements only, of which the second is constructed with a brief, slow movement in place of the development section of an ordinary sonata movement. The first movement opens darkly, and even when the clouds lift a little in the second subject the violin plays a rather wistful melisma; the second movement is more passionate and contains a main subject of a sinister character which is only exorcized at the very end. The work is fairly difficult to play, but easy to follow and shows an increased power on the part of the composer to say, and no longer merely to struggle to say, what is in his mind. The performance was somewhat less authoritative than that of the first concert performance earlier in the week, but both Miss Pernel and Miss Long have a clean technique, warmth of tone and feeling, and a scrupulous style.

CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

PROGRAMMES FOR TO-DAY

The programmes of the music to be played to-day on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park by Mr. Clifford Ball have been issued by the *Daily Sketch*:—

1.15 to 1.35.—"Sally in our Alley"; "Minuet in G" (Paderewski); "Poor Old Joe"; "Killarney"; 2.15 to 2.30.—"Drink to me only"; "In an Eighteenth-century town"; "Loch Lomond"; "Men of Harlech." 7.0 to 7.30.—"Old Folks at Home"; "Will ye no come back again"; "Largo" (Handel); "Alec, where art thou?"; Somewhere a voice is calling.

At the concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society at the Queen's Hall on Thursday evening Mr. J. Mewburn Levien, who retired from the honorary secretaryship at the end of last season, will be presented by Sir Edward Elgar with a gift from the members, fellows, and associates of the society.

ARTS THEATRE

"AIMER"

BY PAUL GERALDY

Hélène	ELENA MAYER
Henri	AUSTIN TREVOR
Challenge	GEORGES SPANELLY

M. Géraldy, having a theme, discusses it with a concentration of which the English theatre is incapable, producing, not an impression of human beings in the round, but a dramatic essay on certain aspects of love. Two opposed philosophies, not of love only, but of all life, are represented in Henri and Challenge. For Henri, happiness and virtue consist in singleness of purpose. You love, you marry, you settle in the country; you devote yourself to your marriage and to the interests of the countryside; you choose the life of an intellectual quietist and refuse to swerve from it. With this philosophy Hélène, who married Henri when she was 20, has been content for 10 years, and she uses it to check the advances that Challenge makes to her, combating his argument that to restrict life to a single purpose is to deny it its full significance, which consists in variety, experiment, and adventure. First love, says he, is not and cannot be more than an illusion. A girl of 20 does not give herself; she is taken and afterwards romanticizes her submission. Here Hélène summarily breaks off the argument, but, when she afterwards gives an account of it to her husband, we perceive that she has been impressed and excited by it.

The following acts are a development of the theme thus stated. Hélène stands between two philosophies, loving, in different ways, the representative of each, and finally, since she cannot have both, rejecting passionate experiment for the sake of continued quietism. She is exhibited as a woman who invites sympathy. She has, we are told, *la belle franchise d'enfant*, a quality which Mme. Mayer, in an otherwise accomplished performance, does not very successfully convey. She is represented as an honest and sincere being who is genuinely torn between two loves, and it does not seem to have occurred to M. Géraldy that she might appear as a greedy and vain woman incapable of sacrificing either the security of marriage or the flattery of a persistent lover.

It was this element in her that alienated our sympathies from her—this solemn selfishness and her seeming unconsciousness of it. But if she fails as a woman, she serves well as the pivot of the argument that Mr. Trevor and M. Sparielly conduct with so much liveliness and grace, an argument that is beautifully balanced and has enough intellectual depth and variety to hold the stage. M. Géraldy's concentration upon it is, as we have said, extraordinary, tempting an English audience to smile. In his world nothing but this argument exists. No one eats or sleeps or works; no one speaks of any but the amatory activities of mankind; not an instant is wasted in preliminaries; there are no servants, no interruptions; there was once a child, but it is conveniently dead. From rise to fall of the curtain there is nothing but love, love, and more love. This is the singlemindedness of a brilliantly philosophical and highly intellectualized farmyard.

THE FILM SOCIETY

A MODERN JAPANESE PICTURE

Though the story of *Crossways*, the Japanese film shown by the Film Society yesterday, is placed in the late 18th century, the manner of acting is that of the modern Japanese theatre, and the photography approximates to that of European and American productions. The result is a work comparing favourably with the average of Western productions, but lacking the distinction of the earlier Japanese films based on the classical drama.

The scene is set in the Yoshiwara, the brothel quarter of Tokyo, where Rikiya, the hopeless lover, is blinded by a rival in a fight over O-Ume, the woman of the Yoshiwara. Rikiya returns to his sister, who, when he is threatened with arrest, offers to save him by selling herself. At the last moment she refuses to go on with her bargain and kills the man who had made it. Further sacrifice is made unnecessary by the death of Rikiya when he hears O-Ume say that she has already forgotten him.

The theme of *Crossways* is sufficiently tragic to raise it above the level of most Western films; the acting is more distinguished, laying greater emphasis where emphasis is needed, but avoiding indiscriminate emotion; and incident, the standby of the unimaginative director, is used only as a pendant for the expression of emotion. With so many excellences to assist his work, it is to be regretted that the director should have seen fit to jumble them together with the photography of "unusual" angles; by so doing he has destroyed the clearness and simplicity which were once the chief virtues of Japanese films.

The selections from the film episodes in Ernst Toller's play, *Hoppla! Wir Leben*, would be of interest only to those familiar with post-War history. Composed from newspaper headlines, film news-reels, and shots taken specially for the purpose, they provided a vivid summary from the Communist standpoint of the progress of the world during the past 10 years. For the benefit of those who would make capital out of their exhibition, it may be noted that during the episode in which Lenin appeared, three people clapped and two booed.

BACH CANTATA CLUB

The syllabus of programmes for the fifth year of its useful career has been issued by the Bach Cantata Club. As usual, there will be two concerts devoted to cantatas, one to motets and organ music, one to instrumental works, and one to chorals and violin solos, and at a sixth concert next December, which is not included in the ordinary subscription, the *Christmas Oratorio* will be performed in its entirety.

The solo violin meeting is an innovation, and the violinist will be Miss Jelly d'Aranyi. Mr. C. Kennedy Scott will conduct most of the concerts, but Mr. Adrian Boult will direct the second programme of cantatas. Mr. Thalben Ball will be the solo organist. The club does not yet quite pay its way, and new members are wanted. Applications should be made to Mr. Hubert Foss, Oxford University Press, E.C.4.

DANCING

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ADELE COLLIER, 194, NEW BOND-STREET, 6017 May: TEACHES FOX-TROT or any other DANCE in THREE LESSONS for £1 1s. Hours 10-9.30 daily.

AUDLEY SCHOOL, 449, Oxford-street (opposite Selfridge's). The latest dances taught, including SIX-EIGHT. Private lessons any time. Mayfair 4591.

ALL DANCING TAUGHT, 10-10 daily, by Miss UNA FLORENCE (late Pavlova Co.), Hotel Quebec, Marble Arch, W.1. Welbeck 9141. Latest ball-room dances.

ALICE HALL SCHOOL, Principal, WENDY PEARSON. Latest dances. Four private lessons 1gn. Practice classes, 1s.—7, Hanover-street, W.1. Mayfair 6319.

BALL-ROOM DANCING, 10-10 Daily. Miss AMY GREENWOOD, championship finalist and judge, 1924-1929; separate studio each pupil. New 6/8. Bloomsbury-street, Museum 0266. Cars parked outside.

CARANI'S SCHOOL OF DANCING, 90, Regent-street, guarantees to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons £1 1s., including Six-Eight, Fox-Trot, Waltz, &c., 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gerrard 4438 and 9.

CORRECT BALANCE and SIMPLE STEPS at MURIEL SIMMONS, 49, Stratford-place (opposite Bond-street Tube). Mayfair 2722. Learn to Tango.

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Thurs. Evr., Jan. 30 ... TOSCA
Fri., Jan. 31 ... THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
Matinee, Sat., Feb. 1 ... TURANDOT
Sat. Evr., Feb. 1 ... LA BOHEME
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New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
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TOM WALLS, Mary Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

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THE MAN IN POSSESSION
with ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. Wed. next & Subs., 8.30.
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Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
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A Comedy by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

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EVENINGS, at 8.30.
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THE WAY OUT.
By "SAPPER."
Beatrix Thomson, Henrietta Watson, Pamela Carme, Jan Hunter, C. V. France, Bliss Norfolk, G. H. Mulcaster.
"FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—Morning Post

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Friday, 5 p.m., MAN AND SUPERMAN (in entirety).

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By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
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By arrgt. with British Amalgamated Theatres, Ltd.
LEON M. LION'S production of
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ADA MAY, IVY TRESMAND, ELSIE RANDOLPH, MARK LESTER, LESLIE HENSON

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DUCHESS THEATRE, Aldwych. Tem. Bar 6858.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
THROUGH THE VEIL.
By Cecil Madden and X. Y. Stone.
C. M. Hallard, Hesin Hare, Margaret Delamere.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG
in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.
150TH PERFORMANCE WED. NEXT.

EVERYMAN. Evgs., 8.30. Hamp. 7224.
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A New Play by Ralph Neale. Mat., Sat., 2.30.

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TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Robert Douglas, Laurence Olivier, Carl Harbord, O. B. Clarence.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McCallum, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

GLOBE. (Ger. 8794.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
"CANARIES SOMETIMES SING."
By FREDERICK LONSDALE.
RONALD SQUIRE, YVONNE ARNAUD, ATHOLE STEWART, MABEL SEALBY.

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A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

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"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

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HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
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A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. WED. NEXT, at 8.
Subsequently 8.30. First Mat., Sat. next, at 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
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By ARTHUR PINERO. Box-office (Riverside 3012) 10-10

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
IVOR NOVELLO
in his two-way Comedy,
SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS.
LILIAN BRAITHWAITE. VIOLA TREE.
Benita Hume. George Ralph. Ben Webster.

PALACE. Ger. 6834.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE.
A New Musical Comedy.
TOM BURKE.
Claude Hulbert. ANNIE CROFT. Vera Pearce.
Ena Grossmith, Robert Nainby, Kate Cutler.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 8162.
By arrangement with Gladys Cooper.
BARRY JACKSON presents
GODFREY TEARLE IN
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By Allan King.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

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HEATHER THATCHER. W. H. BERRY.
CONNIE EDISS. AUSTIN MELFORD.

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THE APPLE CART.
By
BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

THEATRES (continued)

ROYALTY. Evgs. 8.30. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2.30.
IRENE VANBRUGH & ROBERT LORAINE
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A Comedy by Benn W. Levy. (Gerrard 2533.)

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GILBERT MILLER
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BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.)
To-night and Wed., Fri., 7.30. Mat., Thur

Imperial and Foreign News

INDIAN ASSEMBLY

THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS

DELHI, Jan. 25.—Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, speaking in the Legislative Assembly this morning, said:—

On my return to this country from England it was my duty to make a statement on behalf of his Majesty's Government. That statement stands as I made it, and, indeed, in the light of the appreciation which I had formed of the principal elements of the problem with which we all have to deal, and with a full knowledge of the weight that must necessarily attach to the considered opinion of anyone holding my present office, I should have felt I had failed in my duty both to India and to Great Britain if I had tendered any different advice to his Majesty's Government; and when his Majesty's Government saw fit, as they did, to enjoin me to make an announcement on their behalf I could have chosen no different language in which to make it.

The intention of my statement, of which I believe the purport to have been unmistakable, and which carried the full authority of his Majesty's Government, was to focus attention on three salient points.

First, while saying that obviously no British Government could prejudge the policy which it would recommend to Parliament after the report of the Statutory Commission had been considered, it restated in unequivocal terms the goal to which British policy in regard to India was directed.

Secondly, it emphasized Sir John Simon's assertion that the facts of the situation compel us to make a constructive attempt to face the problem of the Indian States with regard to treaties which regulate their relations with the British Crown.

Lastly, it intimated the intention of his Majesty's Government to convene a conference on these matters before they themselves prejudged them by the formulation of even draft conclusions.

UNITY OF PURPOSE

I have never sought to delude Indian opinion into the belief that definition of a purpose, however plainly stated, could of itself, by the enunciation of a phrase, provide a solution for the problems which have to be solved before that purpose is fully realized. The assertion of a goal, however precise its terms, is of necessity a different thing from the attainment of the goal. No sensible traveller would feel that a clear definition of his destination was the same thing as the completion of his journey, but it is an assurance of direction, and in this case I believe it to be something of tangible value to India that those who demand full equality with other self-governing units of the British Commonwealth on her behalf should know that Great Britain, on her side, also desires to lend her assistance to India in attaining that position. The desire of most responsible opinion in India, and that of his Majesty's Government, is thus the same, and where unity of purpose is so assured we ought surely to be prepared to approach the practical difficulties with greater hopefulness. For my own part, if I am satisfied that someone with whom I have business to transact desires the same end as myself, I feel the better able to discuss any honest difference that may emerge between us as to the means of its complete attainment with a feeling of confidence that on the main purpose we do not differ.

Although it is true that, in her external relations with other parts of the Empire, India exhibits already several of the attributes of a self-governing Dominion, it is also true that Indian political opinion is not at present disposed to attach full value to these attributes of status, for the reason that their practical exercise is for the most part subject to the control or concurrence of his Majesty's Government. The demand for Dominion status that is now made on behalf of India is based upon the general claim to be free from that control, more especially in those fields that are regarded as of predominantly domestic interest, and here, as is generally recognized, there are real difficulties internal to India and peculiar to her circumstances and world position that have to be faced, and in regard to which there may be sharp variation of opinion both in India and in Great Britain. The existence of these difficulties cannot be seriously disputed, and the whole object of the Conference now proposed is to afford an opportunity to his Majesty's Government of examining in free consultation with the Indian leaders how they may best, most rapidly, and most surely be surmounted.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

The Conference which his Majesty's Government will convene is not indeed the Conference that those have demanded who claimed that its duty should be to proceed by way of a majority vote to the fashioning of an Indian Constitution which should thereafter be accepted unchanged by Parliament. It is evident that any such procedure would be impracticable and impossible of reconciliation with the constitutional responsibility that must rest both on his Majesty's Government and upon Parliament; but, though the Conference cannot assume the duty that appertains to his Majesty's Government, it will be convened for the purpose, hardly less important, of elucidating and harmonizing opinion and so affording guidance to his Majesty's Government, on whom the responsibility must subsequently devolve of drafting proposals for the consideration of Parliament.

It is thus evident that the intrinsic soundness of any particular proposals made, and the manner in which the argument for them is presented, will be more important factors in the Conference than the exact numerical representation enjoyed by any of the different sections of opinion that will participate in the proceedings. I do not now pronounce between the alternative methods by which the British Indian delegation to the Conference might be selected.

It is safe to assume that the only desire of his Majesty's Government will be that this body should, so far as possible, be honestly and fairly representative of all opinion in India which can legitimately claim to be heard. In discussions where central and provincial issues must interact closely upon one another, many will no doubt be anxious that an effective voice should be given to the provincial as well as to the all-India point of view. There is no lack of men well equipped to deal with these several aspects of the problem, but, while those who attend the Conference should clearly be men who command the full confidence of those they represent, I trust they will also be men of wide vision, strong judgment, and imbued with the single desire of utilizing the occasion for the common good of all the people of India. I have as yet tendered no advice to his Majesty's Government on this matter of the composition of the Conference, and before doing so I shall welcome any informal intimation of their views that honourable members of the Legislature or spokesmen of the different interests in the country may be willing to place before me.

NO AVOIDABLE DELAY

Nor has it yet been possible to decide upon the date for the Conference, for this must depend upon certain factors which are still indefinite. It appears probable that the Imperial Conference will be held in the autumn of this year, and this no doubt will have to be one of the considerations present to the mind of his Majesty's Government when they fix the date for the Indian Conference. And, as I stated in my announcement, after the publication of the report of the Statutory Commission it will be necessary to give his Majesty's Government, the Government of India, the local Governments, the Princes and general public opinion a reasonable time to study the complicated questions with which the report will deal.

Subject to these practical necessities of fact, his Majesty's Government will desire to hold the Indian Conference as early as possible, and, so far as they are concerned, will interpose no avoidable delay. It is further the wish of his Majesty's Government to meet, in so far as it is possible, the wishes and convenience of the Indian representatives themselves in this matter, and it will therefore be valuable to me to have the views of hon. members and others on this point also.

That brings me to another subject which is closely connected with the time-table of the Conference. Hon. members will recall that I announced my intention last May of extending the life of the Assembly, because, according to our expectations at that time, it seemed likely that the elections would otherwise be held on the eve of the publication of the reports of the Statutory Commission and of the Indian Central Committee, and I considered that the uncertainty which must result from speculation as to the possible recommendations of these bodies could not fail to be embarrassing to both candidates and voters. At the same time, I have never thought it would be right to deny the electorate all opportunity of expressing its views on these matters during the period, necessarily protracted, that must elapse before the final establishment of a new Constitution. I have accordingly decided that the elections should be held so as to permit the meeting of the new Assembly for the next Delhi session, and my recent order extending the life of the present Assembly to July 31 of this year was determined by the desire to leave it open to decide finally upon a date for the elections as may subsequently be found to be generally convenient, having regard to the date ultimately fixed for the Conference in London.

Let us now picture to ourselves a Conference such as we may hope to see established in actual operation. It will be an assemblage of men of varying race, religion, and political thought; it will, by the inclusion of the Indian States, be both an expression of the practical links at present uniting the two parts of India and, as we may trust, an augury of that greater unity that future days may come to witness at the Conference table. Along with all those representatives of India will be those who represent Great Britain, and, in view of the unique character of the gathering, I would hope that when his other preoccupations may permit it might be possible for the Prime Minister to preside in person over its deliberations.

Those taking part in the proceedings will be completely free to advocate any proposals for the realization of Great Britain's professed policy that they may desire to advance. They will do this, if I may repeat the words of my announcement, in the light of all the material then available, a definition purposely drawn wide enough to ensure to the Conference every latitude and assistance in the responsible task upon which it will be engaged. It is surely no small thing that the claim of India to take a constructive part without restriction and without prejudice in the evolution of a new Constitution should have been thus recognized by those on whom the final constitutional obligation must rest.

WARNING TO AGITATORS

The action of his Majesty's Government may indeed fairly be said to have created a new situation. If the fundamental problem remains the same, their action affords to India, as it does to Great Britain, the occasion of making a new approach to it under conditions honourable to all, and in such form as should permit every type of opinion to contribute to its solution. I had greatly hoped that the leaders of Indian opinion would have been unanimous in accepting the hand of friendship proffered by his Majesty's Government, and so have taken advantage of an opportunity unprecedented in India's history, which is the tale of opportunities seized or lost; and it is one of its chief functions to teach us with what fatal frequency men have allowed opportunities to pass them by, because it may be that the opportunity presented itself in a form different from that which they had expected or desired.

And history, it seems, is in danger of repeating itself to-day. In certain quarters of India there are some who have accustomed themselves to believe that the only thing necessary to place India in the position they long to see her fill is some simple action by Great Britain, and who are, therefore, tempted to regard Great Britain as the only obstacle to the full and immediate realization of their hopes. Yet, without undervaluing the part Great Britain has to play in these matters, I believe that at this moment the future wellbeing of India, as also the rate of her political progress, depends far more profoundly upon what her public men can achieve for her in the welding into true unity of the different elements that compose her being and represent the sum of her political thought than upon anything that his Majesty's Government or anybody else outside India may be able to do.

I am careful not to analyse the purpose of those who, at a critical stage in India's history, would counsel her to reject the way of reason—which may persuade and convince—in favour of destructive methods, the danger and futility of which she has already experienced in operation; but I am bound to make two things very clear. The first is this: I have striven hard, not, I think, without result, to secure the recognition of what I felt to be the just claims of India at the hands of Great Britain, and at the same time to pursue a policy of day-to-day administration in India that might not needlessly imperil any chance there might be of guiding the ship carrying a precious freight of India's future into smoother waters. It has not, therefore, been the policy of my Government that prosecutions for seditious speech should be extended beyond those cases where the language used, or the circumstances of its employment, constituted an incitement to violence or made it necessary to regard the speech as incidental to the movement directed to the subversion of the law and of the authority of the Government.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

It has, however, recently been announced that the immediate goal of some who claim to represent India is the repudiation of allegiance to the British Crown. It has further been made clear that those who desire to achieve that goal contemplate resort to unconstitutional and unlawful methods of civil disobedience, and, with reckless disregard of consequences, public profession has been made of the intention to refuse recognition of India's financial obligations, to which her credit has been pledged. I am confident that the great preponderance of Indian opinion, which is both loyal and sane, will, when it understands its implication, condemn decisively a programme which could only be accomplished through the subversion of the Government by law established, and which would strike a fatal blow at India's economic life.

It is evident that there are already some who regard violence, whether of individuals or of mobs, as the speediest and most effective solvent of political problems. Between such persons and all who believe in ordered society, based upon the sanctity of life and respect for property and other lawful rights and interests, there can be no composition and no truce, and although the very authors of the present policy deprecate, some on grounds of principle and some on grounds of expediency, resort to violence, they can hardly be so lacking in either imagination or recollection of past events in India as not to be able to picture results in this direction which must follow, as they have always followed, from the adoption of the policy they recommend.

It remains my firm desire, as it is that of his Majesty's Government, following the recently professed wish of the British House of Commons, to do everything that is possible for conciliation in order that Great Britain and India may collaborate together in finding the solution of our present difficulties; but it is no less incumbent upon me to make it plain that I shall discharge to the full the responsibility resting upon myself and upon my Government for the effective maintenance of the law's authority and for the preservation of peace and order, and in the fulfilment of this duty I do not doubt that I should have the full support of all sober citizens.

CALL TO UNITY

The second thing I would point out is that in any case the Conference will be formed. The fact that some decline to take any part in deliberations so closely affecting their country's future only throws greater responsibility upon, and, I would add, gives wider opportunity to, those who are prepared to face and solve difficulties in a constructive spirit. It is certainly no reason why his Majesty's Government should be deflected from their declared intention to call the representatives of India to their counsels. I entertain no doubt that those who will go to the Conference from British India will be men who can speak authoritatively for the several component parts of the great volume of Indian public opinion which they will represent.

To all that body of opinion I would say that if India's case is to have full weight at the Conference it is of the utmost importance that no efforts should be spared to enable it to find expression with something like unanimity. I do not apologize for dwelling upon this imperative necessity. From the time I first came to India, now nearly four years ago, I have laboured in public and in private to use such influence as I might possess in the way of assisting British India to win true peace among her own people, and so strengthen herself immeasurably before the eyes of the world. I would accordingly hope most earnestly that the leaders of all those who will be represented at the Conference may realize that no duty to which love of their Motherland may impel them can transcend in dignity or worth this call to unity, and that they may utilize wisely the interval before the Conference in training the ears of their countrymen to hear it.—*Reuter.*

INTERNATIONAL BANK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26

A meeting was held yesterday at the National Bank of Belgium to consider Belgium's contribution to the capital of the Bank for International Settlements. Belgium will provide one-seventh of the initial capital, and the National Bank has been entrusted with the operations involved. The amount to be found in Belgium will be about 2,000,000 dollars [£400,000]. The National Bank has decided to allow Belgian banks and the general public to take part in the issue.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" IN INDIA

HOISTING OF "NATIONAL FLAG"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26

The much advertised and elaborately prepared "Independence Day" passed off in Calcutta practically without incident. A stranger to the city would have noted no disturbance of its normal life.

Occasionally a motor-car passed with a crude "national flag" displayed on its bonnet. The occupants were the marshals of the small and ineffective processions that marched through the streets in the early morning and afterwards collected in the parks and open spaces, where resolutions in favour of independence were carried.

The police nowhere made any show of force and as a demonstration of political feeling the day has been almost a laughable farce. On Saturday, however, the police made a raid on a house in the northern part of Calcutta and, discovering crude moulds and chemicals suitable for the manufacture of bombs, arrested 13 youths, three of whom were science students from Barisal.

At a special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation on Saturday that body decided, by 38 votes to seven, to fly the "national flag" over the Town Hall to-day. None of the European councillors was present and few independents appeared, the minority being wholly composed of Mohamedans.

DELHI MOSLEMS AND CONGRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jan. 26

The Congress Party organizers held their projected "Independence Day" demonstration in Delhi to-day, starting with the ceremony of unfurling the "national flag" in the morning. There was a procession through the city in the afternoon and an open-air meeting in the evening. Revolutionary placards were carried in the procession and a large crowd joined in the *tamasha*.

Dr. Ansari, the Moslem president of the local Congress organization, did not take part, but representative Moslems of the city met under the auspices of the Moslem Federation and passed two resolutions.

The first resolution advised the Moslems of India to proclaim Dominion status as their national goal, and declared that as the Hindus had rejected the Moslem demands the success of the Congress independence movement would cut at the root of Moslem rights and interests in India. The second urged the British Government properly to safeguard the rights and interests of Indian Moslems, who alone would prove its strong bulwark for the maintenance of the British connexion in India. The speakers contended that Moslems could not hope to get their rights under an independent India, and that, moreover, membership of the British Commonwealth of free nations was a nobler ideal than isolated independence, and was one indicated by the practical facts of world politics.

It was decided that the secretary of the federation should tour India, organizing Moslem opinion on the lines of these resolutions.

MASS MEETING IN BOMBAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Jan. 26

"Independence Day" celebrations began here this morning with the hoisting of the "national flag" in various centres. The proceedings were chiefly remarkable for the circumstance that leading Congress members who were expected to appear did not attend. At the end of each meeting there were shouts of: "Up, up the Congress Flag" and "Down with the Union Jack." All the mills except one were closed, but the markets were open as usual.

The afternoon celebrations took the form of long processions to the seashore, where a mass meeting was held. A leaflet previously circulated expatiates on the economic ruin of India, and makes statements such as "The right of free expression of opinion and free association has been denied us"; "We are convinced that, if we can withdraw our voluntary help and stop the payment of taxes without doing violence, even under provocation, the end of this inhuman rule is assured."

A "solemn resolve" to achieve complete Swaraj was read in various languages to a crowd of many thousands. An attempt by the "Red Flag" Union to hoist its flag on the platform led to a scuffle between Congressmen and Communist trade unionists, from which the latter withdrew without receiving any great injury, but sacrificing the red flag, which was pulled down to make room for the Congress tricolor.

MR. PATEL SEES THE VICEROY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jan. 26

The party leaders in the Legislative Assembly have prevailed upon Mr. Patel, the President, to ask the Viceroy for an interview in regard to the dispute between him and the Government over the question of the control of the public galleries of the House. The Viceroy accordingly saw the President to-day. Secrecy is still preserved about what took place and there is some expectation that Mr. Patel will make a statement when the Assembly meets to-morrow.

FEDERAL POWERS IN AUSTRALIA

REFERENDUM TO BE HELD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 26

Speaking at the Australian Natives' Association banquet last night, Mr. Brennan, the Federal Attorney-General, confirmed the report that a referendum would be held this year on the question of extending Federal industrial powers. He said that the people would be asked to regard the question from an entirely non-party point of view.

Mr. Gullett, Deputy-Leader of the Opposition, said that the stage of a national crisis had almost been reached, and history showed that at such times the tendency was to sink party politics. "Such a necessity had not yet arisen, but there was room for "less trouble between parties."

Mr. Hughes said that he was surprised at Mr. Gullett's remarks. Suggestions for Coalition were always received with reserve by parties in power. He agreed that there was need for altering the Constitution. Unemployment was a cancer in the body of Australia.

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, said that the Ministry was doing what it could to remove the evil, but it required more assistance than it had received.

CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN RAINS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, Jan. 26

Reports from Alice Springs (Central Australia) state that, in consequence of the recent torrential rains, the River Finke is running for the first time in seven years and is in flood for the first time in ten years. Many children had never previously seen rain and they will soon see the drought-stricken country carpeted with wild flowers. It is reported that the Finke is now 200ft. wide in some places and its tributaries are 8ft. deep at different spots.

The rains mean the turning point in the fortunes, or rather the long misfortunes, of many station-owners, though the rains have dislocated the lightly ballasted railway and washed away bridges.

FUTURE OF SPANISH DICTATORSHIP

OFFICERS TO DECIDE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Jan. 26

The Prime Minister, the Marqués de Estella, has undertaken to abide by the decision of 17 Army and Navy officers as to whether he shall resign or not.

During the past week there had been many rumours. It was said that the Minister of War had issued a secret circular, calling upon all commanding officers to be strictly vigilant and to report immediately any signs of conspiracy or unrest; that one part of the Army was spying on the other part; that a *coup d'Etat* similar to the attempt at Valencia was to be made at Cadiz on Saturday, where the Governor, General Goded, a Morocco veteran, was to lead out the garrison; the Government were preparing to resign, and a Directorate of three Generals was to assume office.

Finally the situation became so confused that a number of journalists decided to visit the Marqués de Estella and ask him for a statement. They found him at 9.30 in the evening still working in his office. He was in a jovial mood. "Tell me," he asked, "what is happening at Cadiz?" And when one rumour was related after another he laughed. General Goded, he said, was an honourable officer who would feel insulted were his fidelity to discipline even questioned. With regard to the reported resignation of the Cabinet, the Marqués de Estella reiterated that he was ready to resign as soon as a successor of good faith could be found. "Unfortunately there is no one," he exclaimed, adding, "and meanwhile I am not the sort of person who can be scared out of office."

"A DECISIVE TEST"

Early this morning, however, a long *communiqué* was issued to the Press for obligatory publication.

In this *communiqué* the Marqués de Estella acknowledges that he is impressed by the rumours related to him, and, although it costs him an effort to face so much pettiness, something must be done. The Dictatorship was proclaimed by the military and upheld by the people. It is not easy to know rapidly the feeling of the people to-day, but it is possible to know the opinion of the Army and Navy, and the Cabinet is willing voluntarily to submit to "a decisive and sensational test." Therefore the heads of the ten military and three naval district commands, the Commander-in-Chief in Morocco, and the officers commanding the Civil Guard, the Coast and Frontier Guard, and the Corps of Invalids are invited to sound the troops under their command, briefly, discreetly, and with reserve, as to whether the present Government has the confidence of the Army and the Navy. "Within five minutes of an adverse verdict being pronounced I shall hand back to the King the powers he conferred upon me." The Marqués de Estella goes on to lament the unjustified agitation among the students, the unceasing financial pressure, and the constant intrigues on many sides. The Cabinet, nevertheless, will not lose its head, and will continue to attend to the business of government while keeping in check disturbers of law and order. The *communiqué* ends by calling upon the officers previously mentioned to execute at once the duty assigned to them, as the step taken by the Government in consulting them creates a delicate situation for the Dictatorship.

The Marqués de Estella's note has caused some excitement. His decision is possibly inspired by President Carmona's action during the recent crisis, when Portugal was without a Cabinet for 11 days and a solution was found after consultation with the District Commanders. It is not known if the decision will affect the meeting of the National Consultative Assembly next Thursday for its third and final legislative session. The former Prime Ministers having ignored the Marqués de Estella's invitation to occupy seats, the places reserved for them are being distributed to others. The former Finance Minister, Señor Calvo Sotelo, asked to be given a place in order to defend his financial policy if it should be attacked. Another was given to a waiter on the ground that such an important section of society as the café and hotel waiters should be represented.

The students of Madrid University have not returned to their classes. A compromise presented by the University Chapter to the Government proposes that half of the students' petition be granted. It is reported from Oviedo and Santiago de Compostela that the agitation has spread among the students there. The leader of the Madrid students is a nephew of the Prime Minister, which bears out the old Spanish proverb that students know no family ties.

ITALIAN OPERATIONS IN N. AFRICA

FEZZAN REOCCUPIED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Jan. 26

The recent operations in Libya reached another important stage on Friday, when the Italian flag was solemnly hoisted at Murzuk, the capital of Fezzan. Marshal Badoglio, the Governor of Tripolitania, was present at the ceremony.

To-day's official *communiqué*, announcing the occupation, describes it as one of the "final stages" in Italy's campaign to "retake its positions in oversea Italy." The reference is to the conquest of Murzuk on March 3, 1913, by Italian troops under Colonel Miani. The process of political pacification was, however, interrupted in 1914. The native troops recruited by Italy began to desert, and Murzuk was the first position to be abandoned by the Italians in their subsequent retreat towards the coast.

It has been a point of honour with the Fascist Government to reconquer Fezzan. Although Murzuk has in recent years lost some of its importance as a trading centre owing to the diversion of the trade of the Sudan to other routes, it is hoped to revive, at least in part, its once flourishing markets.

CHURCH AND STATE IN ITALY

BOOKS PLACED ON THE INDEX

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Jan. 26

Two books issued by the Fascist "Littorio" Press, which have already been the subject of severe strictures in the *Osservatore Romano*, have been placed on the Index. They are "Date a Cesare," an exposition of the religious policy of Signor Mussolini by Signor Mario Missiroli; and "Stato Fascista, Chiesa e Scuola," by a writer who signs himself "Ignotus."

According to the decree published in last night's *Osservatore Romano* the books were found to contain "the very gravest errors against Catholic doctrine, and especially as regards the laws of the Divine Church and the supreme power of the Roman Pontiff." The decision to have them placed on the Index was taken at a meeting of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office on Thursday, and was approved by the Pope on the same day.

That the Vatican edict is unlikely to affect the Government's stand on the question of education may be gathered from the text of a message sent by Signor Ricci, one of the Under-Secretaries for Education, to to-day's meeting of the "Balilla" leaders. Signor Ricci repeats that the "education of the young is a fundamental function of the national life and the privilege of the Fascists appointed to this task." It is interesting to note that no mention is made of the Vatican decree in the Roman newspapers of last night and this morning.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE IN E. AFRICA

THE CONGO BASIN TREATIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, Jan. 25

The Association of East African Chambers of Commerce, after consideration of the Congo Basin treaties, which are due for review this year, has resolved that though there was a strong desire to help the Motherland, in their opinion the treaties should not be disturbed in a manner to enable British East Africa to grant Imperial preference.

The opinion was further expressed that the paramount present economic interests of East Africa were the development of closer trading relations towards the ideal of a homogeneous unit or home market. While Article 10 of the Tanganyika Mandate permitted closer economic co-ordination, yet its implication (it was held) forbade Imperial preference either on sentimental grounds or as a bargaining tariff instrument. As the Association could not tell whether a radical change in the Mandate would be acceptable to all parties to the Congo treaties, it therefore decided against favouring any change which might disturb the complete accomplishment of East African unification.

However, the Association recommends an adjustment of boundaries to conform more closely to the "natural" boundaries of the countries concerned; also that the term "complete commercial equality" be unequivocally defined. Finally, the Association holds that the earliest opportunity should be taken for framing a consolidated amending treaty which would supersede entirely the treaty of Berlin and all subsequent related conventions.

The reference to the definition of commercial equality is understood to be due to the belief, for example, that British citizens find it difficult to obtain concessions in foreign territories such as the Belgian Congo as easily as Belgians, though there was probably no direct breach of the letter of the Congo treaties.

*** The Congo treaties referred to go back to the days of the partition of Africa. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 laid down among other things that there should be freedom of trade and navigation on the Congo River for all nations and that this right extended to the basin of the river. Further, it was decided that these rights of equality should be exercised over neighbouring regions, the whole being known as the conventional basin of the Congo. This conventional basin reaches to the east coast, and includes Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, part of Northern Rhodesia, and the northern part of Portuguese East Africa. Throughout this region no preferential rates could be granted by the Power exercising sovereignty in any part of the conventional basin to its own subjects. With certain minor modifications the obligations of the Berlin Act are still in force, but, as stated in our Nairobi telegram, the whole subject is to come up for reconsideration this year.

"RED" PROPAGANDA IN THE FRENCH ARMY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Jan. 26

According to messages from Nancy, the authorities have just discovered an extensive system of Communist propaganda by the formation of "cells" in a large number of regiments and factories in south-eastern France. Two civilians and five soldiers have so far been arrested. From documents found in the possession of the arrested men it appears that a complete chain of Communist organizations exists in many regiments and industrial concerns in the east, north-east, and south-east of France.

POLITICS IN NEW ZEALAND

GOVERNMENT PARTY DIFFERENCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, Jan. 26

The executive of the United Party political organization has dissociated itself from the attack made recently by Mr. Davy, chairman of the organization, on Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister and leader of the party, and his Cabinet. The executive has affirmed its confidence in Sir Joseph Ward, and terminated Mr. Davy's engagement as chairman of the organization. Mr. Davy contends that this action of the executive and the meeting at which it was taken are unconstitutional, and announces his intention of applying for an injunction against the executive.

So far Mr. Davy's criticism has shown little promise of promoting the union of the Reform and United parties. Mr. Coates, leader of the Reform Party, has deprecated any fusion which suggests an attempt to "save political skins" or involves a sacrifice of Reform Party principles.

Several of the branches of the United Party have expressed their disapproval of Mr. Davy's criticism.

*** As reported in *The Times* of January 14, Mr. Davy declared in public that Sir Joseph Ward had made the United Party a one-man party; that his Cabinet was cowed and out of touch with the rank and file of the party; that certain Ministers had "fawned" upon the Labour Party in order to keep office; and that the only alternative to a Labour Government lay in a return to the two-party system by fusion of the United and Reform parties.

TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS

LIMITATION OF EXPORTS FROM FRANCE

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Jan. 25

Important statements upon the attitude of France towards the traffic in narcotic drugs were made this morning by MM. Bourgeois and Razet of the French delegation in the meeting of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium. Chief among these is the fact that France is now refusing exports to countries which have not adopted the system of import certificates. France will also begin an inquiry into the question of exports to China.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne, who expressed appreciation of these decisions, asked that the proposed inquiry might be extended also to Turkey, as it might be helpful in throwing fresh light upon the illicit traffic. The British delegation also asked for an explanation of the apparent discrepancy between the French Government figures concerning the export of drugs and those provided by the French department of foreign trade. It was stated in reply that the Government returns were of net drug content, while those of the foreign trade department were gross weight figures, and that, in many medicinal preparations, the actual drug content was but a fraction of the gross weight of the preparation containing the drug. Sir Malcolm Delevingne also asked how it was, in view of the fact that the impression was abroad that France had practically abandoned the manufacture of heroin, that her official returns for 1928 showed exports of 2,937 kilogrammes (nearly three tons). M. Razet pointed out that 1928 was an abnormal year for France. The drug office, of which M. Razet is director, only began to function at the beginning of last year.

The German and Swiss delegates, Dr. Kahler and Dr. Carrière, announced that the export of drugs from their respective countries to China is now only authorized on the presentation of import certificates signed by the central authorities in China.

On Monday morning the committee will deal with the question of illicit traffic, when a statement by Russell Pasha, of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau of the Egyptian Government, is expected.

Telegrams in Brief

Jonkheer van Tets van Goudriaan, a former NETHERLANDS Minister for Foreign Affairs, has died. He was in his 83th year.—*Reuter.*

All the male members of a large family of NORWEGIAN fishermen have been drowned by the foundering of their vessel in Bergensfjord.

Inquiries are being made by the police on the Riviera into the theft of 11lb. of cheddite and 100 detonators, fully charged, from quarries near NICE.

A naval wireless message received at HONG-KONG states that Kwangsi forces are within striking distance of Wuchow, where the Cantonese are preparing for defence.

Mrs. Masson, wife of the Minister of Health, has been appointed a member of the TRINIDAD Board of Education. This is the first time a woman has served on the Board.

A Reuter telegram from GIBRALTAR says:—His Majesty's aircraft carrier Argus has been placed in quarantine, two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis having been reported on board.

The death is announced at ATLANTA, at the age of 94, of Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, the only woman who ever sat in the United States Senate. She was a pioneer in temperance work.—*Reuter.*

Two small but valuable paintings of the French school, one by Baron, the other by H. Vernet have been stolen from the GENEVA Art Museum. It is thought that the thief is the same man who stole paintings from the Lausanne and Berne museums.

The wreckage of the aeroplane in which Lieutenant Eielson and Mr. Earl Borland disappeared on November 9 during a flight from Teller, Alaska, to Cape North, Siberia, has been found 90 miles west of CAPE NORTH. There was no trace of the airmen.

Mr. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, and Mr. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, are conferring with the Canadian Government in an effort to overcome the constitutional obstacles to the development of the navigation and water-powers of the ST. LAWRENCE and OTTAWA Rivers.

A new wing of the Ecole Polytechnique, named after the late Marshal Foch, who laid the foundation-stone 18 months ago, was opened in PARIS by the French President on Saturday. Mme. Foch and Marshal Joffre, whose name has been given to another part of the college, were present at the ceremony.

Our Lisbon Correspondent says that the PORTUGUESE Cabinet, at a meeting on Friday, decided to continue the previous Government's programme in regard to finance and Angola. Senhor Cunha Leal, who did not agree to the policy adopted, has been relieved of his office of Governor of the Bank of Angola.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN FRANCE

REGISTRATION TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Jan. 26

In spite of the opposition to the State insurance scheme, M. Loucheur, the Minister of Labour, has instructed the Prefects of the Departments to proceed at once with the registration of employed persons who come within the scope of the measure.

Accordingly, notices have been issued to the effect that employers must fill up lists of their employees by February 1, and that the registration will begin on February 5, the date on which the law nominally comes into force. The payment of contributions, however, has been deferred, and will not be exacted until the work of registration has been completed.

Meanwhile, opposition to the scheme, curiously reminiscent of the past experience of other countries, continues unabated. There is little doubt that the provisions of the new law will have to be drastically modified. In view of the deadlock produced in the Senate in connexion with the amending Bill prepared by the various committees, M. Doumer, President of the Senate, yesterday summoned a conference composed of the chairmen of the committees and the *rapporteurs*, with a view to bringing the new proposals into harmony with the Government's plans. The conference was successful in obtaining certain concessions for the agricultural employer, with the result that the amending Bill in the Senate will itself require amendment. A further conference will be held to-morrow.

Other Foreign News on following page

THE INDIAN SCENE

VICEROY'S GRAVE WARNING

LAW AND ORDER

AN APPEAL FOR UNITY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, JAN. 26

The Viceroy's speech in the Legislative Assembly yesterday morning left the political situation very much as it was. To a great extent it was a reaffirmation of principle rather than a declaration of policy. Only in two instances did Lord Irwin go beyond the pronouncement he made on his return to India at the end of October. The first was a blunt affirmation that the round-table Conference would be held, even if it were boycotted by the extremists, and a concrete explanation of its composition. The second was a grave warning to the agitators who urge civil disobedience as a short cut to independence that the generous construction placed by the Government on the definition of seditious speech had its limits.

Perhaps it was only to be expected that the rump of the Congress Party should make capital out of Lord Irwin's determination to maintain the peace of the country, representing it to their credulous followers as the first shot in a campaign of repression and terrorism. It is more serious, however, to find sensible Nationalists like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar, and Dr. Moonje, from whom much was hoped during the next few months, in the constructive work of building a common platform, stating in the Press, within two hours of the speech, that they think the Viceroy's distinction between the destination of Dominion status and the journey necessary to attain it as "unfortunate," regretting that the statement did not create a better atmosphere, and protesting that a policy of repression at this juncture would be very unwise. Mr. Kelkar, a responsive cooperationist who stood up to Mr. Gandhi at Lahore, made much the same statement.

MOSLEMS' VIEWS

A more cheerful note comes from the Moslem camp, where there is widespread satisfaction that the bogy that Moslem rights would be voted away at the Conference by a forest of Hindu hands was dispelled. But among leaders Dr. Jinnah alone is sensible enough and courageous enough to make a public statement acknowledging the force of the Viceroy's estimate of the present position. Truth to tell, the underlying note, apart from the prejudices of the various sections, of the Assembly was a certain sense of disappointment that Lord Irwin's speech to a great extent merely filled in the background of the picture first exhibited three months ago.

Lord Irwin in his speech reaffirmed that it was a high sense of duty which impelled him to make the announcement on behalf of his Majesty's Government when he returned to India at the end of October and carefully recapitulated the essential points of that declaration. Then came a striking passage in which Lord Irwin said:—

> I have never sought to delude Indian opinion into the belief that definition of a purpose, however plainly stated, would of itself, by the enunciation of a phrase, provide a solution for problems which have to be solved before that purpose is fully realized. The assertion of a goal, however precise its terms, is of necessity a different thing from the attainment of the goal. No sensible traveller would feel that a clear definition of his destination was the same thing as the completion of his journey. But it is an assurance of direction, and in this case I believe it to be something of tangible value to India that those who demand full equality with other self-governing units of the British Commonwealth on her behalf should know that Great Britain, on her side, also desires to lend assistance to India in attaining that position.

THE CONFERENCE

His Excellency went on to explain that the Conference would not be a conference demanded by those who claimed that a majority vote should fashion the constitution which should thereafter be accepted unchanged by Parliament. "The intrinsic soundness of any particular proposals made and the manner in which the argument for them is presented (he said) will be more important factors in the Conference than the exact numerical representation enjoyed by any of the different sections of opinion that will participate in the proceedings." The only desire of his Majesty's Government was that the body should be so far as possible honestly and fairly representative of all sections of opinion in India, composed of men of wide vision and strong judgment, and imbued with the single desire of utilizing the occasion for the common good of the Indian people. He would welcome an informal intimation of the views of the spokesmen of the different interests before tendering his advice to the Government. As for the date of the Conference, Lord Irwin pointed out the difficulties in the way of an immediate decision. It was the desire of his Majesty's Government to hold the Conference as early as possible.

After outlining the reasons governing his decision to hold the Indian elections before the next Delhi session, Lord Irwin went on to sketch the Conference in session.

> It will be an assemblage of men of varying race and religion and political thought; it will, by the inclusion of the Indian States, be both an expression of the practical links uniting the two parts of India, and, as we may trust, an augury of that greater unity that future days may come to witness at the conference table. Along with all those representatives of India will be those who represent Great Britain. . . . I would hope that, when his other preoccupations may permit, it might be possible for the Prime Minister to preside in person over its deliberations.

EXTREMISTS WARNED

The last part of the Viceroy's speech was devoted to solemn warning to those who made repudiation of allegiance to the Crown their goal and who contemplated resort to civil disobedience. It had not been the policy of the Government of India to extend the prosecutions for seditious speech beyond cases constituting direct incitement to violence. Although the authors of the present programme of civil disobedience professed to deprecate resort to violence, they could hardly be so lacking in either imagination or memory as not to be able to picture the results which must follow the adoption of this policy. It remained his firm desire, as it was that of the British Government and the House of Commons, to do everything possible for conciliation. But it was no less incumbent on him to make it plain that he would discharge to the full his responsibility for effectively maintaining law and preserving peace and order.

His Excellency ended with a reaffirmation of the fact that the Conference would be held. The fact that some might decline to take part only threw greater responsibility on and incidentally gave a wider opportunity to those who were prepared to face the difficulties in a constructive spirit. He appealed to the leaders to realize that no duty could transcend the call for unity and to train the ears of their countrymen to hear it.

The Viceroy's speech was made to a full house. All the leaders, except those who obeyed the mandate of Lahore, were present, the only empty benches being a block of 20 seats out of 38 occupied by Congress members. On the other hand the galleries were completely empty, except the Press gallery, the official gallery, and the Viceroy's box, which was occupied by a number of guests, including the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Lord and Lady Hailsham. This, of course, is the result of Mr. Patel's ruling on the opening day, which is still the subject of heated comment and not a little ingenuous kite-flying in the Indian Press. The general opinion is one of regret that a singularly unedifying squabble was allowed to complicate a situation which is so full of grave problems of national importance.

*** The text of the Viceroy's speech appears on the preceding page.

THE WAY TO UNITY

SIR TEJ SAPRU'S VIEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 26

In a statement to the *Pioneer* Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that the two portions of the Viceroy's speech which struck him as most important and suggestive were, first, that those who take part in the round-table Conference would be free to advocate any proposals for the realization of Great Britain's professed policy; and, secondly, that the well-being of India and the rate of her political progress depended far more profoundly upon what her public men could achieve in welding into a true unity the elements that composed her being than upon anything the British Government or anybody else could do.

There was a great deal more than appeared on the surface in this part of the speech, he added. It was clear that there was nothing to prevent those attending the Conference from urging full Dominion status, subject, to such safeguards as were necessary. It was equally clear that, if, behind the demand, there was the unity for which Lord Irwin had earnestly pleaded, the demand must be fulfilled. The Viceroy had rightly emphasized the second point. Barring one important political party, which had only lately moved away from it, the demand for Dominion status was common to all the other parties, but, Sir Tej Sapru added:—

> "Speaking for myself, I think we should be deluding ourselves with false hopes if we think the demand can be fulfilled in any appreciable manner without the necessary condition as to unity being fulfilled. Unity can only be created by conscious effort and a deliberate attempt mutually to accommodate each other. If unity has to be achieved, it must be achieved now and not at the time of the round-table Conference, for I cannot believe that what we are unable to achieve in our own country we shall be able to achieve in England with the help of the British Cabinet or in an atmosphere of so-called finality. Each party must place its cards on the table now."

INDIAN SUPPORT FOR THE VICEROY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 26

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech, the *Times of India* expresses the hope that it will help to bring a reaction in London in favour of India and those seeking to guide her destiny.

> It says that none except Congress will dispute the Viceroy's statement that India has gained something of tangible value by obtaining the assurance that the goal is Dominion status. But what may be regarded as axiomatic in India was rightly emphasized by the Viceroy, because it is imperfectly understood in England. The newspaper adds:—
>
> "Various English newspapers are carrying on an intensive campaign against the policy adopted by the Home Government and the Viceroy. They obviously fail to realize the extent to which English and Indian opinion in this country has rallied in support of that policy. There is nothing in recent Indian history more remarkable than that rally, and to ignore it is to place the whole problem of India in a wrong perspective. There are already enough difficulties in the way of India's attaining her goal without the creation of new external difficulties in London."

BOMB OUTRAGE IN INDIAN SCHOOL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 26

A bomb explosion occurred on Friday at Shrigonda, between Ahmednagar and Poona. Mr. A. M. MacMillan, Collector of the Ahmednagar district, in the course of his official duties visited the boys' school at Shrigonda, which is attended by 250 boys, and then left with the headmaster to visit the girls' school. Two minutes later an explosion occurred in a classroom occupied by 20 boys belonging to the depressed classes. One boy was badly injured, his hand having to be amputated above the wrist, and five other boys were injured less seriously.

There was nothing to show how the explosive came into the room. The school is a well-built stone structure, and the wire coverings over the windows remain intact. It was at first supposed that the bomb was meant for Mr. MacMillan, but the police argue that Mr. MacMillan goes about everywhere in the district unattended by police and has never had any reason to fear attacks, and if anyone wished to bomb him it was unbelievable they would make the attempt in a schoolroom with many children present when they could attack him anywhere in the district. An inquiry has so far revealed nothing, except the curious circumstance that the boy who lost his hand was not a regular member of the class, but had attended with his elder brother, probably thinking that the Collector's visit meant the presentation of sweets.

CROSSWORDS

A DAILY PUZZLE IN "THE TIMES"

The institution of a weekly crossword puzzle in *The Times* has brought a widespread demand from readers for a daily puzzle. A new series will therefore be begun in *The Times* of Saturday, February 1, and will continue every day. The solution of each puzzle will be given in the issue following its publication.

The solution of the puzzle from *The Times Weekly Edition* which was given last Thursday will be published, together with a new puzzle, next Thursday, when the next issue of the *Weekly Edition* appears.

THE DOMINIONS OFFICE

Sir Harry Batterbee, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Dominions Office, in succession to Sir Edward Harding, K.C.M.G., C.B., whose appointment to be Permanent Under-Secretary of State was announced last week.

PERSECUTION OF PEASANTS

NEW SOVIET POLICY AT WORK

HUNDREDS EVICTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JAN. 26

The Soviet authorities have begun systematically to carry out the new policy involving the abandonment of Lenin's New Economic Policy, which was explained by Stalin on the fifth anniversary of Lenin's death last Tuesday. Five million *kulaki* (well-to-do peasants) engaged in individual farming, Stalin said then, were to be immediately deprived of their land.

The first official reports on the results of this policy have now been received from the districts of Tver, the Donetz, and Odessa, where by Thursday several hundred peasants had been summarily evicted from their homes. Some were arrested for transportation to remote regions; others were left destitute and homeless with their women and children, although it is now the winter season. According to the regulations laid down, the authorities give them three days' notice to quit, leaving behind intact all their cattle, poultry, machinery, implements, and furniture, which with the land and the winter crops pass without compensation into the possession of adjacent collective farms. In cases of resistance the Ogpu (Cheka) will send detachments to evict them. Yesterday the authorities near Priluki, in the Ukraine, sentenced to death 12 peasants charged with "agitating against the rural policy and attempting to discredit Communists in the eyes of the masses." Five peasants were similarly sentenced and shot at Priluki at the end of December.

The Central Executive Committee today published a decree, signed by Kalinin, ordering the dissolution and reformation of many rural and urban Soviets, owing to their conflict with the collective farming communities, which have now begun to usurp the administrative functions of the Soviets. The decree declares that the Soviets which cannot maintain the upper hand and carry out the radical changes required by the new anti-*kulak* policy cannot be tolerated. Neither can the collective farms be allowed to supersede the Soviets, as such a development would deprive the Soviet Government of its means of maintaining the dictatorship.

ADMIRAL BYRD

NORWEGIAN REPLY TO APPEAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 26

Both the British and Norwegian owners of whaling vessels now in the Antarctic have promised through the State Department every assistance to Admiral Byrd if assistance should really be needed, but their replies to the State Department's inquiries show that they do not consider that there is yet any cause for alarm.

The President of the Whaling Association of Sandefjord, Norway, says that the pack ice has always opened in the early part of February, and that Admiral Byrd's two ships, the City of New York and the Eleanor Bolling, will presumably get a free passage through it to the Ross Sea in a week or two. Fears for the safety of the expedition have arisen, he thinks, from the fact that the steamers Nilsen, Alonzo, and C. A. Larsen have come out of Ross Sea. They left the Ross Sea, however, not because of pack ice, but because of the scarcity of whales there.

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society, while saying that "Admiral Byrd's anxiety is only natural," adds: "That the pack ice has not yet opened up does not make his situation desperate or even critical. Indeed there would be no cause for alarm but for the fact that the pack is unusually heavy. If, in spite of this, it begins to develop leads that make it passable, it will do so in the next few weeks." The danger is that the breaking up of the pack may be delayed until late in February, because towards the end of February the cold again becomes so severe that the pack reforms. If that happens the time element will be all-important, for the City of New York and Eleanor Bolling must travel at least 1,000 miles to get from the outer edge of the pack to Little America and back to the open Pacific, and additional time will be needed for the loading of men and supplies, as the steamers are of low power.

The coastguard service is considering the advisability of sending its ice-breaker Northland to Admiral Byrd's aid. It is believed that the Northland, if she arrived in the Antarctic before winter, could get through the pack-ice and bring the party out, but in order to do that she would have to start almost immediately. The Navy Department, too, is considering plans for aiding Admiral Byrd, although the nearest naval vessel is 8,000 miles away from him.

NO REASON FOR ANXIETY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, JAN. 26

After it had received on Friday an official request from the United States Government to assist Admiral Byrd, the Foreign Office conferred yesterday with all the whaling companies with vessels in the Antarctic. All declared their opinion that there was no reason for anxiety. The Foreign Office has therefore restricted itself to communicating this opinion to the United States Legation in Oslo, whence it has been telegraphed to Washington.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA FLIGHT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DARWIN (N. AUSTRALIA), JAN. 26

Mr. F. C. Chichester, the New Zealand airman, arrived at Fanny Bay aerodrome at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He left this morning for Brunnette Downs, whence he is going to Sydney by easy stages.

*** Mr. Chichester, who had only learned to fly about four months ago, left Croydon on December 20 in a Moth aeroplane, hoping to make a record flight to Australia. He had no companion. A forced landing at Tripoli, in which his machine was damaged, caused delay. It was not until January 14 that he reached India. He has made the journey from Karachi to Darwin in the good time of 11 days. While Mr. Chichester was in North Africa, awaiting the repair of his machine, news came of the death of his wife in New Zealand.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 26.—The Prince of Wales attended divine service at the Cape Town Cathedral this morning. He dined privately to-night at Government House. —*Reuter.*

PROCEDURE OF CONFERENCE

PREPARING THE AGENDA

THE LIMITATION OF TONNAGE

There were no formal meetings in connexion with the Five-Power Naval Conference during the week-end, but there were a number of informal conversations which may help to facilitate the preparation of the agenda.

The principal delegates are meeting at 10, Downing-street this morning to continue the task of "collecting, selecting, and arranging" the questions which will in due course be brought before the Conference. It has been officially stated that this work must of necessity take time and require a number of meetings, and the principal delegates will learn this morning what progress has been made. There is a general desire to hold the next meeting of the full Conference as soon as possible, but equally it is recognized that such a meeting would be useless until a suitable agenda has been arranged.

The delegates will have before them at this morning's meeting a document prepared by the Secretary-General (Sir Maurice Hankey) embodying in detail the points raised by the discussions on the question whether limitation should be by "global" (or total) tonnage or by categories of ships. Various suggestions have been put forward for a compromise between the two methods of limitation. Broadly speaking, all these suggestions turn on the proposal that the method of limitation by categories should be modified by a right to transfer a fixed amount of tonnage from one category to another.

THE RIGHT OF TRANSFER

It was at one time suggested that the right of transfer should be permitted downwards from a category of larger to a category of smaller ships, but not upwards. One of the later suggestions would restrict the right of transfer to the categories of smaller cruisers and destroyers and leave no right of transfer downwards from the battleship and 10,000-ton cruiser categories and no right of transfer upwards from the submarine category. The American delegates, it is understood, are not favourable to so narrow a restriction of the right of transfer. The French are anxious that there should be agreement on the method by which the tonnage required by each Power, in conformity with its needs, should be reckoned before the main problem of tonnage is attacked. The Japanese are not so much concerned with agreement about method, but they want the totals fixed, upon agreed ratios, before the different categories are discussed.

The Prime Minister returned to London last night from Chequers, where he had spent the week-end. He entertained the Dominion representatives at luncheon there on Saturday. Mr. Stimson went over from the house he has taken at Stanmore to Chequers yesterday afternoon and had a long talk with the Prime Minister. Mr. Gibson met M. Massigli on Saturday, and afterwards went to Stanmore with Mr. Dwight Morrow, who had seen M. Tardieu on Friday evening. The conversations at these meetings were concerned primarily with the French views on "global tonnage." On Saturday M. Tardieu and M. Briand had a long and fruitful conversation with Signor Grandi on the wider aspects of the problem of naval disarmament so far as it affects Franco-Italian relations. M. Loucheur, the French Minister of Labour, arrived in London from Paris yesterday.

M. François Piétri, the French Minister of the Colonies, visited Belfast on Saturday to see his countrymen defeat Ireland in the international Rugby football match there.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS

In British Government circles there is a certain amount of irritation at accounts which have been published during the past few days of differences of opinion among the various delegations, and this is one of the reasons why there is a general desire that a meeting of the full Conference should be held at the earliest possible moment. Among the rumours which have been published are the suggestion that the French delegation is trying to alter the whole basis of the Conference; that the Dominion representatives are angry at the lack of preliminary consultation which the Government have had with them; that Spain is proposing to build new battleships of more than 25,000 tons with 15-inch guns; and that there have been serious differences of opinion between the British and American delegations. A telegram from Madrid which was published in *The Times* of Saturday showed that there was no truth in the rumour as to Spain's intentions, and it is stated in official circles that the other reports are equally devoid of foundation.

SENATE AND THE CONFERENCE

THE U.S. AND EUROPEAN "ENTANGLEMENTS"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 26

The first direct comment on the London Naval Conference in the Senate was made yesterday, when Mr. McKeller (Democrat, Tennessee) attacked the adoption by the Conference of a "system of secrecy in its deliberations," and complained that the public had been kept in the dark as to what was going on ever since the beginning of private conversations between President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald at Rapidan.

Of all international covenants (said the Senator) this particular one should be open and openly arrived at. The very fact that the Conference holds secret meetings from which newspaper men are excluded and from which the public is excluded is enough to raise doubt in the minds of all fair-minded citizens as to the propriety of such action. The Conference had better take the advice of Senators Robinson and Reed and have open sessions. Why should the people be excluded from any knowledge about the proposed negotiations? Is it the purpose of those behind this Conference to put through their own will and then drive it through without regard to the people's views? . . . In my judgment these agents of ours are going far beyond their duties in conducting the negotiations in secret. It gives them a black eye to start with and ought not to be done, and as an American citizen I protest against holding these conferences in secret.

Uneasiness about the attitude of the Senate is apparent in the official insistence on the aloofness of the United States from current discussions in London of possible political arrangements among European Powers. The recent suggestion that out of these political discussions might arise a non-aggression treaty between all the Powers represented in London, including the United States, may immediately be dismissed as implying a slur on the binding force of the Kellogg Pact. Nevertheless, the idea of appending to the Kellogg

(Continued on page 14, column 4)

PARLIAMENT AND THE NAVY

OPTIONAL CLAUSE TO-DAY

FISCAL POLICY

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

After the preliminaries of last week the House of Commons settles down to real work again to-day, with a discussion on the Optional Clause. During the week a number of unusually interesting subjects are to come under review.

The Conservative section of the Opposition would have preferred that a debate on the ratification of the Optional Clause should have been deferred until after the meeting of the Five-Power Conference, but the Government, who refused a discussion on the subject before Christmas, now insist on the need of speedy action. The debate will take place on a motion by Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, approving ratification. To this Sir Austen Chamberlain will submit an amendment urging the need for an additional reservation, that in carrying out any work for the League of Nations the British Fleet should be subject only to British maritime law. The amendment reminds the House that in September, 1924, Mr. Henderson insisted that such a reservation was absolutely necessary to safeguard the freedom of action of the British Navy. There is no doubt that the Government motion will be carried, as a Liberal resolution approving the ratification of the Optional Clause has been on the Order Paper for some weeks.

THE COAL BILL

To-morrow the Coal Mines Bill financial resolution is to be taken, and, though it is unlikely to be opposed, it will give all the parties an opportunity of indicating their future attitude. Mr. Lloyd George will outline the Liberal policy, which will be decided finally at a meeting of the full Parliamentary Party this evening. There are already two Liberal amendments on the paper for the Committee stage of the Bill. One of these proposes that Part I. shall be postponed until after the new clauses have been disposed of; the other gives the House in Committee power to consider new clauses for the acquisition of coal royalties and wayleaves. Many more amendments are being drafted, and constitute practically a new Bill. The Conservative proposal that a 45-hour week or a 90-hour fortnight should be substituted for the 7½-hour day proposed in the Bill has created considerable interest, as it is known that there are many miners who would prefer the calculation of hours to be spread over a wider period, on the ground that this would allow them to have a certain amount of time off on Saturdays.

On Wednesday the House of Commons will have its first opportunity of discussing Empire free trade, on a motion by Mr. Remer urging the desirability of developing the Empire as a single economic unit, with internal free trade as the ideal, and urging the Government in the United Kingdom to open negotiations with the other Governments of the Empire to formulate a policy designed to secure that the Empire's purchasing power is directed primarily to the full employment of its inhabitants. The motion has been approved by the Conservative Whips, but it will be opposed by the other parties, and Mr. Lloyd George is expected to state the Liberal position. It is believed that Mr. Baldwin will take an early opportunity of discussing the future policy of the Conservative Party with special reference to Empire development, but the debate on Wednesday will hardly be the appropriate occasion.

OUT-OF-WORK INSURANCE

The Unemployment Insurance Bill will come back to the House of Commons on Thursday, when the Government will ask their followers to delete the amendment made by the Upper House which limited the operation of the measure to 12 months. They will also ask the House to disagree with Lord Darling's new Clause 4 and to restore the Government's own proposal for dealing with the "genuinely seeking work" condition; but they may have some difficulty in persuading the House that a clause embodied in the rules of the National Union of Railwaymen is not suitable for general application. The first measure for consideration on Friday is the Canal Boats Bill, presented by Mr. Gosling.

The House of Lords will take the third reading of the Unemployment Insurance Bill to-day, and will continue the Report stage of the Road Traffic Bill. To-morrow the amendments made by the Commons in the Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Bill will be under review. Three of the new peers—Lord Trenchard, Lord Wakefield, and Lord Dickinson—will be introduced on Wednesday, and Lord Templetown will urge the need for early publication of the report of the Palestine Commission, which is not expected before the end of next month. On Thursday the Duke of Montrose will draw attention to the principle of transferring land to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in satisfaction of estate duty.

WALLS OF JERICHO

BRONZE AGE RAMPART UNCOVERED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JERUSALEM, JAN. 26

A wall of the early Bronze Age has been discovered in the north-west corner of Tell Abu Alaik, the site of the ancient city of Jericho, by Sir Charles Marston's expedition, which is excavating for traces of Joshua's city. Some 30 metres (about 165ft.) of a continuous wall 20ft. high, probably the most magnificent ever discovered in Palestine, has been cleared.

The wall forms part of a city much earlier than that of Joshua, near the site where the German Oriental Society began its excavations in 1909—namely, among the ruins near Ain es-Sultan, known as Elisha's Fountain.

*** The Jericho of the Old Testament lay near Ain es-Sultan, while that of the New Testament lay round about a pool constructed by Herod and the ancient Birket Musa (Pool of Moses). It was at Jericho that the Prophet Elisha miraculously rendered fit for drinking the waters of a bitter spring.

MORE SHIPS UNEMPLOYED

There were on January 1, according to the returns of the Chamber of Shipping, 167 vessels, of 352,669 tons net, laid up idle at the principal ports of Great Britain and Ireland. These figures show an increase of 45 vessels and 86,662 tons net on the corresponding returns for October 1 last and of one vessel and 22,888 tons on the figures for January 1, 1929.

The position for ordinary cargo vessels is, it is pointed out in our City Notes, even more unsatisfactory than is suggested by the returns, since these do not distinguish between ordinary cargo ships and oil tank vessels. A year ago the idle tonnage figures were swollen by the inclusion of many oil tankers, while at the beginning of this year all vessels of this type should have been employed.

WEAVERS' VOTE FOR STRIKE

COUNCIL'S CAUTIOUS POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JAN. 25

Caution has prevailed with the Weavers' Amalgamation, notwithstanding a heavy majority vote in the recent ballot in favour of strike action to enforce the demanded increase of wages. The figures were announced at a meeting of the general council of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association this afternoon as follows:—

Ballot papers issued	164,000
Total number of papers returned	144,349
Votes cast for strike	92,143
Votes against	43,531
Blank papers	8,523
Spoilt papers	173

As the total membership of the association is 161,957, out of 250,000 weavers, winders, reelers, and beamers in the Lancs cotton manufacturing industry, there was thus a clear majority in favour of action to support the wages increase which the two employers' organizations had formally refused before the operatives decided to take their ballot.

The reasons why no actual strike action is likely at present were set forth after the meeting in a statement made by Mr. A. Naesmith, the secretary of the amalgamation. It will be seen that the motives of the cautious attitude adopted are to be found in a wide review of the general conditions of the industry.

> "The General Council (Mr. Naesmith said) has been impressed with the fact that, in view of all the circumstances operating within the county and the enormous amount of unemployment and under-employment among the members, there have still been nearly 100,000 members of the amalgamation who have cast their votes in favour of certain action, and this without any recommendation from the central committee or its general council. The council feels that this is indicative of the deep resentment that exists against the recent arbitration award and against the whole economic condition that they find themselves in.
>
> "The council has had in mind to-day, however, the imminence of the Graham Committee Report, which cannot now be unduly delayed, and with that in its mind, and also the possibility of developments arising from the report, has accordingly accepted a recommendation from the Central Committee to suspend further activities in support of the application for a 25 per cent. increase on piece price lists. During the whole of the discussions since this question came before the general council every one has been impressed with the poverty and distress that exist in the Lancashire manufacturing towns. Repeatedly references have been made to the very low earnings of weavers, winders, reelers, and beamers, and the council is convinced that some radical improvement is necessary in their earning capacity to bring about a state in which labour can cooperate with the employers in the rationalization processes that the employers are now introducing. While the matter for the moment is in abeyance the central committee will pursue, in its legitimate constitutional ways, the exploration of all avenues by which improvements can take place in the wages earned by the members of the amalgamation."

THE MIDDLE COURSE

In the absence of Mr. J. W. Ogden, president, the chairman at to-day's meeting was Mr. James Hindle, of Burnley, one of the vice-presidents. In further conversation Mr. Naesmith assented to the suggestion that the figures of the ballot vote do not, in the opinion of the general council, justify strike action at present, but he emphasized the point that it was other considerations than that of the result of the ballot that had determined the acceptance of the central committee's recommendation.

> The central committee of the association, consisting of 13 members, met before the general council assembled this afternoon, and drew up the recommendation which was adopted at the larger meeting. Thus it appears that the governing body of the Weavers' Amalgamation has steered the middle course in a very difficult situation. In the absence of definite rules as to the proportion of membership votes required before strike action is called, they have exercised their discretion and found good reasons for suspending hostilities which the vote might seem to warrant. The official statement shows that the whole desperate situation of the cotton industry has been regarded, the efforts of the employers to rationalize the industry recognized, and conditional support of those efforts by the operatives implied.

Messrs. Eccles and Sons have given notice that they are closing the Darwen Spinning Mills, containing 50,000 spindles, and the Bolton Croft Mills, with nearly 800 looms, both at Darwen, at the end of March. They see no future for the Lancashire plain trade. A member of the firm stated that the Indian market had been captured by the Japanese. The concern has been established 80 years.

BEQUEST TO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE DE ARROYAVE FUND

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Under the will of Mr. George de Arroyave Lopes, the executors, on the death of the widow of the testator, which has taken place, have to hand over the residuary estate, estimated as being over £70,000, to the Zoological Society of London, to be held by the Society as the De Arroyave Fund. The Society is to hang the portrait of the testator's mother in the board room and to maintain the family grave of Mr. de Lopes and his own grave. If the Society should wilfully neglect or fail to comply with the conditions, the fund is to revert to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The conditions are such as the Zoological Society can have no difficulty in accepting and are easy to carry out. The income is to be applied for the upkeep and improvement of the Zoological Gardens and for the objects of the Society. The fund will supply a valuable resource to the Society, which, although it has the reputation of being wealthy, has had to depend almost entirely on the subscriptions of its Fellows and on the fluctuating income from the gardens.

The late Mr. de Lopes was not a Fellow of the Society, but had taken an interest in it for many years, and so long ago as 1915 had made inquiries as to its constitution and the form in which bequests could be made to it. He was informed at the time that it was debarred from distributing any profits (if such should be made) in any form to its Fellows.

*** Details of the provisions of the will appear on page 15.

COAL MINES BILL

WELSH OWNERS' OPPOSITION

An important meeting of Welsh coalowners has taken place with the object of organizing an independent committee for opposing the Coal Mines Bill in its passage through Parliament.

This committee represents an output of some 11,000,000 tons, or nearly 25 per cent. of the South Wales output. The committee propose within the next few days to publish a reasoned statement of their position in the same way that Yorkshire and Midland coalowners did recently.

LORD GLADSTONE

The following bulletin regarding Lord Gladstone was issued yesterday:—"Lord Gladstone had a disturbed night and his condition has not been so satisfactory during the past 24 hours."

The King, through his Private Secretary, telephoned from Sandringham yesterday to inquire as to Lord Gladstone's progress.

The following bulletin was issued on Saturday:—"There has been some improvement in the condition of the lung, and Lord Gladstone's strength is maintained."

NEW LORD OF APPEAL

MR. H. P. MACMILLAN

RESIGNATION OF LORD SUMNER

The following announcement was issued from 10, Downing-street last night:—

The King has appointed the Right Hon. Hugh Pattison Macmillan, K.C., to be a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in the place of the Right Hon. Viscount Sumner, G.C.B., resigned.

The retirement of Lord Sumner deprives the House of Lords of the services of one of the greatest lawyers of his generation. His judgments, exhaustive, lucid, and rich in literary qualities, have proved him to be one of the foremost exponents of English jurisprudence.

Born in 1859, the son of Andrew Hamilton, of Manchester, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Balliol College, Oxford. He is an honorary Fellow of Magdalen. In 1883 he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. By the time he took "silk" in 1901 he was one of the busiest juniors practising in the Commercial Courts. As a leader he was briefed in almost every commercial case of importance. In 1909 he was elevated to the King's Bench Division. Although almost the junior Judge, he was appointed to the Court of Appeal in 1912, and in 1913 he took his seat as a life peer in the House of Lords and on the Privy Council.

Lord Sumner has done much work in public affairs arising out of the War and in the peace negotiations. In 1918 he was appointed chairman of the Working Classes Cost of Living Committee, and chairman of the British and Foreign Legal Procedure Committee. He was a member of the British Delegation to the Reparations Commission of the Peace Conference, and to him and his colleagues, the late Lord Cunliffe and Mr. W. M. Hughes, was entrusted the heavy task of estimating the sum that Germany could be expected to pay as reparations. In 1921 he presided over the Royal Commission on Compensation for Suffering and Damage by Enemy Action, which sat for several years and reported on thousands of claims. He was made chairman of the House of Lords Committee on Abeyances in 1926.

The appointment of Mr. H. P. Macmillan to succeed Lord Sumner will be welcomed by the legal profession both in England and Scotland. Admittedly a brilliant lawyer, he has enjoyed a very large practice at the Scottish Bar, before the Privy Council, and at the Parliamentary Bar. He was born in February, 1873, and was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. He has been the editor of the *Judicial Review*, Assistant Director of Intelligence at the Ministry of Information, senior legal assessor to the City of Edinburgh, and standing counsel to the Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland.

In 1924, when the first Labour Government came into office, he was appointed Lord Advocate on a non-political basis and without a seat in the House. He was chairman of the Royal Commission on Lunacy and Mental Disorder in June of that year, and in the following year he became chairman of the Court of Inquiry into the Coalmining Industry Dispute. In 1927 he presided over the Committee on Street Offences. The Chancellor of the Exchequer selected Mr. Macmillan as chairman of the Committee on Finance and Industry set up in November, 1929. It was only this month that the Minister of Labour appointed him to be a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to inquire into the matters in dispute between the parties to the Northern Counties District Wool and Allied Textile Industrial Council relating to the wages of the operatives.

THE MEXICAN BREACH WITH RUSSIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JAN. 26.

According to reports received here, the Soviet Government has not yet announced the Mexican severance of diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. Unconfirmed reports state that the Mexican Minister refused to leave, and that the officials of the Legation decided to leave without him.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Golders Green Hippodrome / Savoy	TURANDOT / IOLANTHE	8 / 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	ARMS AND THE MAN	8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	7.45
Duchess	THROUGH THE VEIL	8.30
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Everyman	THE WATCHER	8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Playhouse	THE WHITE ASSEGAI	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	ART AND MRS. BOTTLE	8.30
St. Martin's	SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	JULIUS CÆSAR	7.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Kingsway Hall	AMATEUR ORCHESTRA OF LONDON	8
Wigmore Hall	MISS MAY HARRISON	8.15

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES.

Alhambra	ATLANTIC	12, 2, 4.15, 6.30, & 8.45
Astoria	THE LOCKED DOOR	12.45 to 11
Avenue	FOOLISH WIVES	1 to 12
Capitol	FLIGHT	12 to 11
Carlton	WELCOME DANGER	2.45, 6, &

THE TIMES

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind east or north-east, moderate or fresh ; mainly cloudy, occasional rain ; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK FOR THE BRITISH ISLES.—Unsettled, but some bright intervals. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

There have been further informal conversations between the delegates to the Naval Conference during the week-end on the method by which tonnage is to be limited. Various suggestions for a compromise between limitation by total tonnage and limitation by categories of ships have been discussed. (pp. 12 and 14)

A majority for a strike in support of the wages demands was the result of the ballot of the Lancashire weavers, but their executive has decided to suspend further activities in support of the wages application. (p. 12)

Under the will of Mr. George de Arroyave Lopes, of Egerton-place, Chelsea, the Zoological Society will receive a sum estimated at over £70,000. (pp. 12 and 15)

Mr. H. P. Macmillan, K.C., has been appointed a Lord of Appeal on the resignation of Lord Sumner. (p. 12)

The proposed inquiry into the relations of Church and State was discussed on Saturday at the London meeting of Lay Churchmen. (p. 8)

The Rev. W. H. Draper preached his farewell sermon as Master of the Temple at the Temple Church yesterday. (p. 8)

Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, and Mr. Montague, Under-Secretary, paid a visit on Saturday to the laboratories and drawing offices of the Aircraft Operating Company at Hendon, and later made flights at Heston Air Park in the new Gloster Air Survey biplane. (p. 9)

Steady progress was recorded in the report presented at the annual general meeting of the Army Rifle Association. (p. 17)

Australia Day will be celebrated in London to-day. (p. 9)

The winter conference of the Institute of Public Administration was held on Saturday. (p. 7)

POLITICS

Among the subjects to be debated in Parliament this week are the Optional Clause, the Coal Mines Bill, Empire Free Trade, and unemployment insurance. (p. 12)

Sir Austen Chamberlain discussed the Naval Conference in a speech at Birmingham on Saturday and urged the Government to take the British public into their confidence to a greater extent. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Viceroy, in his address to the Indian Legislative Assembly on Saturday, declared that the round-table Conference would be held, even if it were boycotted by extremists. He warned agitators that the Government would discharge to the full its responsibility for maintaining law and order, and made an appeal for unity. (pp. 11 and 12)

The Indian Congress Party celebrations of "Independence Day" passed off quietly yesterday (p. 11)

Sir Douglas Mawson in a message dated January 15 describes his meeting with Captain Riiser Larsen, the leader of the Norwegian Expedition in the Antarctic. (p. 14)

The Association of East African Chambers of Commerce is against any revision of the Congo basin treaties in a manner which would enable British East Africa to grant Imperial preference. (p. 11)

The Marquès de Estella, Prime Minister of Spain, has undertaken to abide by the decision of 17 officers of the Army and Navy as to whether or not he shall resign. (p. 11)

In accordance with the recently announced change in Soviet policy, several hundred peasants in the provinces of Russia have been evicted from their homes and their land and cattle confiscated. (p. 12)

SPORT

The Kempton Park January Race Meeting was concluded on Saturday. (p. 4)

France beat Ireland in the international Rugby football match at Belfast on Saturday by five points to nothing ; Lancashire beat Cheshire in the County Championship at Blundellsands by 12 points to nine ; the Harlequins beat Cambridge University at Twickenham by 19 points to 13. (p. 5)

In the fourth round of the F.A. Cup Competition on Saturday The Arsenal and Birmingham played a drawn match at Highbury, each side scoring two goals; West Ham United beat Leeds United at Upton Park by four goals to one. (p. 6)

The East beat the Combined Services in an International Trial hockey match at Grimsby on Saturday by four goals to two ; Cambridge University and Richmond and Kingston Hill played a drawn match at Cambridge; and Oxford beat Hampstead at Hampstead by two goals to none. (p. 6)

St. George's Hill beat Cambridge University in a golf match at Weybridge on Saturday by 12 matches to four ; Oxford beat Camberley Heath at Camberley by 12 matches to two ; the Old Wellingtonians beat the Old Cheltonians at Fleet by nine matches to none. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Value of World Trade and the Share of Europe and the British Empire ; Trust Company's New Capital ; Australian Banking Outlook ; Canada's Trading Opportunities ; Increase in Idle Shipping ; and the Voyage of the Neptune II. (p. 18)

There was a good demand for short credits in Lombard-street on Saturday, but supplies were adequate. Discount quotations were steady. The London-New York exchange showed a fall of 1-16c. at $4.86 19-32c. European exchanges were steady, excepting the Spanish, which moved against London. At the Bank of England 100,000 sovereigns were set aside. Gold rose 1d. to 84s. 11½d. and silver ½d. to 20 11-16d. per oz. (p. 18)

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH

The interest of the VICEROY'S speech of Saturday is not so much that it contains anything new as that it disposes of a number of perversions of his statement of October 31. LORD IRWIN is only concerned, of course, with the perversions in India, which were always to be expected ; and, though it is fair to doubt whether any "politically minded Indian" ever really misunderstood him, it must be remembered that one of the greatest of all the colossal difficulties of Indian administration at the present time is that of getting an honest circulation for any statement of Government policy. The rare Viceregal addresses to the Assembly constitute one of the few available methods of wide publicity, so that this was an occasion wisely taken to repeat an old declaration in a form suggested by the comments of the last three months. LORD IRWIN points out, then, that his well-known rehearsal of "Dominion "status as the goal of British policy" bore the only possible meaning of which the phrase is capable. It was the restatement of a destination, not an assertion that the journey was complete. He believes, as others have presumably believed before him, that there is something of tangible value in a clear definition of purpose, whatever obstacles there may be to its attainment, and, like his predecessors, he looks forward to a future India filling "a position of full equality with the "other self-governing units of the British "Commonwealth." LORD IRWIN also makes it clear—though it might seem hardly necessary—that the Conference which SIR JOHN SIMON suggested to the PRIME MINISTER, and for which the PRIME MINISTER in turn secured the concurrence of all parties in England, was never for a moment intended by any of them as a constitution-making body. "It cannot assume the "duty that appertains to his Majesty's "Government" ; but that is not to say that it may not serve the hardly less important function of "elucidating and harmonizing "opinion." A good deal of the speech is devoted to the possible composition, scope, and procedure of the Conference, which was the one important factor—the "new situation"—introduced for the first time by the October statement ; and it ends with a solemn warning to those for whom the hand of friendship is extended in vain. "There are some who regard "violence as the speediest and most effective "solvent of political problems ; with such there "can be no composition and no truce." Civil disobedience is "unconstitutional and un-"lawful." Those who profess to deprecate violence, but pursue a policy which must lead to violence in others, are just as guilty as their dupes. "I shall discharge to the full the "responsibility resting upon myself and upon "my Government for the effective maintenance "of the law's authority and for the preservation "of peace and order."

Upon the perversions of his statement which have been current in England the VICEROY feels himself "obviously debarred from com-"menting" ; but this much may be said of them here. It is well that people in this country should be roused, as the prominence given to recent events has roused them, to a sense of their tremendous responsibilities in India ; but it is altogether too cynical a view of democracy which supposes that they can only be roused by the misuse of India for party purposes at home. Every recent letter, every visitor, tells the same tale of amazement at the manœuvre which has lately been turning the fulminations of the Congress at Lahore to the disparagement of the British Government, of the VICEROY, and (quite irrelevantly but with great significance) of MR. BALDWIN. They also make it perfectly clear that nothing that was said or done at Lahore took the men on the spot by surprise. There was no question of propitiating the Congress beforehand or of truckling to it afterwards. The interview with MR. GANDHI and his friends, which preceded it, was not of LORD IRWIN'S seeking. No one, and least of all the VICEROY, seems in his heart to have expected the cooperation of the extreme school of Nationalists in the London Conference. The utmost that was ever predicted of the Conference offer was a certain rallying of moderate opinion against an impossible demand for "independence" ; and that hope is unquestionably stronger at the present moment than it has ever been before, while the Congress party is definitely weaker at the moment for its extravagance, its hesitations, and its schisms. As for the familiar clamour in England that there was something novel, weak, and dangerous about LORD IRWIN'S restatement last October of the ultimate goal of British policy—"Dominion status," that is, self-government within the Empire, as opposed to "independ-"ence," or separation—that charge has had no echo in India. The phrase was one of the well-worn *clichés* of Indian politics long before October, and it has excited no fresh interest since its repetition. Why indeed should it ? Wherein did it differ in any material degree from the published instructions to the VICEROY —" that British India may attain its due place "among our Dominions "—for which MR. LLOYD GEORGE was responsible when at the height of his power as Prime Minister ? Or from LORD BIRKENHEAD'S forecast of India, when he was Secretary of State, as "an "honoured partner in the free community of "British Dominions" ? Both MR. LLOYD GEORGE and LORD BIRKENHEAD have lately taken part in the campaign which denounces the VICEROY for his "plunge" and the present Government (and MR. BALDWIN) for conniving at it. But the plunge, for good or for evil, was their own. It was taken long ago. The "jerry-built fabric" which MR. LLOYD GEORGE surveys was of his own architecture. If these old forgotten phrases envisaged a different goal from LORD IRWIN'S, then it is fair to ask what meaning their authors did in fact attach to them.

The plain truth, of course, is that there has been no change whatever in the main course of British policy towards India since the momentous departure which began in 1917. Successive Secretaries of State, with greater or less devotion to their duties, have pursued and defended it in this country. Of the recent attacks on MR. BENN it need only be said that his appointment was generally applauded, if only for the reason that he had never committed himself to any embarrassing views on Indian politics; and he appears to have confined himself so far, with laudable self-effacement, to hard work in the India Office and to the constant support of those who are bearing the burdens and the risks of administration. And these latter, successive Viceroys and Governors, have struggled for a decade, with greater or less success, to carry on what was avowedly an experimental system. The policy, broadly speaking, is threefold, and it is admirably summarized in the VICEROY'S speech. In the first place the ultimate goal—"self-government "within the Empire," "Dominion status," "equal partnership," or whatever particular phrase may have been used in one of countless declarations—is kept steadily in mind and in speech. In the second place the form of partial self-government which has been in operation for the last ten years is now due, by Statute, for revision ; and that undertaking is being honoured. The Report of the Statutory Commission, representing all parties in the British Parliament, is approaching publication. Since there has been a suggestion that SIR JOHN SIMON and his colleagues have in some sense been prejudiced or "short-circuited" during the tenure of the present Government, it may be pointed out here that their Report cannot possibly affect the declared goal of British policy, which was indeed the charter under which they were appointed, though it may properly regard that goal as being nearer or more remote or to be approached in a different way. In any case the time and method of advance, if advance is to be justified at all, cannot fairly be discussed until the Report has been considered. When that time comes there will be room and enough for honest difference of opinion; and there will be no bar to those who believe, as many of us have come to believe, that incalculable blunders were committed ten years ago, from urging courses which seem now to offer better hopes of an India peaceful and united in the fullness of time. Meanwhile a proper reticence on the next stage of constitutional development in India must for the moment be the second element in British policy. And in the third place, and for so long as ever it may be necessary, the ordered peace which British rule has conferred upon India for the first time in her history must be maintained in the face of every threat and of every agitation. That is the last, and it is also the most immediate, duty which British policy dictates. We cannot abandon our responsibilities or weaken in our determination to shoulder them. Nor is there the slightest indication that the present Government, either in Downing-street or at Delhi, takes any different view. Let us at least assume with LORD GREY, till there is evidence to the contrary, that they are "going to do what is firm "and wise," for assuredly there was never more need for solid support behind those responsible for the government of India.

Help for the Fisheries

The announcement that the Government have decided to adopt the recommendations of the interim report of the Committee on the Fishing Industry should meet with general approval. Unhappily the numbers of the fisher folk are declining ; whereas 45,000 men and boys were engaged in fishing before the War there are now only 34,000. It may be argued that the question whether the nation should reconcile itself to this loss is sociological rather than economic since modern equipment produces larger catches ; but a progressive decline of the fishing population would be universally deplored, for there is no section of the race of which the nation is justly more proud. It is not easy to devise practical measures to help them, and the Committee were therefore well advised to regard the definite proposals of the British Trawlers' Federation as a matter of urgency and not to wait until their inquiry was completed before making recommendations to the Government. The facts presented in the report are not difficult to understand. Owing to the deterioration of the fishing nearer home trawlers have been compelled to go ever farther afield, and the grounds now worked extend from Morocco in the south to the Barents Sea and Bear Island in the north and include nearly all the sea to the depth of about 250 fathoms on the western side of Europe, with extensions into the Atlantic as far as the west of Greenland. The largest quantity of fish is brought from Icelandic waters, whence over 2¼ million cwt.—principally cod, haddock, catfish, coalfish, and plaice—were landed in 1928. Some idea of the severity of the calling can be formed from the fact that this catch was the product of nearly 3,000 trips averaging twenty days per trip. From Barents Sea we got 84,000cwt. and from Bear Island about 20,000cwt.

The trawl-owners assured the Committee that there was a large and increasing demand in industrial areas in Lancashire and the West Riding for fish of the commoner types, such as have been taken in abundance on the Bear Island grounds, but that the inadequacy of charts showing the fishing grounds had proved a serious difficulty in developing these distant fisheries. With better hydrographic data they thought that there was almost no limit to the landings that would be possible if the necessary trawlers were available. Hydrographic surveys, however, are clearly matters for the Government, and it is not entirely creditable that foreign Powers have hitherto contributed more largely than this country to what little is known of these prolific waters. The Committee therefore urged that the Government should undertake the necessary surveys, submitted that the expenditure would be justified by the stimulus it would offer to the marketing of a larger supply of fish in this country, and pointed out that the present lack of the usual aids to navigation adds to the risk of loss of life and material. The outlay involved is not very heavy. A suitable survey vessel with scientific equipment would cost £80,000 and the annual cost of running expenses would be £34,000 for five years. The Government have now adopted the proposal, and the ship is to be built and equipped by the Admiralty and operated under the direction of the Hydrographer of the Navy, arrangements with which it is understood that the Fisheries Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is entirely sympathetic. Roughly speaking, each trawler in a port gives permanent employment afloat and ashore to at least thirty men, and a hundred additional trawlers might therefore be expected to find employment for three thousand.

It is important to remember that modern trawling based on large ports has little in common with the industry as followed by the fishermen in the smaller centres along the coast, nor should it be confused with the netting of herrings near the surface which is done from drifters. The Committee have still to cover a wide field of inquiry if they are to help that large section of the coastwise fishing population which tends increasingly to rely on the profits derived from catering for holiday-makers. The fluctuations in catches made in home waters are largely due to the migration of fish, and it is obviously difficult to find a satisfactory method of distributing supplies that are subject to wide variation; but there is an immense field for research in the life histories of food fishes and of the causes—probably for the most part the supply of fish food—governing the movements of fish. A great deal also remains to be done to improve the present wasteful methods which entail the destruction of immature fish; some progress can be reported, but human ingenuity has not yet been equal to the task of devising such modification of the meshes as will permit unmarketable fish to escape without the loss of their larger companions. Then the shell fish industry has its own peculiar problems; few of the shell fish beds about the coasts and estuaries are free from sewage pollution involving risk of disease; and—though it is encouraging to know that the cleaning tanks of the Fisheries Branch of the Ministry have shown that treated fish can be eaten with absolute confidence, and that the cultivation on a large scale of minute green algæ suitable as food for oyster fry has been accomplished—there is a large field still to be explored in this direction. And perhaps the best service of all that the Committee can continue to render is the stimulation of public interest in an industry at once vital to the national welfare and of absorbing interest both to the sociologist and to the student of natural history.

Legal Aid for the Poor

The Law Society's report on Poor Persons Procedure during the year 1929 is again a record of consistent progress. Since March, 1928, the Society has been in sole control of the work of considering applications for legal aid from persons who have not the means to start proceedings. Every application is carefully considered by a committee ; once it is granted, solicitor and, if need be, counsel are retained free of cost. Under this procedure over 4,000 applications were dealt with in 1928, and in London alone poor litigants recovered last year more than £10,000 as a result of their recourse to the Society. Seldom in these days of lavish expenditure by the State is the outlay of £5,000 so amply justified—that being the amount of the grant from the Treasury, which is spent on clerical assistance and actual out-of-pocket expenses. The service rendered is voluntary, and its success is due mainly to the generous help given by the legal profession—especially by the solicitors' branch, which necessarily undertakes a greater share than the Bar.

The result of this very useful and necessary work is that no person is debarred any longer from having legal aid by reason only of want of means, while the livelihood of the "shark"—the solicitor who feeds on the poor—is becoming more and more precarious. What is needed now is that still more members of the legal profession will help in the work so as to spread its burden more equally. The eighty-four provincial committees cover most of England, though there are still some country districts where the Poor Persons Committee is at a distance ; and, if we may judge by the record of the Society, it will not be long before every person will be within easy reach of a committee. These voluntary committees and their honorary secretaries, as well as the barristers and conducting solicitors who cooperate with them, are rendering a real social service to the nation. By giving legal aid to those unable to pay for it they have appreciably lessened the injustice and misery resulting from ignorance or misapprehension of the law.

A Plea for Mothers

A letter this morning from the DUCHESS of ATHOLL and others, on the subject of anæsthetics in maternity cases, reveals a state of matters that calls for immediate remedy. It is, they say, a fact not widely known that women who bear children in London hospitals or infirmaries do not, except in rare cases, obtain any relief from their sufferings by the use of anæsthetics. In some hospitals funds are insufficient to pay the salary of an anæsthetist ; in many others anæsthetics are given less often than they would be if greater facilities for giving them were available. The use of anæsthetics in maternity cases is now a special branch of medical work, and little doubt can be felt that, given the necessary knowledge, that use can afford women substantial protection against suffering. All women without distinction ought to be assured of this protection, just as all persons who must submit to a serious surgical operation are now assured of it. It is pointed out by the writers of the letter that the appeal which they make represents, so far as men are concerned, a request for the discharge of a deep and heavy debt. That life is bought, always, at the cost of suffering is common knowledge; but how great that suffering may be is not so well or so widely known. If it were better known the existing state of affairs could not continue. The DUCHESS of ATHOLL'S scheme is designed to meet the needs of the London area, but a further appeal to the whole country is about to be made by MRS. BALDWIN, who signs the letter in these columns to-day. It is greatly to be hoped that, as a result of these appeals, a reform long overdue, and becoming every day more urgent as knowledge increases, will be carried into effect in the immediate future.

"YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It can only be the honour you did my letter in making it the text of one of your inimitable literary leading articles which has made it the foundation of so much interesting correspondence. I am grateful to those of your correspondents who support me, especially to "Another Victorian," who does so directly. Mr. Hutchinson is mistaken ; I do not omit "dear" from any lack of love for you, and I am your obedient servant through good report —and none.

Though Mr. Campbell does not agree with me, I do most cordially agree with him. But one's sentiments cannot always be expressed with propriety in the most obvious language. There is more than feudal tradition in the devotion accorded to the Lady of the Castle here by all her subjects. One of them, in the rare letters it is his duty to write to her, might possibly sign himself "Yours sincerely" without being found "highly irritating," but his position makes possible "Your Ladyship's humble Servant," which is so entirely true that he would not have it otherwise. I commend this digression to Mr. Campbell in the spirit of Captain Cuttle. The application of it would enable him to sign himself "truthfully" without wearing his heart upon his sleeve.

Marchese Malvezzi de' Medici quotes the most delightful solution, but I fear your space is too valuable for such a charming extension to become general.

I have learned from you, Sir, the value of a capital S, and remain, Your obedient Servant,

VICTORIAN.

TAX IMMUNITY

A SUGGESTION TO COOPERATORS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I note that the oft-repeated plaint of the private trader against the cooperative society has again been raised in the House of Commons, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a plea for the taxation of the dividend of the latter, has said that the game would not be worth the candle. He might have added that individual members of cooperative societies are not exempt from liability for payment of anything legally due from them because of the exemption of societies ; and, further, that cooperative societies are not alone in being exempt, but that such exemption equally extends to assurance or other forms of business conducted on the same principles of mutuality.

And, in so far as cooperative societies are concerned, there is good reason for their being free from the attention of the tax-collector in respect of dividend. For the individual members of the societies, as regards probably 90 per cent. of them, are not liable to income-tax at all. When the private trader demands the taxation of cooperative society dividend he is really demanding a tax on cooperators which is not levied on non-cooperators, inasmuch as it would lessen the dividend payable to this vast body of persons whose incomes are below the taxable limit. They would have a legal right of recovery, it is true, but the clumsy and, to them, complicated procedure would be useless, although it would be used by the few who had any considerable sums at stake.

The private trader is barking up a barren tree. He persistently ignores the fact that the tax in question is an individual tax, and that, in so far as it is collected through firms or societies or corporations of any kind, it is so collected only as a matter of convenience and economy. If the cooperative societies were called upon to pay for their members under the present law it would only lead to endless confusion and expense in dealing with recovery claims, and, as the Chancellor says, the net gain would be infinitesimal to him.

The private shopkeeper no doubt feels a sense of injustice. The dividend of the cooperator figures in his mind as equivalent to a reduced price to the cooperative purchaser, but, after all, the dividend is due to a saving of middlemen's profits and is therefore a public as well as a private gain. Moreover, there are compensations. He has an advantage over the cooperator in that he buys in a free and open market, whereas the cooperative society is bound to pay for superior conditions of labour in the production of the goods it sells ; the tax the trader-shopkeeper pays on his profits figures but little, if at all, in the price of the goods he sells ; and, even if the dividend of the cooperator strengthens cooperation, the private trader must accommodate himself to the circumstances as best he can, just as others have to do in like circumstances. The private trader may, in fact, be eliminated from the argument.

The question is one of public policy. Is mutuality business bearing its fair share in the maintenance of the law and its officers, under the protection of which all business is conducted ? That is really the question at issue. Mutuality business has spread, over a large number of poor people, benefits which on ordinary business methods would have gone to a comparatively few well-to-do. That is a praiseworthy thing to have done. And it has been done while, at the same time, paying a just price for the use of capital. It has raised business to a higher level, and it is on that ground that it has claimed, and sustained its claim to, immunity from tax on dividends. But, as a lifelong cooperator, I would suggest to my fellow-cooperators that well-doing and barter do not go well together. We cooperators are members of the larger community ; our business is no longer small, but large, and still growing by leaps and bounds. In all the circumstances, the question which now emerges under the new conditions is as to whether or not the operations of cooperators involve such a loss, if any, to the public Exchequer as to justify a change.

When the question is approached from that angle there may be something to be said for an affirmative answer. But, if so, I am sure that the discussion will cease to have any relation to existing individual taxes on incomes and will be tilted rather in the direction of responsibilities and liabilities of corporations. And, for my part, I would welcome a just solution which would free the cooperative movement from the criticism and ill-will which I feel is doing it much moral damage.

GEORGE N. BARNES.

76, Herne-hill, S.E.24, Jan. 25.

ADMIRAL BYRD IN THE ANTARCTIC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With regard to the S.O.S. from Admiral Byrd from the Antarctic, it may help to allay public anxiety about the danger of the American expedition being marooned for another year on the Great Ice Barrier if it were made known that the Terra Nova, on her second voyage during Captain Scott's expedition of 1910-13, did not leave Ross Island until March 5, 1912 ; and that, after passing through heavy pack-ice at the entrance to McMurdo Sound, the ship encountered no more pack during the voyage to New Zealand, nor was any new ice seen on the Ross Sea.

At this season of the year the old pack drifts northward, and becomes disintegrated and finally destroyed by the erosive action of the storms and ocean currents. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that things will pursue their usual natural course, and that the belt of pack which is reported to be obstructing the passage of the City of New York will break up. Admiral Byrd himself states, in his message, that the chances are 100 to 1 against the ship being unable to get through, even though the ice conditions are so unusually severe. Everyone will hope that the belated pack will now move on its northward way to destruction, and that we shall soon hear that the relief ship is homeward bound with all the explorers safe aboard.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

H. G. PONTING (British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13).

PRINTERS' ERRORS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you permit a veteran of Printing House-square to add a postscript to your entertaining article upon this subject ? That very perfect misprint which you record at its close —"mosaic" for "Mosaic" in reference to the Pentateuch—was perpetrated, as you relate, in the composing room of *The Times*. But it did not see daylight. It was noticed in time and corrected before the paper went to press. The rough proof with the small "m" in the phrase "Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch" passed through my hands, and I have since regretted that I did not preserve it as a masterpiece among misprints.

I remember another error, less perfect yet amusing in its way. This too was produced in your composing room, and was corrected before publication. It occurred in the report of a Parliamentary debate upon the opium traffic. In the rough proof from the printer a member was reported to have raised the question "how the dog was produced from the puppy." What he really discussed was "how the drug was produced from the poppy."

May I sign myself now (as I could most suitably then) your obedient servant,

J. B. CAPPER ?

St. Michael's, Reigate, Jan. 25.

PETERMANN PEAK

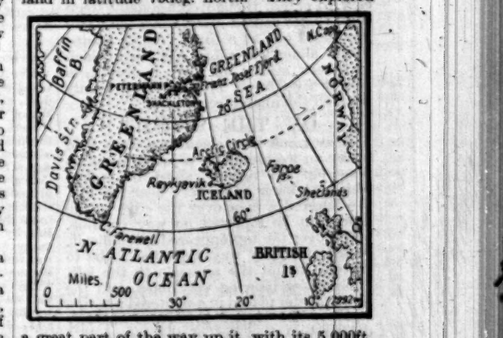
GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS

THE FIRST ASCENT

The following account of the first ascent of Petermann Peak, thought to be the highest mountain in the Arctic, is written by a member of the Expedition of Cambridge men which went to Greenland last summer under the leadership of Mr. J. M. Wordie and with the assistance of the Royal Geographical Society :—

The primary object of our expedition to the east coast of Greenland was to carry out survey and geological work between the 73rd and the 75th degrees of latitude, but we also hoped to climb Petermann Peak. We started on July 1, but, striking an exceptionally bad ice year, did not arrive until August 4, being beset four weeks in the Greenland pack ice. With only three weeks of the summer left, we determined to try for Petermann at once.

This mountain had never before been approached. It was first seen in 1870, when the German expedition under Captain Koldewey first penetrated the great Franz Josef Fjord running 150 miles into the east coast of Greenland in latitude 73deg. north. They explored



a great part of the way up it, with its 5,000ft. of stratified cliffs like dull, streaky rainbows on either hand, and two of them climbed a peak of about 7,000ft. in order to see the country lying to the west. As they reached the top of this peak they saw, black against the westering sun, a great peak standing far inland. They named it Petermann, after the founder of their expedition, and estimated its height at 11,000ft.

In 1899 Nathorst again penetrated this fjord. From its head he identified a prominent peak as Petermann, but said it was only 8,000ft. high. This we found to be another mountain. Such a confusion would not be difficult since this strip of the Greenland coast is the most mountainous.

THE ARCTIC MANTLE

In some parts of Greenland the Arctic ice, the glaciated mantle of an ice age, comes right down to the sea, but generally there is an interval of rough mountainous country between the sea and the region where the glaciers between the hills rise up and swallow the peaks and merge into the inland sea of ice. Between 73deg. and 75deg. of latitude this strip of mountain and glacier is particularly deep, about 300 miles, and contains many distinct peaks over 6,000ft. Petermann stands out, not only by its shape, a pyramid of rock, but also because it is very near the ice cap.

In 1928 Mr. Wordie led our earlier expedition up the fjord to its head, but we then found that the glacier at the head of it, which Nathorst had named after Nordenskiold, curved down to the water in a great staircase of crevasses ending in a high ice cliff. The only way to reach Petermann was to go up a tributary fjord and find a road inland parallel with the Nordenskiold Glacier. We found such a way and that year succeeded in reaching a range now called the Cambridge Peaks, from which we could see far inland.

At once we saw Petermann, shaped like a pyramid, its pointed top towering above every other peak. To the south-west rose another peak which might be higher still. We named it Mt. Shackleton. We could not hope to get there then. We had too little food and too little time, so we retired, contenting ourselves with putting its position roughly on the map.

Last summer we were lucky to get into the coast at all. It was only by having a determined captain, who did not hesitate to use large quantities of dynamite, that we got through. There was only time for one inland journey, so we decided to tackle Petermann by a route which would enable us to map the country between it and the coast. For climbing in mountains whose difficulties were entirely unknown our party was oddly composed. Apart from Wordie, only two had any experience at all of ice climbing, and that very limited. Of the other three, one was a well-known Rugby player, the second a cross-country running Blue who had never seen a mountain, while the third's experience was gained by night among the roofs and towers of Cambridge.

A MONSTROUS GLACIER

Leaving the tributary fjord, we climbed steeply at first through luxuriant grasses and Arctic plants, and later over bare boulders and loose screes, until we reached the foot of the first glacier at about 3,500ft. Here we made our first camp, and thence onward it was almost all ice climbing. The main difficulties were crevasses and lack of water, and to overcome the latter a party had to return to the base we had established at sea level to get more fuel for melting ice. On the second day, having climbed up the glacier to about 7,000ft., we got our first view of Petermann. It was very much the same view we had had three years before, and it looked no less remote.

On the sixth day we reached a col from which we hoped finally to estimate our chances of success or failure. When we reached the summit of this col everything was hidden in mist, driving before a cold wind from the inland ice. All beyond was a blank. Would the lifting of the veil reveal some appalling cliff or impossible glacier ? At last it cleared, and full in face stood Petermann, towering on the brink of the largest glacier any of us had ever seen.

A white arterial road, four miles wide, drove its way between sheer granite cliffs some thousands of feet high—cliffs such as we had seen in Franz Josef's Fjord, but even higher and more splendidly coloured. Down the middle of it ran two black lines like a giant railway track, the evidence of two central moraines, half a mile apart. We climbed both the peaks on either side of our col and found that this great glacier was the upper part of the Nordenskiold, and also that, to reach Petermann, we should have to cross this glacier, four or five thousand feet below our present position.

The descent to the Nordenskiold was steep and heavily crevassed. The next problem was to get across it, a distance of three or four miles, and then up the scree cliffs the other side of the foot of the peak itself. It is difficult to give a fair idea of the effect of scenery down on this glacier, which cuts its way thousands of feet below the surface of the mountain country around. On one side lay the heaving white expanse of the Nordenskiold reaching to the black cliffs on the far side, from the top of which the snow apron of Petermann curved upwards to its pointed summit. On our left close by were the sheer granite cliffs, which though a quarter of a mile away seemed about to topple on our heads. Across their smooth face weird convolutions writhed, red, chocolate, and silver, as if it had been a

huge striated cheese cut in halves and squeezed. Its top was jagged like broken glass, and between the jags the white tongues of glaciers showed. Miles up the ravine a rock fall thundered, filling the ravine with dust.

We had expected to have great difficulty in crossing this glacier, but we found a comparatively easy way over, although we got somewhat involved in seracs on the farther side. From here our way lay up the steep northern side of this glacial ravine on to a plateau from which the peak of the mountain springs. Luckily we found a place which was not a sheer cliff. It was a sort of scree chute, and after 3,000ft. of scrambling we reached the plateau without any technical difficulties.

By this date, August 14, time and food were running short, so that we had to reach the peak at once or return without having succeeded. Accordingly, we started early on the 15th, and pushed up a long glacier to a col from which we could plan the final assault. From this col the whole south-east face of the peak rose up before us, like a great pyramid of black and white marble.

We descended 1,000ft. to the far side of the col, thus getting on to the snow apron of the peak itself, by which we could gain the more climbable south-west ridge. We reached the foot of the ridge in the late afternoon, and, leaving there our tents and food, we started to climb the ice slope leading up to the rock ridge itself. By making short tacks across its face we got up the first 1,500ft. in an hour, and reached the knife-edge of rock ridge which seemed to stretch evenly to the top. This proved fairly easy to climb, though occasionally steep snow slopes caused delay while the party proceeded one at a time. As we gained height along this ridge, the wind, which had been strong all day, increased to almost gale force, blowing very keenly from off the inland ice.

ON THE SUMMIT

After some three hours we were held up by an ice pinnacle—a jut of steep ice breaking the narrow slope of rock—which we knew to be very near the top. We lowered a man over the edge to the right, but he reported no way possible. Going over the top appeared too difficult, so that the only way appeared to be to traverse round the pinnacle to the left. It was now blowing very hard, and the thermometer placed in a sheltered position registered 20 degrees of frost, so that any deliberation was out of the question.

Luckily, three of the five had crampons, and with these they were enabled to traverse round the pinnacle, and from there to the actual summit of Petermann was only a few yards' scrambling. The following quotation from the leader's diary shows how unfortunate we were in choosing this particular day to finish off the map of this unknown mountain region:—

"Had taken over an hour to get round the pinnacle, and were all on the verge of frostbite. Tried to build a cairn, but the site was too small, and light too poor for more photos. Couldn't set up plane table for the wind.

Fortunately the atmosphere was clear. Over a large glacier to the north-east, which we had discovered in the morning, there was another bigger one beyond, and between the two was an ice-free valley in which were three mysterious lakes. To the east and north-east we looked across the wild turmoil of ice and crags between the mountain and the sea, whose features had grown so familiar to us. To the south was Mt. Shackleton, a peak standing alone, but definitely lower than Petermann, and then to the west and north-west the most impressive sight of all—the inland ice, stretching to a far horizon in an unbroken curving plain of white.

* Photographs will be found on page 16.

ASSAULT ON MAN IN POSSESSION

HOUSEHOLDER AND ALLEGED ILLEGAL DISTRESS

At the South-Western Police Court on Saturday, ALFRED C. TOYE, who stated he was a freeman of the City of London, living at 201, Trinity-road, Wandsworth Common, answered to two summonses, one for assaulting Edward Cook, of Elspeth-road, Battersea, and the other for detaining a distress warrant. Mr. Hanne, solicitor, prosecuted.

The complainant, whose age was given as 72, said, acting on instructions, he called at the defendant's house with a warrant to levy a distress for rent. When seated in one of the rooms, the defendant, after shaking his hand, demanded to see his warrant. He produced it, whereupon the defendant snatched it from his hand. He said: "Wait a minute, that is mine," and made an attempt to recover it.

"He then landed me one under the left eye," said the witness, and other blows followed, three or four in all, one hitting him under the jaw and another on the hand which he held up to protect his face. The defendant threatened to give him in charge and rang up the police. He said: "I have a man here I wish to give in charge for attempting to obtain money by false pretences." A police officer arrived in due course, and they all went to the police station, where they were referred to the magistrate.

The defendant said that no rent was due, as it was paid by him in advance, and, therefore, the distress warrant, he maintained, was illegal. He returned home, he said, to find the man in possession and members of his family in a state of collapse. He alleged that he was first hit by the complainant and then struck out in self-defence. He went on to complain of his landlord, and said that some of the receipts he gave did not indicate that the rent was paid in advance.

Mr. BRODRICK (the magistrate) said whatever might be the grievance the defendant had with his landlord, it did not affect the unfortunate man in possession. He was a subordinate and had to do what he was told. The man was entitled to protection, and for the assault the penalty would be £3, with £2 2s. cost.

The defendant having surrendered the warrant, which it was understood he had locked up in his safe, the magistrate took no action about that.

BAR EXAMINATIONS

The Council of Legal Education announces that it has been decided to change the dates and order of subjects originally announced for the Trinity 1930 Bar Examination and to substitute the following time-table for that given in the printed rules and the calendar issued by the Council:—

May 24, at 10 a.m., on constitutional law (English and Colonial) and legal history; May 26, at 10 a.m., on criminal law and procedure; May 27, at 10 a.m., on the law of real property and conveyancing; May 28, at 10 a.m., on Roman law; May 28, at 2.15 p.m., on common law; May 29, at 10 a.m., on equity; May 29, at 2.15 p.m., on the law of evidence and civil procedure; May 30, at 10 a.m., a general paper on common law, equity, and the law of evidence and civil procedure; May 30, at 2.15 p.m., on Hindu and Mohamedan law and Roman-Dutch law.

Entries close on Friday, May 9.

MR. LANSBURY ON MUNICIPAL LAUNDRIES

Mr. GEORGE LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works, speaking at the opening of the new municipal baths and washhouses in Weston-street, Bromley, E., on Saturday, suggested that dirty clothes should be collected and washed by the local authority. He said that having the washing done was as necessary as having the dust removed. They had centralized the collection of dirt; the next thing was to centralize the collection of dirty clothes. The new building comprises a model laundry for communal use at a small charge, and 34 slipper baths. The cost, exclusive of machinery, was £40,000.

MINERS' OBJECTION TO SUNDAY WORK

At the monthly meeting of the Anthracite Miners' Association at Swansea on Saturday it was decided to protest against the working of coal on Sunday nights at a local colliery, and, if necessary, to support every effort by the men against the demand of the employers.

OBITUARY

SIR EDWARD CURRE

Colonel Sir William Edward Carne Curre, Bt., C.B.E., died at his seat, Itton Court, Chepstow, yesterday, at the age of 74.

Sir Edward was one of the most popular sportsmen in South Wales. For 34 years he had been Master of the Itton, the celebrated pack of white foxhounds which he maintained at his own expense. He was descended from an old Berkshire family, and his ancestors came into possession of the Itton estate in 1712, when it was conveyed to John Curre, son of the John Curre who had married one of the Turbervilles of Clemenstone, Glamorgan. Sir Edward, who was created a baronet in 1928, was a clever polo player and was a member of the Monmouthshire team who played at Hurlingham. Reference is made to his skill as a polo player in the late Mr. Reginald Herbert Hudderstone's book, "When Hearts were Trumps."

Sir Edward was the eldest son of Mr. E. M. Curre, who was High Sheriff of Monmouthshire in 1859, and whom he succeeded at the age of 13. He was educated at Harrow and at Magdalen Hall (now Hertford College), Oxford, and for 27 years was an officer of the Royal Monmouthshire Engineers (Militia), of which regiment he was in command from 1895 till 1901. At the age of 60 he volunteered for service in the War, and was in command of the base depôt of the 53rd Welsh Division at Alexandria, whence he was invalided home. He was an original member of the Monmouthshire County Council, of which he had been chairman, and was an alderman at the time of his death. He had also been chairman of the Chepstow Rural District Council and the Board of Guardians. He was a member of the Wye Fisheries Board of Conservators, a Governor of Cirencester Agricultural College, and a member of the Monmouthshire Light Horse Society, and was a successful exhibitor of cattle and sheep at agricultural shows. He leaves a widow, but no children.

MR. AMHERST DANIEL-TYSSEN

Mr. Amherst Daniel-Tyssen died at Hampstead on January 19, as the result of an accident, at the age of 86. He was born at The Manor House, Hackney, the son of Mr. John Robert Daniel-Tyssen and first cousin of the first Lord Amherst of Hackney. He was educated at Winchester College, of which he was a Scholar, and was Postmaster of Merton College, Oxford, where he took first classes in mathematical moderations and in the final schools of *Lit. Hum.* and mathematics. He took the degree of D.C.L., was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, and practised for many years, mainly as a conveyancer. He was the author of Tyssen's "Law of Charitable Bequests," "The Real Representative Law," "The Church Bells of Sussex," and other works, and was a well-known archæologist and member for a great number of years of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. He married, in 1853, Cassandra, daughter of Dr. Charles Madden, of Bombay.

MR. R. J. REUTER

Mr. R. J. Reuter, who died last week in the German Hospital, Dalston, at the age of 65, was the founder and, at his death, the governing director of R. J. Reuter Company, Limited, of Carter-lane, E.C.4. The son of a professor at Helsingfors University, he entered a shipping house in Hamburg and came to London in the early eighties with several agencies, one of them being the celebrated "4711" Eau de Cologne, to which he ultimately confined his entire interests. At first he carried on business in Bond-street, but later, as the business developed, he added a chemists' sundries department to it, and moved finally to Carter-lane. Mr. Reuter became naturalized about 26 years ago. He spoke four European languages fluently and had considerable knowledge of several others. He was a keen student of politics, particularly European politics, was widely read, and a cultivated musician. He had made many friends in this country among his fellow-Freemasons and others.

COLONEL LOUSADA-LLOYD

Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, Colonel of The York and Lancaster Regiment, writes:—

Colonel Frederick Lousada-Lloyd, late The York and Lancaster Regiment, who died on January 19, was a splendid type of the regimental officer who has done so much to maintain the prestige of the British Army. During the whole of his service and after he had retired he devoted himself to the interests of the regiment he loved so well. Quiet, unobtrusive, and extraordinarily unselfish, he endeared himself to many by unvarying sympathy and acts of kindness, and all who knew him will feel, with the regiment, that they have lost a very dear friend.

LADY LAMPSON

A correspondent writes:—

The tragic news of the sudden death of Lady Lampson will be a grievous shock to many. Cut off in the full bloom of womanhood, at a time when husband and children needed her sustaining love, her loss is one of those inexplicable cruelties that fill life with bitterness. Others live on who live for themselves alone. Others with no ties, who swaddle themselves with comforts and in ease, flourish as the green bay tree. But she, of the lovely eyes and ardent heart, is "snatched away in beauty's bloom." "Divinely tall, and most divinely fair," she was the embodiment of radiant English beauty when she first came to Peking with her stalwart husband in the dark days of the War. Her grace and wit, her artistic and literary sympathies, charmed all hearts. When she returned to China as her Excellency, she met with an ovation from the British community, who knew that in her they found a fitting representative of British ideals. Characteristic of her was an open-hearted simplicity. Her companionship was like a breath of spring air. Her sympathies were wide, her door open to great and small. Her study of the Chinese language brought her into closer relations with Manchu princesses and Chinese ladies than ever had been attained before by the wife of a British Minister. High and low, Chinese and British, people of all nations who knew her will mourn a true and delightful friend.

"Strew on her roses, roses,
And never a spray of yew."

IRISH REPUBLICANS AND INDIA

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS LEADERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, JAN. 26

Reports from the United States suggest that the results of Mr. de Valera's financial mission are disappointing and that his proposed daily newspaper may not see the light during the present year. It is possible, therefore, that the Fianna Fail Party's latest advertisements of its Republican views have a financial significance. A few days ago the party refused to associate itself officially with the Free State Government's welcome to the Papal Nuncio. Now, through its acting president, Mr. S. T. O'Kelly, it has sent a fraternal telegram to Mr. Gandhi and to Pandit Jawarhalal Nehru, president of the Indian Nationalist Congress. This message says:—

"On the eve of the day fixed by the Indian Nationalist Congress to inaugurate the momentous struggle of the people of India for the complete independence of their motherland, Republican Ireland salutes you and sends warmest expression of sympathy with you and your comrades in your renewed effort to smash the power of the invader. Republicans here and champions of freedom everywhere follow with closest attention every phase of your great movement."

SALVATION ARMY CHANGES

GENERAL HIGGINS, head of the Salvation Army, speaking in Belfast last night, said he had faith in the officers of the Salvation Army and confidence in its soldiers. There were one or two changes to which he was pledged. The time had come when the capital assets of the Army should no longer be held by a single individual. They must be held in trust by those who would remain trustees no matter who was the general. In future the general would have no power to appoint his successor. The choice would lie with a body which would have sole power in that respect. He also proposed to establish an age limit for officers, and he hinted that the time would soon come for his own retirement.

CHILDREN IN CANAL BOATS

The Medical Officer of Health for Paddington, as the Examining Officer of Canal Boats in the borough, in his report for the year 1929 says that 115 canal boats were inspected and 118 children of school age were found to be living in the boats using Paddington Basin—61 males and 67 females. Nine of the 31 inhabited boats were fitted with double bulkheads, and the remainder will be soon refitted. The total number of boats in respect of which certificates of registration had been issued at the end of the year was 248, one being a motor-boat.

EXPLORERS' MEETING IN ANTARCTIC

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON'S STORY

(From Sir Douglas Mawson)

ON BOARD THE DISCOVERY, JAN. 15

At 8.30 last evening, while we were following the pack edge westerly in uncharted waters, there dramatically appeared on the ice margin ahead a steamer proceeding towards us. When near we discovered the vessel to be the Norwegian ship Norvegia. Flags were dipped and we stopped engines and hoisted a signal wishing them a pleasant voyage. They hoisted "Thank you," swung ship, and

approached the Discovery, presently lowering a boat, and the Norwegian explorer Captain Riiser Larsen came on board. An hour was spent in exchanging a rough outline of our respective programmes. Finally, after briefly looking over the Discovery's scientific equipment, the visitors took leave. The personality of Captain Riiser Larsen made so favourable an impression on the Discovery's company that all joined in a hearty cheer for the Norvegia as the guests rowed away. [The Norwegian expedition's account of this meeting was published in *The Times* of January 18.]

The Norvegia has this season been operating in Antarctic waters in close association with the Thorshammer, the large mother ship of the whaling fleet. Just before our meeting she coaled a short distance within the pack edge, where the swell was reduced, a couple of whales as fenders being lashed between her and the mother ship. Coal was piled high on the decks of the Norvegia, which was so deeply laden with it and so hampered by the carriage on deck of two large aeroplanes that a very anxious time was ahead should a gale intervene. In accordance with our original programme I explained to Captain Larsen that we were continuing investigations west to at least 45deg. but not exceeding 40deg. East Longitude before again turning east.

During the night of January 13 and the whole of yesterday we steamed along the coast of Enderby Land, the northern extremity of which was passed during the night, since when our course has been generally W.S.W. At noon yesterday our position was Latitude 66deg. 12min. South and Longitude 49deg. 21min. East. The sea hereabouts was quite open to the north and west, from which direction there proceeded a continuous swell. Quantities of stormtossed pack ice formed an unbroken belt along the coast, the dispersal of which was impeded by serried ranks of large icebergs aground along the continental shelf.

Until yesterday afternoon the land maintained a generally uniform character, rising ice slopes punctuated by the penetration of lofty rocky peaks reaching elevations of several thousand feet. Only rarely did a rock appear on the sea front. A notable exception was a lofty mountain mass rising from the sea near the charted position of Cape Ann. About 50 miles south-west of the latter locality the physiographic features were changed by the appearance of a striking and important mountain chain, which we hope to examine further, but from which we were now headed by a wide belt of pack ice.

An interesting feature has developed from plotting the recently delineated coastline—namely, that the land which Kemp saw in December, 1833, has been wrongly located on the chart. Kemp had with him on the brig Magnet only two chronometers. Neither chronometer agreed, and when Kemp sighted land in Latitude 65.30, its longitude was indicated by one chronometer as centred on 59deg. East of Greenwich, and by the other on 56½deg. In Longitude 57 East land does occur in the latitude indicated by Kemp, but in Longitude 59 the land is much farther to the south. Therefore it appears that Kemp's landfall should appear some 2½deg. farther west than the present charted position.

*** Sir Douglas Mawson telegraphs that the correct position in his message of January 12 (published on January 21) should read:—Latitude 65deg. 50min.; Longitude, 53½deg.

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THE NORVEGIA'S VOYAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, JAN. 25

Captain Riiser Larsen, commanding the Norvegia Antarctic expedition, telegraphs as follows from "near Enderby Land," under date January 24:—

The ice is breaking up in small patches, and it is impossible to find a patch big enough from which to take off with an aeroplane mounted on skis. I understand that Sir Douglas Mawson has had difficulties. The Norvegia is now proceeding westward, carrying out oceanographic observations and other scientific work. I still expect to get opportunities to use our aeroplanes, which are fitted both with skis and floats.

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ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON

St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, some time ago acquired the freehold of property between Praed-street, Cambridge-place, and South Wharf-road, Paddington, for an extension of the hospital and to improve the accommodation for the nurses, medical school, and other departments of the hospital, and are now ready to begin building. The authorities of the hospital, having made application for the closing of the site—Union-place—Paddington Council is recommended by the Works Committee to comply with this request, subject to inspection by the Paddington Justices. The area to be stopped up is almost 6,000 square feet.

MR. COOK ON MINERS' WAGES

Mr. A. J. COOK, secretary of the Miners' Federation, speaking at Swansea last night, said the Coal Mines Bill was a first step in the right direction. They did not want to injure the nation or the consumer. He suggested that when, next year, the Act of 1926 ended the miners should automatically revert to the seven-hour day. They must understand, however, the economic position, as wages could not be reduced. "We shall certainly resist any attempt to reduce them," he added, "and will certainly resort to a stoppage if necessary. But, of course, we all hope to avoid this."

MERCERS HALL

The reconstruction and repair of Mercers Hall, in Cheapside, which has occupied nearly three years, is now finished, and on Saturday the Company entertained all the workmen at dinner in the Hall. Mr. Archibald Colls, of Messrs. Trollope and Colls, who have carried out the repairs, sat next to the Upper Warden, Squadron-Leader R. C. Lane, who presided. Next Friday the Bishop of London will open the chapel, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will attend in state.

NAVAL CONFERENCE—continued from page 12, column 4

Pact a provision for consultation, in which the United States would take part, in the event of peace being threatened, is receiving earnest thought and is being very cautiously discussed. Those who have long favoured such a provision are now somewhat discouraged at the slow progress the idea seems to be making in official minds. The fact, however, that the objections to this idea are taking more definite shape is itself a sign that it is being discussed in a more concrete way than hitherto.

At present, while the enthusiasts for a consultative provision point to the precedent set in the Four-Power Pacific Treaty, officials at the State Department, with their eye on the Senate, emphasize the differences "in the background" between an arrangement confined to the Pacific and one intended for use elsewhere. Narrowing the discussion to the question of a parallel provision for consultation between the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy in the event of peace being threatened in the Atlantic, they cannot but foresee that spectre of "European entanglements" which will inevitably be raised by any but the most circumspect advance in this direction.

JAPANESE RATIO CLAIM

HINTS OF CONDITIONAL REDUCTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, JAN. 26

Mr. Wakatsuki's declaration at the first plenary meeting of the Naval Conference that discussion ought to be based on the principle that no Power should either menace or be menaced is uniformly approved by the Japanese Press, the tone of which since the Conference opened confirms the impression that Japan's primary desideratum is reduction in the number of 10,000-ton cruisers allotted to the United States.

Japanese fears and questionings concerning American policy are frankly stated in the magazine *Gakwan* by Mr. Kumataro Honda, formerly Ambassador in Berlin.

The United States, he says, is strategically and economically invulnerable compared with the British Empire. Why, then, does she want a fleet equal to Great Britain's? As a big navy is not required for defence, he argues, its purpose is for the maintenance of the "open door" policy in China, which American writers proclaim as equal in authority with the Monroe doctrine. Since the open door is already secured by the Washington treaties he is of the opinion that the American naval programme is contrary to the Kellogg Pact, as it is evidently intended to promote national policy.

The Osaka *Asahi* hints at the conditions on which Japan's demands might be modified. After reiterating that 70 per cent. in cruisers is the minimum needed for defence, it says that Japan should not accept 70 per cent. on terms which would involve building, but if the United States and Great Britain make concessions Japan will reduce her claim in return for political assurances of security. If reduction is unattainable Japan should quit the Conference, for it would be foolish for her to entangle herself in Anglo-American rivalry.

The desire for reduction is not due to the wish for economy alone, but also to the belief that smaller fleets would lessen the risks of war and enable Japan to take a lower ratio. The abstention from stating a hard-and-fast line beyond which Japan cannot go is noteworthy, but it is also clear that Japanese opinion holds that concession can only be bought by concession.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE

SUPPORT FOR M. TARDIEU

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 26

It is believed here that the coming week will see an advance made in the direction of bringing the Naval Conference down to realities. The next Franco-British conversations are expected to clear away a good many misunderstandings as to the attitude of France.

In view of the trouble taken in advance to make the position of the French Government clear, both at home and abroad, on the broad principles of its naval policy, some disappointment is expressed that M. Tardieu's actions should be the subject of so much suspicion. The effect of criticism in the foreign Press has been to rally the newspapers of all shades to his support. Whatever may be the views held here on the claims of Italy to parity with France, there is every desire to prevent their discussion from assuming too controversial a note. It is hoped that the Conference in London may further Franco-Italian relations as a whole.

In view of the extent to which the Government took Parliament and the country into its confidence before the French delegation left for London, public opinion here is disposed to support M. Tardieu in making his precise statement of France's reasons for her demands, and in requiring that the other delegations shall do the same. How, it is asked, can the limitation and reduction of naval armaments be discussed unless the needs of each Power are first determined in relation to national and international security? In fact, in supporting M. Tardieu in this attitude, opinion here goes a good deal farther and has already framed its own views as to the limits governing the proposed transaction between global tonnage and tonnage by categories. In this respect also the French delegation in London is regarded rather in the light of a trustee. A Government, it is remarked in one newspaper this evening, cannot abandon what it has publicly declared to be its minimum, nor can it abandon what it has publicly declared it intends to obtain. It has still to reckon with the public opinion of the country.

ITALIAN ALLEGATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JAN. 26

For the last two days all the Italian newspaper correspondents in London have been sedulously promoting here the impression that the Conference is already split up into two main groups. Great Britain and France are described as being in one camp, Italy and the United States in another. Japan is said to be sitting on the fence with a propensity, according to some, to clamber down on the Anglo-French side; according to others, to join Italy and the United States.

The correspondent of the *Tribuna*, who puts Japan alongside Italy and the United States, declares that the present Anglo-French *rapprochement* "is not without its perils." The correspondent of the *Lavoro Fascista* describes approvingly Italy's refusal to join in the attempted compromise between Great Britain and France until her right to parity has been acknowledged. "Evidently," he asserts, "this attitude of Italy does not suit the plans of the British delegation, for which this Conference is a question of political prestige." In the *Popolo di Roma* France and Great Britain are described as having formed a *bloc* that "seeks to separate their interests from those of the other Powers and will not listen to Italy's just rights." No hope is admitted of a bridging of the differences between France and Italy, and the Conference, in fact, is nothing but a "struggle of imperialisms, of supremacies, and of armaments." The only sincerely pacifist voice, it is declared, is that of Italy.

The *Messaggero* is the only newspaper in Rome that has so far contented itself with accounts of the unvarnished facts,

LAST GIANT TORTOISE OF MAURITIUS

R.A. OFFICERS' GIFT TO BRITISH MUSEUM

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History) at South Kensington have acquired as a gift from the officers of the Royal Artillery Barracks in Mauritius the stuffed remains of the last giant tortoise of that island. The greatest length of its shell, following the curve of the carapace, is 55in., and the greatest width 52in. The species (*Testudo Sumeirei* or "Marion's Tortoise") is rare, and the only other stuffed specimens known are respectively in Lord Rothschild's collection at Tring and in a museum at Mauritius.

The animals are known to have been imported into Mauritius in 1766 by the Chevalier de Fresne. He is believed to have brought them from the Seychelles, where giant tortoises then abounded in a wild state, and hybrid descendants still exist in domestication. In Mauritius the demands made upon the tortoises for food soon caused the native breeds to become extinct; about 1780 they were already very scarce. In the Seychelles giant tortoises survived in a wild state for another half-century, and a few are still recorded in the island of Southern Aldabra.

Marion's tortoises appear to have been protected, for the massacre of the other animals proceeded at an almost unbelievable rate. They survived as pets of the Artillery Barracks at Port St. Louis, gaining such fame that in the treaty of 1810, by which Mauritius was ceded to Britain, they received particular mention. The South Kensington specimen led a placid existence on the island for over 150 years. A large dent in its shell upon the right side, and a lesser dent above its tail, show that members of the garrison used playfully to shoot at it with bullets, but normally it seems to have been used as an eccentric seed, since it easily supported two full-grown men. About 1900 it was noticed to be going blind, though otherwise in good health. By 1908 it was stone-blind, and defective eyesight caused its death. For several months it disappeared, but this was attributed to normal hibernation, until its body was discovered at the bottom of a well. Its body was reverently preserved in the barracks, until an application was made through the Governor of Mauritius, and the officers surrendered it to the national collection. A cast is being made at South Kensington, which will be sent to Port St. Louis as a memorial of the animal.

GIANT SQUID

In addition to the *Testudo Sumeirei*, the British Museum received on Saturday a female specimen of the rare giant squid *Sthenoteuthis Caroli*, which was stranded at Filey Bay, near Scarborough, early this month. For several years the Department of Zoology has been collecting specimens and data of such strandings in the British Isles, which seem to be concentrated on the West Coast of Ireland and the Yorkshire coastline. It is believed that the squids are strays from the North Atlantic brought into shallower waters in quest of some species of migratory fish. Exhausted by the tidal motions and deficient salinity, they are driven to shore by currents.

The Department of Entomology has benefited by a gift from Professor A. C. Seward, F.R.S., of Cambridge University, comprising a large collection of insect galls and gall-makers from various localities in Great Britain.

Other gifts to this department include some 10,000 insects of various orders, which the recent Oxford University Expedition to British Guiana collected from primitive jungle, obtaining them in many cases from trees at heights of 60ft. to 100ft. above the ground.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

LONDON DOCTOR'S WIFE KILLED

Two men returning from a Glasgow football match were killed and two injured in a road accident eight miles south of Forfar on the Perth road yesterday. They were motoring home after sleeping the night in Glasgow, when the car skidded on the frosty road and crashed into a tree.

George Rust, 32, and Archibald Middleton, 20, both of Aboyne, Aberdeen, were killed outright. Andrew Edward Strachan, 29, of Ballater, is in a critical condition. The car caught fire, but in spite of an injury to his leg Ian C. Middleton, brother of Archibald Middleton, assisted the others out of the wreckage. He then struggled along to the nearest farm and telephoned for assistance.

Mrs. Malcolm Smith, wife of Dr. Malcolm Smith, of Putney, died in Hammersmith Hospital on Saturday, following a collision on Friday night between a tramcar and her husband's motor-car at Shepherd's Bush. Dr. Smith, who was injured, was stated at the hospital to be progressing favourably.

Five people were injured when a motor-car skidded and ran against a tree at Brook Green-road, Hammersmith, yesterday. They were: Mr. Richard Arthur Pascone, of Stokesley-street, Shepherd's Bush, the owner and driver of the car, his wife and two daughters, and Mr. Martin Whelan, of Bevington-road, North Kensington. They all received minor injuries and shock, but were able to be taken home by ambulance after being treated at the West London Hospital.

Edward Albert Curtis, 49, of Thornton-road, West Croydon, came into collision with a motor-lorry while riding a bicycle in Mitcham-road late on Friday night. He was taken to the Croydon General Hospital, but died shortly after arrival.

Arthur James Barr, 65, of Ravenscroft-gardens, Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith, was knocked down by a motor-car and fatally injured while crossing the high road, Chiswick, on Friday night.

While motor-cycling to Chobham, Surrey, to take part in a football match on Saturday afternoon, Ernest Whibley, of Woking, met with an accident at Mayford, and received serious injuries to the skull. He was admitted to Woking hospital in a critical condition.

Kenneth Marsden, 4, son of Thomas Marsden, of Church-lane, Ravenstone, Leicestershire, was killed by a motor-omnibus while playing on the road near his home on Saturday afternoon.

A small motor-car was badly smashed when it came into collision with a motor-omnibus in Poole-road, Bournemouth, on Saturday. James Bowen, of Dancourt-road, Parkstone, Dorset, the driver of the car, was taken to hospital with serious head injuries.

After alighting from a tramcar at Blakehall-road, Wanstead, and passing round the back of the car, Dorothy Evelyn Holmes, 16, of Clavering-road, Wanstead, was knocked down and killed by a motor-van. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned at the inquest at Leytonstone on Saturday.

Vera South, aged 15, was killed at Sheffield last night. In attempting to avoid a motor-omnibus, an ice-cream van struck the girl and then crashed into a lamp-post, which was broken and carried several yards.

ROBERT BURNS'S SNUFF-BOX

Sir Beachcroft Towse, the blind V.C., was presented on Saturday morning at the headquarters of the National Institute for the Blind with a snuff-box said to have been used by Robert Burns, the poet, for many years until his death in 1796. The proceeds from its sale will be given to the National Institute's Fund for Blind Ex-Service Men. The snuff-box, rectangular in shape and black with age, is free from ornamentation except on the lid, which has been decorated with an inlay of horn, ivory, and tortoise-shell, in the form of a Maltese Cross. It is 3¼in. long and 1in. deep. The changes of ownership since the death of the poet until it entered the National Institute for the Blind on Saturday have been surprisingly few. The poet's granddaughter, Miss Annie Burns, of Pittsville Lawn, Cheltenham, gave it to Mr. Thomas Alderslade, whose widow, Mrs. Phœbe Alderslade, gave it to the present donor's father. This last transaction occurred in 1887.

FILM ON FIRE IN CINEMA

A film burst into flames on Saturday evening in the projecting room of the Cooperative Cinema at Meadowfield, near Durham. James William Kenworthy, the operator, promptly dropped the shutters, threw sand on the fire, and then he left the room because of the fumes. The audience was unaware until told by an official that the film they had been watching was burning. There were about 250 people in the cinema, and upon being told they walked out calmly, although by this time fumes from the film were penetrating into the hall.

The projecting room remained closed until all the people had left, and the film was allowed to burn itself out.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY. SOME RAIN

Meteorological Office, Jan. 26

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A depression over the Bay of Biscay and Western France is becoming less intense. Weather will be unsettled in many districts, though bright periods are probable in Ireland and western districts of Scotland. Temperature will be moderate or rather low.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind east or north-east, moderate or fresh; mainly cloudy, occasional rain; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., WALES.—Wind north-east or north, moderate or fresh; cloudy, probably intermittent rain, then showers, perhaps with sleet; moderate or rather low temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled, but some bright intervals.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Fresh north-east or east winds; cloudy; occasional rain; sea rather rough or moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Fresh north-easterly or northerly winds; cloudy, some rain or showers; sea rather rough or moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—North-east or east winds, 15-25 m.p.h. at surface, reaching 25-35 m.p.h. at times on coasts, 40-50 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Cloudy, with occasional rain. Visibility 2-4 miles, but less than 1,000 yards at times during rain.

Sun rises, 7.49 a.m.; sets, 4.38 p.m.
Moon rises, 7.6 a.m.; sets, 1.48 p.m.
New Moon, Wednesday.
Lighting-up time, 5.8 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 12.10 a.m. and 12.40 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, JAN. 25, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1001.9mb. (29.59in.), rising slowly; temp., 43.0deg.; humidity, 77 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, fine.

Friday, 6 p.m., to Saturday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 42deg.; rainfall, 5.0mm. (0.20in.).

Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 46deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 1.2hrs.

JAN. 26, 6 P.M.—Bar., 997.2mb. (29.45in.), steady; temp., 44.0deg.; humidity, 84 per cent.; wind, E., moderate; weather, overcast, rain.

Saturday, 6 p.m. to Sunday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 35deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 43 deg.; rainfall, 1.0mm. (0.04in.).

Sunshine at Kew, 0.0hr.

SWISS WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit):—

AROSA.—Sunny; thawing.
CHATEAUX D'ŒX.—Sun and frost.
ENGELBERG.—Strong foehn wind; snow conditions very difficult.
GRINDELWALD.—Snow very slow and heavy; strong foehn wind.
KLOSTERS.—Heavy thaw; clouding up, strong foehn wind; snow windswept.
LENK.—Strong foehn wind.
LEUKERBAD.—Sunny, thawing; snow (2ft.) very slow and heavy.
MALOJA.—Light snow falling.
MORGINS.—Sunny, thawing; foehn grind; good spring snow on south slopes.
MOUNT GURNIGEL.—Sunny, thawing; light powder on crust; snow patchy and thin below 4,500ft.
MÜRREN.—Strong foehn wind; snow on the slow side, and windswept except in very sheltered places.
RIGI SCHEIDEGG.—Cloudy and cold; foehn wind.
SAANENMOSER.—Sunny, thawing; foehn wind; barometer falling.
SCHEIDEGG.—Strong foehn wind; snow generally windswept.
VILLARS.—Foehn wind; snow patchy and thin below 4,500ft.
WENGEN.—Strong foehn wind; bright at intervals.

George Nicholson and Robert Thompson, of Sunderland, both employed as plumbers at Messrs. Laing's shipyard, Sunderland, were killed on Saturday by a steel girder which fell on them as they were working in a trench.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	—	—	34	40	Dull, hazy.
Bath	—	8	32	40	Dull, then rain.
B'wick-on-T.	0·6	—	29	35	Cloudy.
Bexhill	—	4	33	48	Dull, some rain.
Blackpool	—	1	32	39	Dull.
Bognor R.	—	4	37	45	Dull, some rain.
Bournemouth	—	8	33	43	Dull, rain.
Bridlington	—	—	29	41	Dull, misty.
Brighton	—	3	34	45	Dull, some rain.
Buxton	—	3	35	43	Dull, rain later.
Cheltenham	—	3	33	43	Dull, then rain.
Clacton	—	1	38	45	Dull, showery.
Cleethorpes	—	—	29	42	Dull.
Colwyn Bay	—	—	31	41	Dull.
Deal	—	3	34	45	Dull, rain early.
Douglas	—	2	32	40	Dull.
Dover	—	2	35	46	Dull, rain early.
Dovercourt	—	2	34	44	Dull, some rain.
Eastbourne	—	5	33	45	Dull, rain.
Falmouth	—	3	40	45	Dull, some rain.
Felixstowe	0·3	1	32	45	Cloudy, some rain.
Folkestone	—	2	35	46	Dull, rain early.
Guernsey	—	7	44	48	Dull, rain.
Harrogate	—	—	29	34	Dull, some fog.
Hastings	—	4	38	45	Dull, some rain.
Ilfracombe	—	3	39

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Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, JAN. 25

The Archbishop of York has arrived at Sandringham.

JANUARY 26

The King and Queen, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in Attendance, were present at Divine Service in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Revd. Arthur Fuller (Domestic Chaplain to The King) officiated, and the Archbishop of York preached the sermon.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at the Grand Hotel and Kurhaus, Mürren, on Thursday and will spend a fortnight there.

Violet Duchess of Rutland expects to return to London during the second week in February from Eastwell Hall, Melton Mowbray.

The Marquess of Carisbrooke returned to London yesterday from Spain. The Marchioness of Carisbrooke will remain in Spain until the spring.

Lady Rachel Stuart will return to London at the end of this week from St. Moritz.

The Countess of Leicester will leave London to-day for the Continent.

The Countess of Cavan is being moved by ambulance to-day from the nursing home to 22, Great Cumberland-place, W.

The Countess of Darnley has left Cobham Hall, Kent, for a short visit to the South of France.

Lady Beatrix Wilkinson will return to London on Friday from Salisbury, where she has been staying with the Dowager Countess of Pembroke. She will remain at 6, Duchess-street until February 12, and will then leave for Dublin to join Major Sir Nevile Wilkinson.

Lady Christian Martin gave birth to a son on Friday at Came House, Dorchester.

Lord Ebury and the Hon. Elizabeth Grosvenor have left Red Heath, Croxley Green, and are at Gore Lodge, Lubenham, Market Harborough, where they will be until the end of the hunting season.

Lord and Lady Phillimore left England on Saturday to spend a month in the South of France.

Lady Whitburgh and the Hon. Sybil Borthwick have left the Connaught Hotel for Rome, and will be away until April.

Colonel the Hon. Sir George and Lady Mary Crichton will leave England on Wednesday for Colombo. They will be away for about six weeks.

The Hon. Sir John and Lady Ward left on Thursday for the South of France, where they will remain for two or three months.

The Hon. Lady Malcolm has left Scotland for Gibraltar. She expects to return at the end of February.

Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Packe have arrived at 9, Seamore-place, Mayfair.

Sir Woodman and Lady Burbidge have returned to London from Cannes.

Sir Duncan and Lady Swann have left London for the South of France.

Sir Harry and Lady Goschen have arrived at 17, Eaton-square, which they have taken until the end of March.

Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen will leave London for America on January 29. No letters will be forwarded.

Sir Rayner Barker wishes to thank his friends for their kindly sympathy in his loss. He will reply to all letters in due course.

Mr. Bruce, the ex-Prime Minister of Australia, arrived in London last night on a private visit, and is staying at the May Fair Hotel.

Major W. H. Milburn left for South Africa in the Armadale Castle on Friday, January 24.

Mrs. Clement Nicholson wishes to thank her friends for their beautiful wreaths, also for their kind letters of sympathy in her great sorrow. She hopes to be able to answer all in time.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray-Philipson have left Stobo and have gone abroad. They will be away for six weeks.

The Italian Ambassador will preside at a lecture by Mr. Eric Maclagan, C.B.E., director of Victoria and Albert Museum, on "Donatello," at 27, Grosvenor-square, by permission of Mrs. Robert Fleming, on Wednesday, January 29, at 5.30 p.m. The lecture is one of a series on Italian art arranged in aid of the Y.W.C.A. Overseas, and tickets can be obtained at the door.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Magniac were unavoidably prevented from being present at the funeral on January 22, at Remenham, of Major-General Vesey Dawson, owing to their absence in Italy.

A dance and *cabaret*, organized by Lady Chaytor in aid of the funds of the Imperial League of Opera, will take place, on February 21, at the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Alvin Keech's band will be in attendance, and tickets and further particulars may be obtained from Mr. C. H. Brackenbury, the local organizing secretary of the League, at Carlton House, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

HUNT AND COUNTY BALLS

THE SEASON'S LIST

We publish below a list of forthcoming Hunt, County, and Service balls. The list will be revised and repeated every Monday until further notice.

JANUARY 30.—Cambridge University Conservative Association ball, University Arms Hotel.

JANUARY 31.—Royal Artillery (Winter) ball, the Royal Artillery Mess, Woolwich.

4th Battalion, The Wiltshire Regiment, Spa Hotel, Bath.

FEBRUARY 5.—Meynell Hunt ball, Assembly Rooms, Derby.

FEBRUARY 6.—The Fitzwilliam Hunt ball, Apethorpe Hall, Peterborough (by kind permission of Sir Leonard and Lady Violet Brassey).

FEBRUARY 7.—Cottesmore Hunt ball.

FEBRUARY 12.—Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers Drag Hunt ball, Cobham Hall, near Maidstone (lent by the Earl of Darnley).

Essex Territorial Officers' third annual ball, Hotel Cecil, 9 p.m.

FEBRUARY 14.—The Robin Hoods' ball, Palais de Danse, Nottingham (Newman's and the Robin Hoods' band).

Eighth Annual Military ball, 5th Battalion, K.O.Y.L.I., The Mansion House, Doncaster, 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.

Annual ball of the 3rd (Brecknock and Mons) Battalion, The Monmouthshire Regiment, the Angel Hotel, Abergavenny.

FEBRUARY 20.—Cambridge University United Hunts ball, University Arms Hotel, Cambridge.

FEBRUARY 28.—The North Warwickshire Hunt Club ball, The Shire Hall, Warwick.

MARCH 7.—Aldershot Command Drag Hunt ball, Officers' Club, Aldershot, 10 p.m.

MARCH 14.—West Surrey and Horsell Beagles Hunt ball, St. George's Hill Lawn Tennis Club, Weybridge (Dick Richards' band).

APRIL 25.—Bath and County Club ball, Pump Room, Bath (Pilbeam's band).

The Archbishop of Canterbury will preach at one of the special services to be held in Birmingham Cathedral on June 3 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the birth of the diocese and the enthronement of the first Bishop (Dr. Gore). The celebrations will extend over several days.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. H. F. TIARKS AND LADY MILLICENT TAYLOUR

The engagement is announced between Mr. Henry Frederic Tiarks, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Tiarks, of Foxbury, Chislehurst, Kent, and Lady Millicent Taylour, only daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Headfort.

MR. W. G. STUART-MENTETH AND MISS COLLINS

The engagement is announced between Walter Granville, elder son of Walter Erskine and Mrs. Stuart-Menteth, of Bransfield, Godstone, Surrey, and Elspeth, daughter of Sir Godfrey Collins, C.M.G., M.P., of 4, Smith-square, Westminster, and Lady Collins.

MR. R. M. A. HANKEY AND MISS STUART-MENTETH

The engagement is announced of Robert M. A. Hankey, eldest son of Colonel Sir Maurice and Lady Hankey, of Highstead, Limpsfield, Surrey, and Frances Bevyl, elder daughter of Walter Erskine and Mrs. Stuart-Menteth, of Bransfield, Godstone, Surrey.

MR. L. W. H. D. BEST AND MISS BOLTON

The engagement is announced between Mr. L. W. H. Duncan Best, O.B.E., M.C., I.C.S., second son of the late Dr. Best and Mrs. Best, Sandgate, Kent, and Iris, only daughter of Sir Norman and Lady Bolton, Government House, Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province, India.

CAPTAIN C. S. DE WILTON AND MISS E. OLDFIELD

The marriage arranged between Captain Charles Sydney de Wilton, 9th Gurkha Rifles, I.A., and Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Oldfield, will take place on February 27 at the Holy Name Church, Bombay.

MR. J. R. WETHERALL AND MISS J. M. BENSON

The marriage between John Radclyffe Wetherall, Northamptonshire Regiment, and Janet Mary Benson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Benson, Little Houghton, will take place at the Church of St. Mary, Little Houghton, on Wednesday, February 5, at 2.15.

MR. J. C. HOLMES AND MISS MARSHALL

The engagement is announced between John Carleton Holmes, The Royal Sussex Regiment, son of the late Mr. H. Holmes and Mrs. Holmes, of Matahiwi, Masterton, New Zealand, and Doris Noel, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. F. H. Marshall, of Srinagar, Kashmir.

MR. J. M. TAYLOR AND MISS CLOVER WOODS

The engagement is announced between J. Maurice Taylor, of Bombay, the second son of the late Mr. Harry Tyrer Taylor and Mrs. Charles W. Harris, of Liverpool, and Phyllis M. Clover Woods, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Clover Woods, of Birkenhead, Cheshire.

MARRIAGE

MR. C. V. L. HOOMAN AND MRS. W. A. GAVIN

The marriage of Mr. C. V. L. Hooman, of Elmsfield, Hertford, Herts, and Evelyn Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Leveson Dudley Ryder, of 101, Elm Park-gardens, and granddaughter of the late the Hon. Frederick Ryder, of Scleford Manor, Hitchin, Herts, and cousin of the Earl of Harrowby, took place very quietly at the Savoy Chapel at 12 o'clock on Saturday, January 25.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening took place at St. Michael's, Chester-square, on Saturday of the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury-Williams. Canon Mitchell officiated. The children received the names of Barbara and Elizabeth, and their godparents were Mr. Potter Palmer, Colonel L. D. Spencer, Lady Forres, Mrs. Tenison, Miss Eleanor Preston, and Miss Betty Chilton.

The christening took place at St. James's, Spanish-place, on Saturday of the infant son of Mr. Frederick Byass, 7th Hussars, and Mrs. Byass. The Rev. Edmund Walton, S.J., officiated, and the child was named David Christopher Nichol. The godparents were Mr. Bruce Todd and Mrs. T. Hume.

FUNERAL

THE REV. R. P. THOMPSON

The funeral of the Rev. Ralph Perry Thompson, son of the late Sir Ralph Thompson, P.C., who for many years was Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War, took place on Saturday at Ewhurst Parish Church, Surrey. The officiating clergy were the Rev. J. B. Dollar (the rector), the Rev. L. A. Hughes (brother-in-law), and the Rev. H. Birne. The chief mourners were Mrs. Thompson (widow), Dr. Cleveland and Dr. Langdon-Down (brothers-in-law), Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hughes (sisters-in-law), Mr. R. Du Boulay, Mr. H. Du Boulay, Miss Du Boulay, the Rev. G. C. Keble, Miss Austin, Mrs. Henry Daniell, Mrs. Hugh Babington, Miss Nugent, Mrs. Langdon-Down, Mrs. Brain, and Miss Langdon-Down. Others present included:—

Miss Bowen (representing the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, and the War Pensions Committee at St. Marylebone) and the Rev. W. B. Norris (Warblington, Havant).

FOREIGN RESORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CAIRO, JAN. 18

Viscount and Viscountess Downe and the Hon. Ruth Dawnay are staying with Lieutenant-General Sir Peter and Lady Strickland, at the G.O.C.'s House, Gezira.

Major-General the Hon. Edward Montagu-Stuart-Wortley has left the Residency for the Sudan.

Sir Murdoch and Lady Macdonald, Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Hutchison, and Admiral and Mrs. Anstruther have arrived at the Continental Savoy Hotel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert and the Hon. Mrs. Spender-Clay and Earl Cadogan have been staying at the Winter Palace Hotel, Luxor.

Lord and Lady Headley, and Sir Arthur and Lady Downes have left for Europe.

HYERES, JAN. 23

The Bishop of Gibraltar and Mrs. Nugent Hicks have arrived, and are staying with Sir Charles and Lady Mansfield Clarke at the Villa Almanarre. Dr. Hicks is preaching at several special services and will then proceed to Saint Raphael, where he and Mrs. Hicks will be the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Ronald Brooke for some days, in the course of the annual tour of the diocese.

Sir Eyre Hutson is staying at the Golf Hotel, and Colonel and Mrs. Day at the Hôtel des Mimosas.

Favoured by fine, sunny weather many competitions are now taking place weekly at the Golf Club and at the Costebelle Croquet Club.

SAINT RAPHAEL, JAN. 23

Mr. Reginald McKenna has arrived on a visit to his brother, Mr. Theodore McKenna, at the Villa Lunapia. Other recent arrivals include Sir Arthur Martindale at the Grand Hotel, and Sir Samuel O'Donnell at the Hermitage.

MONTE CARLO, JAN. 23

The annual Monegasque Fête in honour of Prince Louis's birthday was held during the week-end. A fine display of fireworks was given, and the whole of the Principality was specially decorated for the occasion.

Recent arrivals include Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer and Lady Hunter-Weston, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Rotton, and Major G. M. Lumsden, who are staying at the Riviera Palace Hotel. Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan-Morgan are at the Métropole, and Lady Udny, Miss Patrica Udny, and Mr. John Udny are also at this hotel. Lady (Landon) Ronald has arrived at the Hermitage, and Lady Coghlan is at the Hôtel Windsor.

ST. MORITZ, JAN. 24

The Carlton Club team winners of the Jackson Cup returned to St. Moritz from Davos yesterday afternoon and received a demonstration of welcome from their friends and fellow-curlers. The town band and delegates from all the St. Moritz curling clubs met them at the station, and then proceeded in decorated sleighs, drawn by horses, to the Kulm Hotel, where a formal presentation of the Jackson Cup and the Gossage Mirror, the ladies' trophy, took place.

Mr. C. F. Krabbé, president of the St. Moritz Curling Club and skip of the holders' team, handed the cup to Mr. A. Woolley Hart, vice-president of the Carlton Club, who, in the absence of the president, Lord Grimthorpe, presented the Jackson Cup to the winners, Messrs. J. J. Macmillan (skip and lead), R. J. Hope, C. W. Boise, and P. C. Thornton.

The Gossage Mirror was presented by Mr. C. F. Krabbé to the Ladies' Carlton Club, Mrs. Gossage (skip and lead), Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Galloway, and Mrs. Hope; and the Hudson Cup, won by the St. Moritz ladies in their annual match against Davos, was given to Miss Krabbé (skip), Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Bentley, and Mrs. Hope.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LARGE GIFT TO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

MR. GEORGE DE ARROYAVE LOPES, of Egerton-place, Chelsea, S.W., who died on September 1, aged 57, left estate of the value of £121,339, with net personalty £119,833. He gives:—

£200 to Mabel Ellen Scriven if still in his service, and the residue to his wife for life. On the death of his wife he gives funds producing £300 a year to his brother John for life, and then for St. Bartholomew's Hospital, for the encouragement of medical and clinical research; his collection of Chinese bronzes, a large Japanese screen by Ritmo, and a gold embossed repeater watch to the Victoria and Albert Museum; and a picture of his late mother, Georgina Lopes, to the Royal Zoological Society.

The ultimate residue of the property is left to the Zoological Society of London, on condition they hang in their board-room the picture of his late mother and shall keep up in good repair the family graves. Should these conditions not be fulfilled, then the ultimate residue is to go to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

MAJOR-GENERAL LIONEL HERBERT, C.V.O., C.B., Indian Staff Corps, of Clarendon, Chislehurst, Kent, at one time A.D.C. to the Duke of Connaught, who died on October 25, at Alverstoke, Hants, aged 68, left £1,929, with net personalty nil.

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM SMITH, J.P., of Woodville, Longridge, Lancs, governing director of Robert Smith, Limited, and of Bond, Davey and Co., cotton manufacturers, died on October 23, leaving a fortune of £183,374, with net personalty £133,582. He gives:—

A conditional £1,000 to St. Paul's Church Tower Fund, Longridge; £1,000 to Dr. F. W. Price, of Harley-street, W., to be applied as he shall think fit for the benefit of the Heart Hospital in Westmoreland-street, London; and an annuity of £100 to Charlotte Jane Whelan, servant.

MR. LOUIS PENNY, M.I.C.E., of Cranfield, East Grinstead, Sussex, late engineer, manager, and director of the Bombay Gas Company, who died on December 14, aged 87, left £34,806, with net personalty £30,713. He gives:—

£100 to the East Grinstead Cottage Hospital and £50 to Ethel Grace March, for long and faithful service.

DAME CATHERINE ELIZABETH COWARD, of Melbury-road, Kensington, W., who died on November 13, aged 81, wife of Sir Cecil Allen Coward, left estate of the value of £392.

MR. ALEXANDER EDDINGTON, of Unthank-road, Norwich, Norfolk, retired grocer, died on November 2, aged 81, leaving £30,460, with net personalty £26,410. He gives:—

£150 each to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, the Jenny Lind Infirmary, Norwich, and the Friends Foreign Missionary Association; and £100 to the Friends Retreat, York.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BELLOT, Miss Sophia Blanche Leigh, of Clovelly Lodge, Adelaide-road, Leamington (net personalty £4,640)	£4,700
HUNTER, Lieutenant-Colonel Christian Bernard (77), I.M.S. (retd.), of Sharcot House, Pewsey. Wills (net personalty £32,613)	34,878
KNOTT, Mr. Walter James (74), of Bromley-road, Catford, S.E. (net personalty £17,447)	20,513
LLOYD, the Rev. Daniel Christmas (70), of Hampton House, Glasbury, Radnor, headmaster and proprietor of Hampton Grammar School (net personalty £2,541)	3,100
LUCAS, Dr. Geoffrey, M.D. (54), of Queen Victoria Hospital, Las Palmas, Canary Islands (net personalty £8,790)	8,838
MARKS, Mr. Henry Neville, of Holmlands Park North, Sunderland, solicitor (net personalty £4,285)	5,084
PLUMPTRE, Mr. Reginald Charles Edward (80), of Nordons, Bothenhampton, Dorset, barrister-at-law, Recorder of West Bromwich, 1892-1923 (net personalty £8,067)	19,201
PURDIE, Mr. David Alan (68), of Addison-crescent, Kensington, W. (net personalty £35,286)	35,895
REID, Mr. David, M.P.S. (66), of Hazelwood, Howell-road, Exeter, a partner in the firm of Broom, Reid, and Harris, of Queen-street (net personalty £12,797)	14,479
THOMPSON, Mr. Clement, of Loftus Hill, Knaresborough, Yorks (net personalty £89,942)	97,026
TUKE, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William, I.M.S. (retd.) (58), of Stockwell, Cleeve Hill, Cheltenham (net personalty £4,127)	5,724
WILKINSON, Mr. James Herbert (60), of Fernacre, Belgrave-road, Oldham, leather merchant, partner in the firm of Messrs. Frederick Wilkinson (net personalty £19,612)	19,711

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

JUBILEE OF ADDISCOMBE PARISH CHURCH

The Archbishop of Canterbury dedicated on Saturday the new tower and bell of St. Mary's Parish Church, Addiscombe, in commemoration of the jubilee of the consecration of the church by Archbishop Tait. The festival service was attended also by Bishop Eyre Chatterton, the Mayor of Croydon and members of the Corporation, and a delegation of Free Church ministers, one of whom read a Lesson.

The church has had a remarkable history and has been consecrated twice. Built in the late sixties, and opened as St. Paul's, it was at first the home of a local schismatic movement from the Church of England led by the Rev. M. M. Ben Oliel, a scholarly Hebrew Christian. Of French Gothic design, the church has nearly 120 marble pillars and other ornate features. The Tribes and the Apostles are symbolized in 12 steps to the sanctuary, and the perfect Biblical number—seven—in as many steps from nave to choir. The first consecration of the church was by "A deacon in Holy Orders." Mr. Ben Oliel then ministered there, more or less on Church of England lines, in spite of inhibition by Dr. Tait, while authorized Church of England services were being held elsewhere in the parish. The movement created great controversy. A split over ritual causd some adherents to return to orthodoxy. In 1872 Mr. Ben Oliel, who still had a large and well-to-do congregation, suddenly made humble and repentant submission to the Archbishop, and the movement collapsed. For years the church was derelict. The representatives of the Church of England then bought it for £7,000, and Archbishop Tait consecrated it in 1878, and it has been the parish church ever since.

The new bell is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Crook, who have long worshipped at the church. The name it bears is "Gabriel." It is to be rung every day at noon as a call to prayer, a form of which the Vicar (the Rev. J. Wright) has circulated in the parish for use when the bell sounds. At the same service a screen, new choir desks, and organ additions were also dedicated.

APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich has appointed the REV. L. W. BIRD, rector of Whepstead, as honorary canon, in the place of the late Canon Blaxland.

The REV. P. G. HOLDEN, curate-in-charge of St. John's Church, Wimbledon, has been appointed vicar of Witley, near Godalming.

The REV. R. D. PURVES, rector of Perranuthnoe, has been appointed a canon of Truro Cathedral by the Bishop of Truro.

The REV. P. COMEAU, vicar of Baddesley Ensor, in the diocese of Birmingham, has been appointed vicar of St. Andrew's, Bordesley, in the same diocese.

BIRMINGHAM'S NEW HOSPITAL

SITE ADJOINING THE UNIVERSITY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BIRMINGHAM, JAN. 25

An appeal is about to be made at Birmingham for funds to carry out a scheme which it is claimed will provide the city with a hospital equal, if not superior, to that of any other city in the world. The site is already available at Edgbaston, and of designs submitted by 12 selected architects that of Messrs. Lanchester and Lodge, 19, Bedford-square, London, W.C.1 (reproduced in *The Times* to-day), has gained the first of the four prizes offered. So far as can be calculated, the cost of the hospital will be £1,000,000 without equipment. There will be accommodation for 750 beds, and a further block of 100 beds for paying patients, as well as the various auxiliary services of a great hospital.

The need of a hospital centre has been apparent for some years, neither of the chief voluntary hospitals having sufficient beds to meet existing demands. It was felt that an extension of both the General and the Queen's Hospitals would not meet future requirements. A gift by Messrs. Cadbury Brothers of 150 acres of land at Edgbaston, immediately adjoining the University grounds, a portion of which could be allocated for hospital purposes, determined the site.

An executive board for the new hospital centre has been set up with Sir Charles Grant Robertson, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham, as Chairman. The Board sent commissions to the Continent and to the United States to study the most recent developments in hospital design and organization, and on the basis of their reports framed its own scheme. There will be intimate association between the Medical School of the University and the Hospital. The combination of science and treatment, which is a feature of recent hospital and medical development, particularly in the United States, will be the basis of the new hospital's work. The campaign to raise funds for the scheme will open with a meeting in the Birmingham Town Hall on March 5, at which the Minister of Health and the Bishop of Birmingham will be among the speakers.

EMOTION IN TUNES

A MYSTERY OF MUSIC

(BY FRANCESCO BERGER)

What is the quality, or combination of qualities, in certain tunes (and not in others) that grips our heart-strings and brings tears into our eyes? They are not tears caused by bodily pain or by mental distress. Sometimes we do not even shed them, but endeavour to repress them for fear of being thought sentimental, but they are ready to brim over if not checked—they are the unspoken homage we pay to the potency of music.

These tunes are very few, and not confined to songs, or instrumental solos, or concerted music. Some, but not all, are wedded to a text; but when so it is still they, and not the words, that are responsible for the effect produced. Dispersed through the entire range of existing music, it is only here and there that an odd tune possesses this secret power, and it is by no means always the same tune that so appeals to all people. But, whatever the tune, it is equally irresistible, equally undefinable, and does not fade by repetition. Possibly it grows in intensity as we grow older.

It is not surprising that the emotion so elicited should be impossible of description in words, for no emotion can be adequately explained by language. We either feel, or we do not feel, *voilà tout*. Emotions vary in human breasts as much as character, or tastes, or habits. There is, for instance, the patriotic emotion, which impels men to go out and fight for their country, well knowing that they may perhaps never return. There is the homesick emotion. I have, in my youth, lived in foreign countries, surrounded by newly-made friends, supplied with every creature comfort, and yet have hungered for my English home, have thirsted for the warm embrace of my distant parents, longed for the companionship of my brothers and sisters, felt desolate among profusion. Then there is the religious emotion, which we cannot always command during divine service in places of worship, but which overtakes us occasionally when contemplating the star-bedecked firmament on a summer night, vainly trying to realize what infinity of space and eternity of time mean. It overtakes us when a thunderstorm brings us face to face with Nature's forces, or when, standing on a seaside cliff, we survey the immense expanse of ocean at our feet.

Besides, there is the emotion known as "love," which comes to us unbidden for a particular object of the opposite sex, bringing inexpressible joy or untold misery in its train. And there is the emotion of sympathy and pity for the unfortunate, and of regret for a hasty word, thoughtlessly spoken, that gave unintentional offence or pain.

All these emotions are our daily experience; but not one of them can compare with that evoked by a tune. In my own case I can recall some half-dozen only. They include the Barcarolle in Offenbach's *Contes d'Hoffmann*, Weber's "Last Waltz" played slowly, the Trio in one of Chopin's posthumous waltzes, the second subject in Mendelssohn's violin concerto, the leading melody in the first movement of Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" symphony, the Viennese "'s Mailüfterl"; possibly one or two others, not more.

What is it that endows these with their powerful influence? They consist of the same 12 notes that build up other tunes, the same intervals, the same accents, rhythms, compass, and yet their result is so different. What they induce is not exactly heart-break or exultation, not exactly pleasure or real pain, but a feeling akin to all that is tender, to all that is noble, to all that is comforting, peaceful, hopeful of the future, reminiscent of the past. They appear to embody something spiritual, to have reached us from some other world where spirits, not bodies, flourish, and to have floated to their composer uncalled for and in almost integral form. Are we justified in calling them "inspirations"? To speak of them as "compositions" seems to desecrate their birthright. When once they have been captured and transferred to paper they become the *Leit-motifs* of all sensitive men, the cherished evokers of musical emotion.

THE AMENITIES OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE

C.P.R.E. BRANCH FORMED

A Cambridgeshire branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England was founded on Saturday evening at a well-attended meeting in the Guildhall, Cambridge. The CHAIRMAN of the COUNTY COUNCIL (Alderman Jackson) presided, and others present included:—

The Vice-Chancellor (Mr. A. B. Ramsay), the Bishop of Ely (Dr. White Thompson), the Master of Sidney Sussex College (the Rev. G. A. Weekes), Lord Fairhaven, the Mayor of Cambridge (Mr. H. B. Franklin), Dr. A. Wood (chairman of the Regional Planning Committee), and Mr. H. C. Hughes.

The CHAIRMAN said that he realized the great importance of what could be done by the county council and the value of the advice given to the council by the society they were forming. The county council was alive to its responsibilities in those matters. They had adopted by-laws to regulate advertisements, that day they had adopted by-laws as to the deposit of litter, they were considering by-laws for the control of petrol stations, and they were also taking part in the joint town-planning scheme.

A resolution pledging the meeting to support the county branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England was proposed by LORD CRAWFORD. The countryside, he said, was in great danger not only of disfigurement, but of actual degradation, and unless they were prompt in taking remedial measures, in 10 or 20 years' time their wonderful heritage might be irretrievably ruined. This country was very vulnerable in that respect, because small things injured it. The C.P.R.E. was a guarantee that they were in touch with the best informed people from the legal and technical point of view, and likewise from the local and educational point of view.

The existing law was not sufficiently strong, and although the C.P.R.E. were taking an active part in assisting Sir Edward Hilton Young, who was introducing a Bill into the House of Commons, they did not wish to indicate that they only trusted to legislation. Legislation could do a great deal, but it was of very little use unless public opinion was alive and desired to put that legislation in force.

They were endeavouring to show how useless and senseless were the advertisement horrors disfiguring the countryside. Advertisements were so placed over walls that he defied anybody to make anything of them, and the advertisers were wasting their money. They were bringing that home to large firms, who were withdrawing their disfiguring advertisements, realizing that not only were the advertisements useless in themselves, but the advertisements were bringing well-grounded prejudice upon the advertisers. England was well worth a fight, and the offspring of England ought to do all in their power to maintain, preserve, and honour the most precious heritage they possessed.

PROFESSOR G. M. TREVELYAN, in seconding, asked the society and individuals to keep at the front the idea of the duty of planting deciduous trees, the oak, beech, and elm. One of the things that most terrified him was that 50 years hence in great districts of England there would not be a beech tree, an oak tree, or an elm tree, because people were not planting them now.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

PARIS FASHIONS

A SPRING COLLECTION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A collection of spring tailormades shown by O'Rossen includes the coat and skirt of classic order, the less severe ensemble, sport coats, travelling coats, and afternoon coats for town. The blouses are all tucked inside the skirts. The waist-belt is set above the hip bone and the waist is either straight or slightly curved and marked by darts. The skirts, very little longer than those now worn, are slim on the hips and full about the knees and back, or are straight with a group of pleats at one point. The sport coats are straight; some have closely stitched tucks from the shoulders to within about half a foot of the hem, when the tucks are let loose. This fashion is also followed in skirts.

Town coats have straight lines to below the hips, from where they gently flow to width about the hem. On some coats a flat flounce is applied to the hem. Few coats have belts, but skirts and sport coats may have martingales. On the pocket of a short, neatly cut coat may be a crystal or gold metal monogram. No fur is put on sport coats or on morning tailormades; but afternoon town coats have small fur collars and cuffs. A few coats have pointed cape backs, and some sport coats are slightly bloused in the back. On a plaided woollen coat for travelling the shoulders are cut into the sleeves.

The materials are coarse woollens with diagonal lines, light tweeds plaided and checked, figured and striped woollens, and blue and black with fine white spots, light woollen cloth, dull or shiny on the surface, silk reps, shantung, Ottoman silk, crépalga, rudic and knitted cloth. A neat example of O'Rossen's work is a coat and skirt of black reps with a fine white spot; the skirt is made with a godet at the left side and the coat is short to the hips, with a slightly pinched waist, a plain collar, breast pocket, and one button at the waist; the blouse is of cream georgette with a jabot.

The material Rodelic, in an all-wool form, makes light spring tailormades, and the plain and figured varieties are put together in one dress. This material is very light and of many colours; and the chief patterns are little checks, spots, and fine stripes. On heavier weights there is a snowflake pattern. Rodier, the manufacturer, also shows a new sort of tussore which he calls Tussannan, in a light weight for dresses and in a heavier weight for coats; it is of all pastel colours, and also white. Djersalinic, another new summer material, is made of flax, and is washable; in texture it is like jersey. There are decorative scarves in colours and patterns designed to harmonize with dress and coat materials. Many of them have the long diamond pattern, which may be cut out and used as applications on dresses and hats. The milliners are employing scarves for summer hats as trimmings or turbans. Rodier's silks are so worked as to look like fine wool, with a dull surface. There are also mixtures of silk and wool, and on woollen materials there are silk impressions. In cotton and linen there are plain and figured materials for dress-making and household purposes. There is also a collection of bathing wrap materials in strong colours and architectural patterns—columns, cubes, steps, and triangles.

It seems likely that there will be many black and white mixtures on the Riviera in the early spring. Deep ivory white combined with a black which is almost brown makes an excellent thin dress and warm coat. A white light woollen frock looks well with a white coat of thick diagonal serge, and on it may be touches of black or a black velvet collar and cuffs. Tweeds and jerseys serve for general morning use—tweed coats and skirts with plain crêpe blouses, figured jersey coats and skirts with plain jersey tops. There is a new jersey, used by Lucien Lelong, which is very like crêpe marocain. For the evening there are plain crêpes and figured chiffons. The dresses are long to the ankles in front, a little longer behind, and transparent from the knees to the ankles. A few sequin dresses are being made for the South. The slender line at the hips is maintained.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Australia Day: dinner, Australia House, 8; annual service, St. Dunstan-in-the-East, sermon by Dr. Archibald Fleming, 4; the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Eyrie at reception, Clothworkers' Hall, 5.

Royal Commission on Civil Service, Ministry of Health, 10.30.

Wool Textile Dispute: Ministry of Labour inquiry.

Fruiterers' Company: the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attend dinner, Haberdashers' Hall, 7.

Lyceum Club: French Circle dinner, the Club, 8.

Musicians' Club: dinner, Hotel Great Central, 7.45.

Lord Eustace Percy at Frome.

London Municipal Society: Mrs. Baldwin at lecture on "Electricity and Smoke," by Miss Bright-Ashford, 10, Upper Brook-street, 5.15.

St. Andrews University: Mr. John Buchan on "Montrose."

Royal Geographical Society: Mr. J. M. Wordie on "The Cambridge East Greenland Expedition, 1929: Ascent of Petermann Peak," Æolian Hall, 8.30.

Unionist Canvassing Corps: Mr. Jamaal Husseini on "The Present Situation in Palestine," Caxton Hall, 8.30.

Salvation Army: rally of prosperous boy farmers, Salvation Army Hall, Lomond-grove, Camberwell, 8.

Architectural Association: Mr. J. M. Holmes on "Some Aspects of Contemporary Continental Decoration," 7.

London Orphan School and Royal British Orphan School, Watford: annual general court and public meeting, Cannon-street Hotel, 2.45.

Royal Society of Arts: Mr. Harold J. L. Wright on "Three Master Etchers: Rembrandt, Meryon, Whistler," 8.

Royal Sanitary Institute: Dr. Fenton on "Methods of Disinfection," 6.

Glamorgan Society: inaugural At Home, Hotel Russell, 7.30.

University College: Mr. C. O. G. Douie on "Some Literature of the Great War," 2; Professor John Macmurray on "The Philosophical Approach to Modern Social Problems," 5.30.

King's College of Household and Social Science: Mr. C. F. Pitman on "Some Aspects of the Exhibition of Italian Art," 5.15.

Bishopsgate Institute: Dr. Compton-Ricketts on "Sir Walter Scott," 6.30.

Kingsway Hall: Mr. L. U. Wilkinson on "Aldous Huxley," 6.30.

Court Theatre: *Arms and the Man*.

Duchess Theatre: *Through the Veil*, 8.30.

Marriages: Colonel Sir Edgar Bernard and Miss Hobbs, Westminster Cathedral, 11.30 a.m.; Mr. P. Finch and Miss D. M. Lonsdale, St. James's Church, Sussex-gardens, 2.15.

Funerals: Lord Ernest Seymour, Arrow Church, 2.30; Sir Frank Warner, St. Nicholas, Chislehurst, noon (memorial service; Christ Church, Newgate-street, noon); Mr. J. H. Ismay, Iwerne Minster Church, 2.15.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

TO-DAY, AT 4.15

Unemployment Insurance Bill, third reading.

Road Traffic Bill, further consideration on Report stage.

TO-MORROW, AT 4.15

Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Bill, Commons' amendments.

WEDNESDAY, AT 3.45

Introduction of Lord Brenchard, Lord Wakefield, and Lord Dickinson.

Lord Templetown, question on events in Palestine.

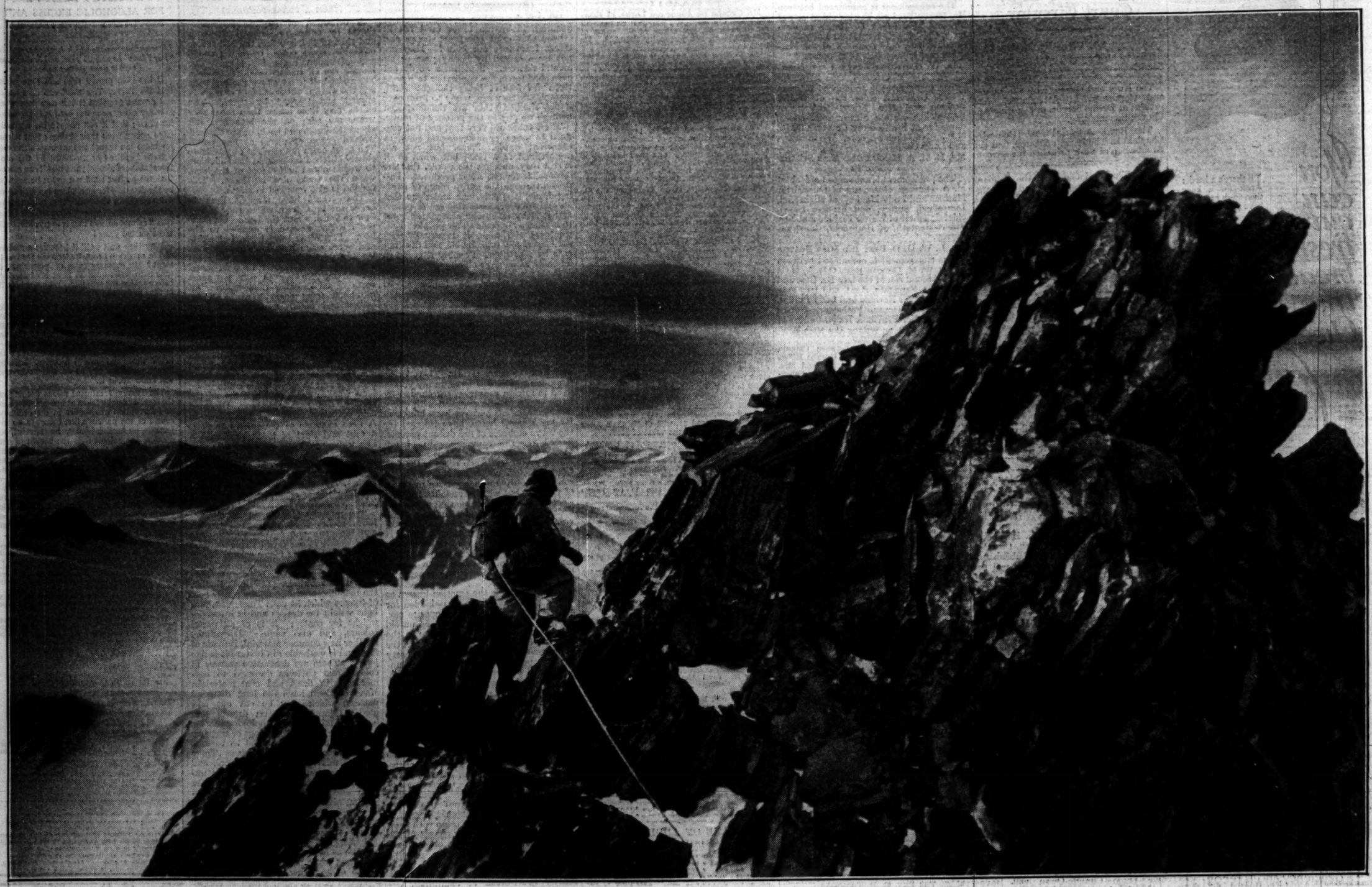
THURSDAY

The Duke of Montrose, question on the transfer of land and Estate Duty.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TO-DAY

ABOVE THE GLACIERS OF GREENLAND: THE ARCTIC'S HIGHEST PEAK



THE FIRST ASCENT OF PETERMANN PEAK.—The experiences of a party of Cambridge men who, under the leadership of Mr. J. M. Wordie, reached the summit of Petermann Peak, thought to be the highest mountain in the Arctic, are described in an article on page 13. Our photograph shows a member of the expedition approaching the pyramid-shaped peak, with the turmoil of crags in the background. There were 20 degrees of frost and a wind of almost gale force was blowing when the final assault was made.

THIRTY FEET DEEP IN A GLACIER.—Another photograph taken during the expedition to Petermann Peak. It shows a stream channel 30ft. deep in the huge Nordenskiold glacier. A member of the expedition is in the background.

FRANCE'S RUGBY SUCCESS.—France followed up their New Year win over Scotland by beating Ireland at Belfast on Saturday by five points to nothing. An incident in the game, showing a French player getting rid of the ball as he was tackled by two of the Irish team. England and France will meet at Twickenham on February 22.

LAST WEEK!

The ONCE-A-YEAR SALE will soon be over!

Though the bargains are going—
And going fast—
They haven't *all* gone—yet.
But they *must*.
All the oddments and broken ranges still left over from the biggest year in our history . . . .
In order to clear decks for 1930.
So—the great feature this week will be the spectacular price reductions.
Remember—
Everything in the Sale is a genuine Austin Reed production.
But it is not a Sale of everything in our shops.
And, if you don't seize your opportunity this week, it will be a year before you get another.

AUSTIN REED'S of REGENT STREET

103-113 Regent Street, W.1 — 31 Oxford Street, W.1 — 13 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3
24 Coventry Street, W.1 — Shell Corner, Kingsway, W.C.2 — 77 & 157a Cheapside, E.C.2
135 Victoria Street, S.W.1 — 189 Strand, W.C.2 — 5 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3 — 21-22 Walbrook, E.C.4
Also at Glasgow, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds and Bristol

5 430 AUSTIN REED LTD. LONDON

Sale Begins To-day at the CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSCN.

THE rebuilding of the Strand Frontage of the C.S.S.A.'s West-End Store is shortly to be commenced, and when completed will link up with the 3½ acres of selling space occupying the greater part of the square fronting on Bedford Street, Agar Street, and Chandos Street. The policy of giving Customers always reliable quality combined with lowest possible prices will specially appeal to discriminating shoppers during this Great Stock Clearing Sale, when there will be drastic reductions in prices in all Departments. The C.S.S.A.'s Stores are open to all, and the 100 page illustrated Sale Catalogue will be sent free on request.

WINES — from the Famous OLD CELLARS of the C.S.S.A

Free delivery in London and Suburbs. Orders of 20/- and over sent carriage free.
SINGLE BOTTLES AT THE DOZEN RATE.

BURGUNDY
CHAUVENET'S 1923 VINTAGE SANTENAY. Ripe, fruity, with excellent style. Usual price, 48/- Sale Price, per dozen bottles 42/-
Per dozen ½-bottles, 23/-.

PORT
No. 3. A choice rich wine of very fine style and flavour. Usual Price, 66/-. Special Sale Price, per dozen bottles 60/-
Per bottle, 5/-.
No. 44. An excellent RUBY PORT of rich style. Taylor's shipping. Usual Price, 48/-. Sale Price, per dozen bottles 43/-

CLARET
COTE DE BOURG. 1924 vintage. No. 194. Good style, flavour and bouquet. Usual price, 28/- Sale Price, per dozen bottles 25/-
Per dozen ½-bottles, 14/6.
MARGAUX. Superior Growths. No. 78. A soft smooth, fruity wine, fine bouquet. Usual price, 36/- Sale Price, per dozen bottles 33/-
Per dozen ½-bottles, 18/6.

SHERRY
No. 67. A GOOD DESSERT WINE. Medium body, but too sweet. Usually 50/- Sale Price, per dozen bottles 47/-
No. 48. PALE MEDIUM. Rich and vinous. Not heavy. Usual price, 54/- Sale Price, per dozen bottles 50/-

CHAMPAGNE
LOUIS CHALONS & CIE'S 1921 VINTAGE. C.S.S.A. Special Cuvee. Wine of fine quality. Sale Price, per dozen bottles 110/-
Per dozen ½-bottles, 60/-.
Single bottles pro rata.

AUSTRAL
AUSTRALIAN TAWNY No. 6. Luscious Port style. Usual Price, 35/-. Sale Price, per dozen bottles 30/-

BRANDY
No. 17. A superior Old BRANDY of a well-known Charente Distiller. Shipped in bulk direct to the Civil Service Supply Association. Specially recommended. Usual Price, per bottle 15/6. Sale Price, per bottle 13/6
Per dozen bottles, 162/-.

SCOTCH WHISKY
C.S.S.A. KNIGHTRIDER. VAT 10— AT A REDUCED PRICE for the SALE ONLY. Thirty degrees under proof. A blend of fine matured Highland Malt and Grain Whiskies over 6½ years in the C.S.S.A.'s Bonded Warehouse.
Reduced from 12/6 per bottle SALE PRICE 11/6
Doz. botts. Usually 150/- Sale 138/-

GREAT PURCHASE of 'TEOFANI'S' "Duque de Toledo" CIGARETTES

TURKISH or VIRGINIA. These Cigarettes in the ordinary way could not be retailed at less than 7/6 per 100. Messrs. Teofani's productions are too well known to need recommendation, and we confidently urge our customers to lay down a stock for their future use. Note the bold size. In either flavour. Post 3d.
Sale Price, per 100, 5/6
500 Post Free for 27/-
1,000 Post Free for 52/6

Actual size.
A sample may be smoked in the Dept.

425 Strand, London, W.C.2, and 136 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
(1 min. from Charing X) 'Phone Temple Bar 5000 — (1 min. from St. Paul's) 'Phone City 6700

The best review of current literature is
The Times LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
Every Thursday — Threepence

Agriculture

CHIEF NEEDS OF FARMING

MORE MANUAL LABOUR

PREVENTION OF UNFAIR COMPETITION

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. E. T. Morris's remark at Dorchester that the farming industry on many of the big arable farms was "bled white" has a wide and definite application; indeed, in a modified form, the term might be extended to the agricultural industry as a whole. For some decades past, and especially since the War, the process of bleeding the land and its owners and occupiers has been proceeding in many parts of the country with disquieting persistency, and, as the president of the National Farmers' Union implied, a time is approaching when the consequences of prolonged drawing upon inherited capital resources, stored up in the soil, will be seen and felt in their direst forms.

What the land wants more than anything else is suitable cultivation and manuring. There is a reluctance in the present day to acknowledge the full importance of efficiency in the management of land, arable or grass. Above all, the use of tillage contrivances is needed to restore the average soil to its former productive capacity. The farmer has at his service to-day machinery and implements better than, or at least as good as, were available to his predecessor, but it is doubtful if the land is cultivated as thoroughly now as formerly, particularly in the forms that are best undertaken by hand labour. In the heavier operations of ploughing and cultivating there has been appreciable improvement because of the ampler equipment procurable for this class of work, but the withdrawal of manual labour has discounted much of the benefit from the more efficient power inventions. The seasons have usually been unfavourable for land work in recent years, the prolonged frost of 1929 being a notable exception, and altogether circumstances have not been conducive to the maintenance of land in the fine condition that is so effective in promoting growth and health in crops.

CONTINENTAL PRACTICE

The "bleeding" process has been proceeding largely on account of diminished use of manual labour. The reasons for the withholding of manual work may be well understood and intelligible; but, whatever their precise nature, there is nothing to be gained by disregarding them. The great reduction in the number of hands employed on the land in recent years has been a big factor in bringing about the deterioration in productive farming to-day. The departure of the people from the countryside has been coincident with the fall in the standard of crop and stock production. Experience during several decades of the results of a variety of methods designed to make good the deficiency of workers, and an attempt to compute accruing benefits or ills, forces the view into prominence that increased manual work, to supplement the basic operations performed so suitably by the modern power contrivances, is one of the most urgent needs of the industry. It is fashionable to turn to other countries for support for schemes recommended, and to be blind to such abundant proof as usually is to be found at home, and this is one case in which a glance across the North Sea may be helpful to the hesitating or the inexperienced.

If such outstanding examples as are presented in West Middlesex, East Beds, in the Fens, at the estuary of the Mersey, and in other fertile and productive areas, be unimpressive to our own people, there are the cases of Denmark, Southern Sweden, Holland, and particularly of Belgium, to testify to the unequalled value of skilled manual labour in stimulating bountiful production. The land in most of these contries, and also in parts of France and Germany, is liberally manured and otherwise freely served in fundamental requirements, but the fertilizing element throughout the whole is the hand of the competent and diligent workman. The human factor is supreme, not in management only, but especially in direct contact with the land itself. The labour is on the spot, and it is through the free and seasonable use that is made of the human agency that several Continental countries have overtaken us, and are even forging ahead of us, in the standard of production. We are losing ground; they are rising steadily to higher levels. Investigation will show that the human element goes far to determine and explain the changes.

DISCRIMINATION IN IMPORTS

When this aspect of farming is considered, the hours and wages governing employment rise to confront the inquirer and to cloud the issue. No one would wish, even if he dare, to establish levels that would lower the standards now obtaining in this country, particularly the money payments. Yet the grave fact has to be faced that those working in competition on the Continent pursue their occupations in circumstances less favourable to themselves and correspondingly more favourable to their employers. That is the central factor in turning conditions against British producers who compete with farmers on the Continent. The problem that emerges is difficult of solution. We are "up against it" in a national, as well as in an agricultural, sense, and it would be futile for the country to attempt to shirk its duty. Either we must revert to something like the Continental levels in hours and wages, or the latter will have to be raised to the British standards. There is not the remotest intention of reducing costs in this country in the way indicated, and we can influence those on the Continent by stipulating that imports shall be accepted only from countries where the same hours are worked and the same wages are paid.

So long as the industry continues to be "bled" for want of suitable manual labour and equitable prices for its produce in its own markets, other schemes can have only a restricted and costly success.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

INTERRUPTED FIELD WORK

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

Appreciation of the advantages of the mild weather in the management of the herds and flocks, in a season when fodder is often short of requirements, makes farmers reluctant to complain of the continued soft conditions. In the early part of last week the land dried considerably, but field work had only just been resumed on a general scale when renewal of the rains forced a retreat from land that gave no firm footing on the surface. So far the winter has been exceptionally mild, but the effects of the abnormal rains on the soil have already been definitely adverse, and they may be detrimental throughout the whole of the spring tillages. Hard frosts, which few would relish, might do much to correct the consolidating influences of the prolonged rains and facilitate the preparation of a good seed-bed for cereals and other crops, but at the moment field operations are falling rapidly into arrears. Considerable areas have not been ploughed since the crops of last year were removed, and until the land is raised for the weather to act upon it there will be a poor chance of reducing it to a suitable state of fineness for the spring sowings.

SPRING CEREALS

There has been issued from the National Institute of Agricultural Botany, Cambridge, a short statement giving the results of extensive investigations into the relative merits of the varieties of wheat, barley, and oats suitable for spring sowing. Farmers usually know fairly well the kinds of cereals that do best on their respective holdings, but it is wise sometimes to extend the selection, and the safest way to do this is to introduce new sorts on a small scale at first. The searching inquiries and experiments organized by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany have elicited valuable information for those who wish to strengthen their position by growing the best of breeds and strains that science and selection have placed at their service. A study of the Cambridge report will simplify and curtail the task of making advantageous selections of the varieties as yet untried by any particular grower.

TENDERS FOR BRITISH OATS

The statement by the Westminster City Council that they could get no tenders for the supply of British oats and had to accept Chilean has not been long unanswered. The circumstance surprised those who, with little intimate acquaintance with the trade, were unable to reconcile the assertion with the inability in many parts of the country to market home-grown produce. The corn merchants were as disturbed as the farmers at this representation of the position, and they were quick to question the grounds for the statement. The result of their intervention has been to expose defects in marketing conditions that call urgently for attention.

OILS FOR ANIMAL FEEDING

The use of liver oils in the feeding of animals and birds has grown to large proportions and is still increasing. It is important, therefore, that the market should be assured of supplies of suitable quality and of the origin and standard desired and represented. Cod liver oil is the chief article, and on the strength of results this commodity has established itself in favour for inclusion in animal rations. The large and growing demand for this class of oil has induced the augmentation of the supply by preparations from other sources—fish liver oil and sperm oil—without in all cases adequate provision being made for facilitating exact definition and identification. In order that the situation may be made clearer it is gratifying to notice that a firm of oil merchants in the West of England has been successfully prosecuted for applying the description "Cattle Cod Liver Oil" to an article which consisted of the oils already mentioned. It was pleaded that there were mitigating circumstances in the custom of loose description of oils, but it is time that purchasers were made reasonably sure of getting the kind of oil they seek and are recommended to use. The oil in question is now to be called "Cattle Feeding Oil," and it will be for stockowners to decide whether that term is sufficiently definite.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN THRESHING MACHINERY

Mr. H. D. Marshall, chairman of Messrs. Marshalls, Gainsborough, Lincs, sends some interesting information regarding the relative advantages of British and American threshing machinery, a point raised recently in the *Essex Farmers' Journal* (Chelmsford) by Mr. Alfred Amos, and referred to in *The Times* of January 6. Mr. Amos complained, as many other farmers have done, of the cost of threshing corn crops, and thinking that the work could be done more quickly and cheaply by using American steel threshers had one of these machines imported to test on his farm in Kent. The American machine proved itself of greater capacity in speed and labour-saving, but these advantages were not obtained without some discounting defects. Mr. Marshall says that there was no need to import a machine from the United States, as for the last 10 years his firm has been making in Lincolnshire and sending to America precisely similar threshing machines. The number of labour-saving devices in the Marshall steel thresher, as enumerated by Mr. Marshall, is remarkable and convincing, but our correspondent points out that British conditions as to climate and size of farms are ill adapted for contrivances of the type. "Few British farms have acres broad enough to satiate the huge appetite of these machines for any sustained period, and one cannot, unfortunately, count upon a settled period of fine weather to collect and safely house the large heaps of mangled straw and chaff which the monster leaves disgorged at the end of the day's work." He declares that their experience definitely favours the steel machine for America and some other markets and "the 'English' type of machine for Britain and certain other markets."

A NORTHERN LEAD

The proceedings at the Dingwall meeting, referred to in *The Times* of January 20, will have been read with a measure of encouragement. It can hardly be hoped that the country will respond at once to the appeal from the Highlands for an amended attitude towards its greatest industry, but there is ground for moderate expectation in the uniformity of view and action at a meeting representative of the different classes connected with the land. There may be some significance in the fact that Scotland so far has managed to adjust her problems without Wages Boards. The absence of agencies of the kind makes for closer intercourse and, possibly, for fairer sharing of the proceeds of joint service in an industry; in any case there appears to be in authoritative quarters in the North a fuller understanding than is usually discernible here of the inalienable association of rewards to employer and employed. It is recognition of proper relationship between ability to pay and the amount payable that explains the happy collaboration at the Dingwall meeting. The best interests of master and man derive from a common source, and the preservation of that source is, therefore, vital to the fortunes of both in equal degree.

FARMERS' CLUB PAPERS

The committee of the Farmers' Club (2, Whitehall-court, S.W.1) have departed from the usual procedure this year in the arrangement of the subjects to be discussed during the session. The papers and readers for the first three meetings have been chosen, but particulars for the three later months have been deferred in order that opportunities may be available for dealing with questions that may arise as the work of the term proceeds. The programme so far as it has been arranged is as follows:—February 3, paper by Mr. E. F. Wise, M.P., on "The Stabilization of Wheat Prices"; March 2, "Marketing and the National Mark." Mr. A. W. Street; March 31, Messrs. S. T. Johnson and F. Rayns on "The Feeding of Sugar-Beet By-Products," as tested and elucidated at the Norfolk Agricultural Station at Sprowston. The president for the year is Mr. William Hasler.

IWERNE MINSTER FARMING

What has been written by Mr. C. S. Orwin and others concerning the farming enterprises of the late Mr. James Ismay at Iwerne Minster, Dorset, will have conveyed some general idea of the energy and care with which Mr. Ismay devoted himself to probing the numerous problems that beset the farming industry. The economic result was never overlooked or unduly depreciated in planning and working out departures from the established routine of the district, but normal farming procedure was supplemented by efforts to test possible innovations in tillages, mechanical plant, crops, live stock, and the feeding and management of the herds and flocks. During the 20 years or so of his farming enterprise, Mr. Ismay studied minutely many problems of practical importance, and the manner in which the work was conceived, directed, and carried out gave to the results a value of exceptional significance. The records of Iwerne Minster farming are comprehensive, exact, and educative. The system of costings was complete and definite, and there are records to show the minutest details of every operation and transaction of the farms, the herds, the dairy, and the bacon factory, as well as the estate. The personal interest Mr. Ismay took in the whole project was remarkable. It was exacting to a degree. Wherever he went (and his absences from Iwerne Minster, or from ready access, were so few as to testify to his personal care for his farms) records of the proceedings in all departments, entered daily, had to be forwarded to him for inspection.

RE-IMPORTING BRITISH BREEDS

The action of the National Pig Breeders' Association in importing Tamworth pigs from Canada is not without precedent, although perhaps no other breed organization has had recourse to the procedure. Sixty years ago there was a precedent in respect of Shorthorn cattle, when, during the extreme popularity of the Bates and Booth strains, members of families that had distinguished themselves in the Dominion were imported by private owners for the replenishment of their herds in this country. The course adopted then was inspired by the same motive that induced breeders of Tamworths to go abroad for fresh strains now. Home sources for the exchange of blood it was thought had diminished and the need for fresh introductions was felt if the breed was to hold its ground. As events proved the owners of Bates and Booth cattle 50 or 60 years ago were unduly hasty in looking abroad for replenishing stock. The few animals introduced had no considerable influence upon the continuity and further development of the Shorthorn breed. But the Cruickshank cattle, evolved entirely from the best English strains, had not yet become known, or at all events were still regarded with disfavour by lovers of the older families and types, and, with established herds of the premier tribes being already in-bred beyond the limits of prudence, it was deemed wise to re-introduce representatives of the noted strains that had been exported across the Atlantic and had given a good account of themselves both in Canada and the United States. Breeders of Tamworth pigs have not got any untapped source at home of fresh blood, so they have some excuse for their recourse to Canadian sources.

AN EGG-MARKETING CONTROVERSY

PRODUCERS AND NATIONAL SCHEME

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

An announcement which appeared in *The Times* last Thursday regarding the new grade designations for eggs under the National Mark scheme may have been considered in some quarters in the light of a settlement of differences between the promoters of the scheme and a large section of egg producers who objected to the 2oz. minimum for standard eggs on the ground that a big proportion of the output of the average commercial egg farm is below the 2oz. standard and would necessarily come into the pullet grade. It has been assumed that the adoption of four weight grades and the lowering of the pullet weight minimum to 1¼oz. would go a long way towards removing the grievance; but it has been made quite clear that, while the 2oz. minimum is retained for standard eggs, the bulk of the producers in Lancashire will remain outside the scheme, and their attitude is supported by a number of individual producers in other parts of the country.

No good purpose could be served by recapitulation of the arguments for and against the 2oz. standard, which was adopted on the ground that in order to compete with the best imported products our standard of egg size must not be inferior. But opponents of the 2oz. minimum are making capital of the claim that in the original draft of the Ministry of Agriculture's marketing scheme the standard grade suggested was 15½lb. per 120, and that the alteration was made on the recommendation of the Poultry Advisory Committee at a time when that body had a majority of representatives of the distributing trade. Further, it is contended that the new grade designations have been adopted as the result of recommendations made at a recent conference of registered packers under the National Mark scheme, and that producers have never been consulted.

To what extent the present lukewarm—and sometimes critical—attitude of egg producers towards the National Mark scheme is due to disagreement about the grade weights cannot be estimated. We must remember that marketing conditions during the past three or four months have enabled individual traders to tempt producers from their allegiance to the National Mark scheme by means of higher prices, with the result that the necessarily heavy charges of the packing stations have had to be spread among a smaller body of producers, many of whom have had cause to make unfavourable comparison between their returns from the packing stations and those from private traders. It is quite possible that this will happen every winter, and that producers will regret their neglect of the packing stations when the spring glut compels them to fall back upon those organizations in order to dispose of their surplus eggs, which the private trader will not handle—except at his own price—when he has got enough to suit his purpose. This factor of winter prices has undoubtedly influenced many producers against the National Mark scheme, and it has gained some adherents for the conscientious opponents of the 2oz. standard.

It would be foolish to ignore the effect upon this scheme, based upon such sound principles, of the opposition of a large section of producers which includes practically the entire body of Lancashire poultry farmers, who say that the scheme can never have their support while the 2oz. minimum standard is retained. On the other hand, there is substantial ground for the contention that the standard grade cannot be reduced. To relieve the deadlock, therefore, and to enable producers to state their grievances and to make suggestions, a conference of producers, convened by the Marketing Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, might clear the air. The Ministry of Agriculture takes the view that such a conference is unnecessary because producers are already able to express their views through the Poultry Advisory Committee; but at a meeting of the National Poultry Council last Friday a resolution was unanimously adopted calling for a conference, and the National Farmers' Union has been asked to cooperate in the demand.

LIVESTOCK SALES

FAMOUS STUD OF SHIRE HORSES DISPERSED

One of the most successful sales in recent years of pedigree Shire horses took place on Wednesday last at Collycroft, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, when Mrs. Stanton's famous Snelston stud was dispersed by Messrs. Sexton, Grimwade, and Beck. The total for 26 head was £2,879 2s., with the great average, for the present time, of £110 14s. 8d. Prices included one of 360 guineas, given by Messrs. Forshaw and Sons, Carlton-on-Trent, Notts, for Statfold Nulli Secundus, a young stallion, which led his class at the Shire Horse Show, 1928. There was keen competition for the three-year-old stallion, Kirkland Black Friar, and this junior champion at last year's Shire Horse Show made 310 guineas, the new owner being Mr. E. W. Webb, Cooden Drive, Bexhill, Sussex. The King's representative successfully bid 150 guineas for Snelston Sunbeam, a two-year-old filly. She is a daughter of the Shire stallion, Barton Fields Nulli Secundus, which was sold for 230 guineas to Messrs. H. Shaw and Son, Ormskirk, Lancashire. Trentside Welbeck, a six-year-old stallion, went at 210 guineas to the Duke of Devonshire's stud, while Sundridge Nulli Secundus, now 12 years old, a great prize-winning stallion, made 200 guineas to Mr. J. Foster.

Following the above sale Messrs. W. S. Bagshaw and Sons, of Uttoxeter, sold the same owner's herd of non-pedigree Shorthorns, 19 cows (including seven calves at foot) making an average of £33 3s. each.

The annual spring show and sale of the English Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Association was held on Tuesday at Banbury, and once again proved very successful. Messrs. John Thornton and Co. conducted the auction, and 70 animals, entered by breeders from over a very wide area, brought in £2,563 1s., with an all-round average of £36 12s. 3d. The outstanding price of 100 guineas was paid by Mr. J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, Gloucester, for Mr. E. G. Wheler-Galton's Lady Surpassing, a heifer placed at the head of the only class for females. Lord Allendale gained the Claverdon Challenge Cup for the best group of three bulls, and one of this trio, Grandeur of Bywell, made the top male price of 76 guineas, its new home being in Lord Tredegar's herd, near Newport. Two other youthful bulls realized 60 guineas, Sir Prince Prince-Smith's first-prize winner, Roumanian of Southburn, making this sum from Lord Falmouth, while the Belvoir Estates, Belvoir Castle, Grantham, also paid 60 guineas for Major W. Bonn's calf Elmore of Newbold, which was given the second prize in the same class.

At the Birmingham Shorthorn show and sale on Wednesday 63 bulls were sold by Messrs. John Thornton and Co. for a total of £5,011 3s. The championship was awarded to a Scottish exhibitor, Mr. W. S. McWilliam, Morayshire, for his bull Rosehaugh Whitecreagie, 22 months old, sired by Collynie Royal Leader. With this exhibit Mr. McWilliam also took the Duncan Cup for the best bull under two years old and the cup for the best bull born in 1928. This animal realized the highest price of the day, 650 guineas, and he was bought for export to the Argentine, as were most of the best exhibits.

DEVON CATTLE

BREEDERS AND THE NEED OF ADVERTISEMENT

At the annual meeting of the Devon Cattle Breeders' Society on Saturday, at Taunton, Mr. A. E. GERRARD, the secretary, said that if they could pick out 40 or 50 of the best from the many entries at the Devon County Show and send them to the Royal Show it would be a good advertisement for the breed. He regarded it as absolutely essential that they should spend more money on advertising. In their Devon cattle they had a breed second to none, and one that should be of increasing value if they supported the society in its propaganda work.

Mr. H. C. Hancock, of Milverton Court, was elected president for the ensuing year, in succession to Mr. Gordon C. Skinner, of Bishop's Lydeard, and Mr. H. H. Broadmead, of Enmore Castle, was appointed vice-president. The society has a membership of 459. At the next bull show and sale at Exeter in February the British Dairy Farmers' Association will award, for the first time, a bronze medal for the best dairy bull out of a cow, recorded under the Ministry of Agriculture scheme.

The class I. challenge cup for the best herd of 15 and over milk-recorded Devons went to Messrs. R. A. Clarke and Son, of Chiselborough; and the class II. cup for the herd of over six and under 15 full-year cows to Mr. H. H. Pearcey, of Motcombe, Shaftesbury.

The council of the United Counties Agricultural Society has elected Lord Merthyr, of Hean Castle, Pembrokeshire, president for this year's show, and Lieutenant-Colonel Delme Davies-Evans, of Penylan, Carmarthenshire, president-elect.

PROTECTION OF FRUIT TREES

A GROWER'S EXPERIENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—For those troubled with gnawing of the bark of fruit trees, the means of protection are not entirely covered by those given in your issue on January 13. I have known a case where an intending planter entirely surrounded his land before planting, and when this was finished a heavy fall of drifting snow froze and formed a ramp over which rabbits passed and caused much damage.

I am fortunate in not having been visited by the grey squirrel, but have experienced the harm which can be done by rabbits, hares, and geese. This land is enclosed with wire netting, and it has been regretted that for various reasons it was not turned and buried. Rabbits appear from the neighbouring railway cutting and are an ever-present menace from September to April. One autumn trees were dressed with a proprietary substance in September, but the protection had worn off by November, when I found after one cold and foggy night that about 40 five-year-old trees were damaged. But since then I have rarely found that rabbits will touch trees as old as that. Another method tried was to roll strips of newspaper round the stems of bush trees and cover these with Stockholm tar to prevent wind and rain from tearing them off. This was effective in keeping rabbits away. In another season by some unknown means gas tar was mixed with the Stockholm, and this was applied as mentioned, with the result that it penetrated through several thicknesses of paper, injuring the bark so much that several maiden trees were killed and many more damaged. Stockholm tar applied direct to the bark has had a similar effect. The most effective method I have tried has been to wrap greaseproof paper round the stems like a rolled-up umbrella, tieing the top with raffia. This will last a whole winter and does not call for any further protection against wind and rain. This is the first winter in which I have found wind and rain tear off this covering. A few days ago it was seen that near the ground level for a few inches the paper had been torn by the weather, and in a few cases an enterprising rodent had found the exposure first. I am afraid that anyone who uses tar will regret it.

Wire sleeves have proved a nuisance in young plantations because side growths come through the meshes and it is a slow job to remove them and impossible to do many without taking the edge from the knife by inevitably touching the wire; these sleeves also prevent the easy clearance of weeds round the base of the stems and in rough weather they chafe the bark of the young trees. Rabbits will sometimes find the stem close to the wire and will poke their noses through and partly damage the tree which the wire is intended to protect. A hundred yards of wire do not go far. In some cases field mice will damage young trees if grass and weeds are plentiful in the winter months.

The paper method prevents hares from touching the stems but in the case of bush trees they are still free to nibble the low branches. This is a nuisance, but does not kill the tree. Their attention is not confined to the dormant months. In the summer of 1924 I had about 900 trees visited by a hare I could never find. A complete wire enclosure is necessary and even then an occasional visitor will appear, when a drive through the farm is called for after finding and blocking the entrance or setting a noose. Hounds and dogs are the chief culprits which force an aperture.

Where geese are under half standard trees a narrow sleeve is almost useless and a paper protection beneath the wire appears merely to invite concentrated attention. Round the trees must be placed guards which are wide enough to keep them quite out of the birds' reach, otherwise they will work their beaks through the mesh with remarkable perseverance.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD S. LIDIARD.
Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks.

DRAINAGE OF THE OUSE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Winship's deduction from a study of the minutes of evidence that the Ouse Drainage Bill, 1927, was wrecked on its financial proposals may or may not be correct, but I, who was present as a witness during the whole of the Select Committee stage, received the impression that the financial proposals, good or bad, weighed less with the Committee than the strange fact that they were being invited to pass a special Bill dealing with a single river when at the same time there was sitting and taking evidence a Royal Commission whose terms of reference were:—"To inquire into the present law relating to land drainage in England and Wales and its administration throughout the country, to consider and report whether any amendment of the law is needed to secure an efficient system of arterial drainage without undue burdens being placed on any particular section of the community, and to make recommendations having regard to all the interests concerned."

The ostensible reason for the introduction of the Bill at that time was that Sir Horace Munro's Ouse Committee had reported upon the great urgency of the case owing to the imminent danger of a disaster to many thousands of acres of fen land. Such urgency was impressed upon the Select Committee with all the force and eloquence which Mr. Macmillan has so happily at command, but the plea seemed to me to fall flat after the Committee had heard that the carrying out of the proposed works would occupy from seven to 10 years.

Had the Bill been passed the cost of the works (except that part which was represented by the offered contribution of the Government) would have fallen upon the fen and other low-lying areas only, whereas the report of the Royal Commission recommended legislation which would enact, *inter alia*, that the cost of arterial works and their maintenance should be raised by rates levied in respect of the whole catchment area.

Is it too improbable a suggestion that the Select Committee on the Bill had received an inkling of the contents of the draft report of the Royal Commission (the report was published only a few months after the Bill was rejected) and that they thought that the Ouse might await general legislation? It is generally understood that a Bill designed to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission has been prepared and only awaits the convenience of the Government for its introduction to Parliament.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
C. H. J. CLAYTON.
5, Little College-street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.1, Jan. 21.

FRESH MILK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your leading article on the 18th instant on clean milk is one of such importance to the consumer and the whole of the milk industry that I shall be glad if I may be permitted to make some comments upon it.

The article points out the very valuable work Mr. Buckley has done in this country in promoting a study of the quality of our milk and states that it is improbable that we can ensure with certainty freedom from disease in raw milk. Further on, however, it is pointed out that in the United States there is a type of fresh untreated milk which is sold under the title of certified milk, and it is pointed out, quite rightly, that this milk is very expensive. In fact it is so expensive that its sale in New York after some 20 years' experience does not amount to more than 2 per cent. of the total milk of that city. The whole of the remainder is treated. This undoubted fact raises several problems which require much more serious consideration than have heretofore been given.

1. Is it true that the food value of pasteurized milk is equal to that of fresh milk? If it be not true—and there is now a steadily growing body of evidence to show that fresh milk has properties pasteurized milk does not possess—is it not worth the nation's while to endeavour to promote the sale of safe fresh milk at a reasonable price?

2. If the nation were convinced of the value of fresh milk it would be an enormous asset to the farmer, since he would thus obtain a greater proportion of the cost to the consumer of such milk than he does at present.

3. The sale of raw milk would also be of great assistance to those who are interested in promoting veterinary research, which is at present gravely neglected in this country, and the progress of which would materially influence the possibilities of farm infection in our milk supply.

It is to be noted that in this country it has been found possible to put fresh untreated milk which is bacteriologically controlled upon the market at a reasonable price. If more stress than is the case at present were laid upon the importance of this fact to the nation, great benefit would accrue to the farmer and the needs of rural districts, in which the pasteurization of milk under controlled conditions is not a very practicable proposition, could be met by a satisfactory supply of fresh milk.

I am yours faithfully,
C. MADDOCK.
The Certified and Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk Producers' Association, Foxglade House, Shinfield, Reading.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

FIRST CRUISER SQUADRON COMMAND

The flag of Rear-Admiral J. C. W. Henley, C.B., whose selection to command the First Cruiser Squadron was announced in *The Times* on January 10, is to be hoisted in the PRESIDENT, drillship at Blackfriars, on March 14, the date of his relinquishing the post of Director of Naval Equipment, and will be struck at sunset the same day. He will then be regarded as on leave of absence until he takes up the command on April 11, at Malta.

Rear-Admiral Henley, now 50, has been in the Navy since 1895, and is recognized as an officer of outstanding abilities. He took "firsts" in all subjects when passing for lieutenant; won the Goodenough Medal, Beaufort Testimonial, and Egerton Prize; was an advanced gunnery specialist; and was appointed to the War Staff on its establishment. During the War, he was Flag Commander to the late Admiral Burney, and was promoted to Captain for services at Jutland, after which he became Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance. In 1921, he joined the Ordnance Committee, and in 1922 was made Director of Naval Ordnance.

EAST INDIES FLAGSHIP

During the absence of the EFFINGHAM from the East Indies Station, for refit and recommissioning in England, the ENTERPRISE will serve as flagship of Rear-Admiral E. J. A. Fullerton, Commander-in-Chief. The ENTERPRISE, Captain H. D. Pridham-Wippell, C.V.O., is due at Trincomalee to-day from Rangoon, and the transfer of flag may take place on her arrival. The EFFINGHAM is due to go to Colombo from Wednesday to Friday, before leaving for home. She is expected at Portsmouth on February 24.

CANADIAN DESTROYERS' CRUISE

The Canadian destroyers CHAMPLAIN and VANCOUVER have arrived at Bermuda for a period of duty with the Imperial forces on the America and West Indies Station. This is believed to be the first time that both destroyers have arrived at the base for such a purpose. Hitherto the VANCOUVER has cruised in company with ships which happened to be on the Pacific side, and the CHAMPLAIN with those in the Atlantic. On this occasion, the VANCOUVER left Esquimalt on December 30, and called at San Pedro and other places on her way down to the Canal. She arrived at Balboa on January 14, left Colon on January 16, and reached Bermuda on January 21, meeting there the CHAMPLAIN, from Halifax.

GOLF IN THE NAVY

Fleet orders notify that the annual spring meeting of the R.N. and R.M. Golfing Society will be held, by permission of the Berkshire Golf Club, Ascot, on the courses of that club on April 8, 9, 10, and 11. The programme of events will be similar to that at the last meeting.

The match arranged last year, Admirals v. Generals, is to be made an annual fixture, through the kindness of the Camberley Heath Golf Club. At the recent committee meeting of the R.N. and R.M. Society, it was agreed to authorize the President for the year to make the arrangements for this match.

NAVAL OFFICERS' PHOTOGRAPHS

An order of the Admiralty in 1929 that officers should submit photographs at certain stages of their careers, to be placed with their records, is reissued with amplifications. The photographs are to be of the passport type or size, and unmounted large photographs, being difficult to file, are not to be forwarded. The photographs should be taken, preferably, bareheaded, and uniform is optional. On the back of the photograph are to be inscribed in ink the date, rank, height, and signature of the officer.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE FACINGS

The adoption of primrose-yellow facings by The Gloucestershire Regiment is the subject of a confirmatory Army Order embodying the King's approval of the change. A facing of yellow was the old colour of the 28th Foot (1st Battalion), and was worn from 1742. The 61st Foot (2nd Battalion) wore buff facings, which they retained as marking their descent from the 3rd Buffs, whose second battalion they were until made into a separate regiment. When the 28th and 61st were linked as The Gloucestershire Regiment in 1881, the facings were changed to the standard white pattern.

INDIAN OVERSEA RELIEFS

The relief movements of Indian Army battalions in China next winter will embrace the dispatch of the 4th Battalion, 8th Punjab Regiment from Kamptee to Santa Cruz in relief of the 3rd Battalion, 9th Jat Regiment, which will go on to Hong-kong. The 3rd Battalion, 15th Punjab Regiment, now at the latter station, will return to India. The new battalion for Burma will be the 2nd/20th Burma Rifles, which will return from India to its territorial area.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ASTAKOS, Jan. 24.—Witch left for Patras.
RASIDU, Jan. 23.—Crocus left.
BERBERAVEK, Jan. 23.—Seagulf arrived.
CAR NICOBAR, Jan. 23.—Effingham left for Nancowry.
CHENGLIN, Jan. 23.—Teal left for Hankow.
DEVONPORT, Jan. 24.—Dartmouth arrived.
EAST LONDON, Jan. 21.—Verbena left.
GIBRALTAR, Jan. 23.—Assistance left for Portsmouth. Jan. 24.—Second Destroyer Flotilla (less Stuart and Vigeror) arrived.
HANKOW, Jan. 24.—Teal arrived.
HENJAM, Jan. 23.—Crocus arrived.
HONG-KONG, Jan. 23.—Serapis and Sirdar arrived; and Bruce left on patrol.
KAMARAN, Jan. 23.—Endeavour left for Perim.
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Jan. 24.—Despatch left for Canal Zone.
KIUKIANG, Jan. 24.—Bee arrived.
LOSITO, Jan. 23.—Delphinium arrived.
MUSCAT, Jan. 23.—Triad left for Bombay.
SINGAPORE, Jan. 23.—Effingham arrived.
NANKING, Jan. 24.—Sandwich arrived.
PATRAS, Jan. 24.—Witch arrived.
PORT ELIZABETH, Jan. 22.—Verbena arrived.
PORTLAND, Jan. 23.—Submarine H 33 arrived.
PORT SAID, Jan. 24.—Dahlia left for Malta.
RANGOON, Jan. 23.—Enterprise left.
YARMOUTH, ISLE OF WIGHT, Jan. 24.—Forres left for Brixham.

In the table showing the dresses and occasions on which they are worn, on pages 8 to 11 of the Uniform Regulations for Officers of the Fleet, occasion (*e*) for No. 3 dress (frock coat with epaulettes), and occasion (*d*) for No. 8a (white dress), will be amended to read, "Exchanging visits of ceremony with governors, diplomatic officers of and above the rank of charge d'affaires, foreign officers, or other foreign functionaries."

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty on Saturday:—

LIEUT.-COMMR.—T. D. K. WILLIAMS, to Constance (Jan. 31).
LIEUTS.—G. H. BOLUS, to S/M H 33 (Jan. 20); J. C. H. NELSON, to Calypso (Jan. 31); W. P. MCCARTHY, to Gnat (Feb. 14); and J. A. C. HILL, to Caledon (Feb. 22).
LIEUTS. (S.)—R. A. GOULD, to Fisgard (Jan. 27); and C. W. F. UNDERWOOD, to Proudent (Feb. 4).
SUB-LIEUT. (E.)—J. B. MORRISSEY, to Furious (Jan. 24).
SURGS. COMMRS.—G. S. HARVEY, M.B., Ch.B., to Vivid, for R.N. Barracks (Feb. 3), and to Vindictive (on comming.).
CR. ENGNR.—W. H. CRADDOCK, to Greenwich (Jan. 27).
WT. ENGNR.—C. H. WILSON, to Seaflre.
CR. INSTR. IN COOKERY.—T. JUPP, to St. Vincent (Jan. 20).
WT. WRITERS.—E. J. CHAMBERS, to Victory II.; and C. J. W. ENRIGHT, to Fisgard (Feb. 17).

PROMOTIONS

LIEUT.-COMMR. (Rtd.).—C. H. VARLEY, D.S.C., to rank of Commr. (Rtd.) (senr. Jan. 27).
PAYMR. LIEUT.—C. C. C. MERVILL, to rank of Paymr. Lieut.-Commr. (senr. Jan. 15).
CR. INSTR. IN COOKERY.—H. H. CURTIS, to rank of Lieut. Instr. in Cookery (senr. Jan. 20), and appointed to Victory.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

CAPT.—G. H. S. FURLONG, to Victory, for Senior Officers' Technical Course (Feb. 2).
SUB-LIEUT.—C. B. HOLMES, to Victory (Jan. 25), to Defiance (Feb. 15), to Vivid (March 1), and to Ramillies, to complete training (March 29).

DUKE OF YORK AS FOX-HUNTER

The Duke of York was elected president of the Northamptonshire Agricultural Society at the annual meeting of the society at Northampton on Saturday. CAPTAIN G. H. DRUMMOND said the Duke was as good a rider to hounds as anyone, and in recent outings with the Pytchley had distinguished himself by jumping everything and taking his own line. It was a great honour to Northamptonshire that he should have learned his fox-hunting in the county. The Duke hunted to enjoy himself and not in order to get a reputation for being a hard rider to hounds. He had the true spirit of the fox-hunter and was not out merely for a gallop. The Masters of the Pytchley, the huntsmen, and the farmers over whose land he rode were delighted that he hunted in their country, and desired to do all they could to make his outings with the hounds a pleasure.

The Swiney Lecture on Geology, by Dr. Douglas A. Allan, arranged for 5.30 p.m. today, in the Lecture Theatre of the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, and forming part of his course on "Rocks as Records of Earth History," is postponed until Wednesday. The date of the concluding lecture will be announced later.

RIFLE SHOOTING

PROGRESS OF ARMY ASSOCIATION

(FROM OUR BISLEY CORRESPONDENT)

The report presented by Brigadier R. J. Collins, chairman of the Army Rifle Association, at the annual general meeting made pleasant hearing, except so far as it concerned the death of the late president, General Sir Charles Monro. Whatever fears may have been entertained in early post-War years for the future of the association exist no longer, so steadily has been its later progress from the year in which the central meeting was transferred from Pirbright to Bisley.

There was scarcely room for improvement in the membership of regiments and battalions, for at the beginning of 1929 there were only three depôts at home and three battalions overseas which were not in regimental membership, and the list of individual officers on the association roll then seemed scarcely capable of extension. Yet during the last 12 months 120 names were added to that list.

The financial outlook is equally reassuring. The year ended with a satisfactory cash balance. The reserve fund remained untouched, in spite of an enlargement of the prize fund. More satisfactory still was the chairman's statement that the measures begun a few years ago with a view to economy have now reduced the cost of administration by about £700 a year.

Another matter for congratulation, by more than members of the A.R.A., is the acceptance of the presidency by Field-Marshal Lord Plumer. Lord Plumer is already the president of the S.M.R.C., and his new position would seem to promise that the link created by the institution last season of the Army Small-Bore Rifle Championship is likely to be strengthened, to the benefit of both associations.

Among the decisions taken by the committee after the general meeting the most important affects competitors for the King's Medal in the years between 1923 and 1928. The decision to give badges to all competitors has been made retrospective, and competitors of those years may obtain them on application to the secretary at the Horse Guards.

S.M.R.C. EVENTS

The semi-final round of the competition for the Browne-Martin Cup suggests a possibility of the Admiralty R.C. winning the trophy for the third successive year. The aggregate, 793 points out of 800, with which the club beat the P.O. Savings Bank is one point higher than the best score last season and nine points higher than their prospective opponents' figures in the same round.

Scoring in the third round of the Scottish Cup was good, but below the average at the same stage last season. The cupholders, Edinburgh Citizens, were

A copy of this Prospectus has been delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for registration.

Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in the Shares now offered and in due course for permission to deal in and an official quotation of the stock referred to below.

The List will be Closed on or before Thursday, the 30th day of January, 1930.

HELLENIC & GENERAL TRUST LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917.)

PARTICULARS OF AN Issue of 44,200 Shares of £5 each at £5 2s. 6d. per Share,

Carrying option rights as below mentioned.

Payable as to 7s. 6d. per Share on application and the balance on allotment.

CAPITAL.

Authorised	
225,000 Shares of £5 each	£1,125,000
Already Issued	
155,800 Shares of £5 each, fully paid	£779,000
Present Issue.	
44,200 Shares of £5 each, fully paid	221,000
Reserve against option	
25,000 Shares of £5 each, fully paid	125,000
	£1,125,000

Shares of this issue carry the right when fully paid to receive Option Certificates to Bearer entitling the Bearer to subscribe at any time between the 1st May, 1930, and the 15th July, 1933, for additional Shares at the price of £6 10s. per Share in the proportion of one such additional Share for every complete four Shares allotted. Such additional Shares will be Ordinary Shares.

It is the intention of the Directors during the next few months to submit proposals to the Shareholders for the division of the whole of the issued share capital of the Company into Preference Stock and Ordinary Stock in equal proportions.

The Preference Stock is to confer upon the holders thereof the right to a fixed cumulative dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, ranking from the 1st February, 1930, and is to rank in a winding up, both as regards capital and dividend, whether declared or not, down to the commencement of the winding up, in priority to the Ordinary Stock, but will not confer any further right to participate in the profits or surplus assets. Voting rights will remain unchanged. The Ordinary Stock resulting from the Shares now offered will also rank for dividend as from 1st February, 1930.

Definitive Certificates will not be issued until after the holding of the General Meeting to which the above proposals are submitted, and if the proposals are adopted, Stock Certificates will be issued as soon as practicable thereafter.

DIRECTORS.

SIR CHARLES ERIC HAMBRO, K.B.E. (Chairman)-Milton Abbey, Blandford, Dorset, Chairman, Hambros Bank Limited.

JEAN DROSSOPOULOS (Vice-Chairman), Psattseis Street 300, Athens, Greece, Governor, National Bank of Greece.

ALEXANDRE DIOMEDES, Rizhilli Street 16, Athens, Greece, Governor, Bank of Greece.

ROBIN D'ERLANGER, 37, Ovington Square, S.W.3, Director, Erlangers Limited.

PERICLES FREME, Chalfont Court, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, Stockbroker.

ANDREW HADJIKYRIAKOS, Canari Street 15, Athens, Greece, President, Union of Greek Manufacturers.

SIR JOHN JOHN STAVRIDI, 33, Leanox Gardens, S.W.1, Chairman, Ionian Bank Limited.

FREDERICK ALEXANDER SZARVASY, 21, Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.1, Chairman, British, Foreign & Colonial Corporation, Limited.

ALFRED RALPH WAGG, 5, The Manor, Davies Street, W.1, Chairman, Helbert Wagg & Co., Limited.

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL ADVISERS.

HAMBROS BANK LIMITED, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE, Athens.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO., 11, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2.

BROKERS.

Messrs. DE ZOETE & GORTON, 63, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. SLAUGHTER & MAY, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.

T. S. D'A. HANKEY, 43, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

The Company was incorporated on the 9th day of January, 1928, under the name of Hellenic Corporation Limited, and was formed for the purposes set out in its Memorandum of Association, and in particular for the purpose of investing its funds in Greek governmental, financial, commercial, industrial, and agricultural enterprises, and generally to facilitate the financial and commercial relationships between Great Britain, the United States of America and Greece and to carry on the business usually carried on by Trust Companies. The Company commenced business on the 12th January, 1928.

At the time of formation 100,000 Shares of £5 each were issued privately at par.

On the 29th May, 1929, the name of the Company was changed to its present name in accordance with the policy which has been adopted by the Board of not concentrating entirely on Greek investments, though keeping Greek financial enterprises in the forefront of its activities.

In July, 1929, 100,000 further Shares were offered to the existing Shareholders at the price of £5 2s. 6d. per Share, in the proportion of one new Share for every Share then held, with a right to apply for any portion of the balance not taken up on such offer. Option Certificates on similar terms to those to be issued in connection with the present offer were given to allottees. As a result of such offer 32,800 Shares were allotted to existing members of the Company, and subsequently 3,000 Shares were placed privately on the same terms at a commission of one shilling per Share. In connection with these allotments, option rights over 13,948 Shares were acquired and Option Certificates were issued in respect thereof.

The purpose of the present issue, as of the issue in 1929, is to provide funds for the further development of the Company's business on the same lines as heretofore.

The following further information is given to comply with the Companies Act, 1929 :—

The following is a copy of the Report by the Auditors as to the profits of the Company since its formation and the dividends paid :—

11, Ironmonger Lane,
London, E.C.2.

18th January, 1930.

To the Directors,
HELLENIC & GENERAL TRUST LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

We beg to report that the profits of the Company for the period of approximately 13 months from the date of incorporation to the 31st January, 1929, being the first financial period of the Company and the only period in respect of which Accounts have been prepared and reported upon by us as Auditors, amounted to £36,476 10s. 4d. before charging Income Tax.

No dividend has been paid in respect of the period to the 31st January, 1929.

After providing for Income Tax of £7,346 4s. 4d., and writing off Preliminary Expenses amounting to £13,357 5s. 9d., the balance of profits of £15,773 5s. 3d. has been carried forward to the subsequent financial period.

Yours faithfully,
PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

It is anticipated from the results of the first ten months of the current financial year, which ends on the 31st January, 1930, that the profits of this year will be at least as great as during the equivalent period of the previous financial year. An interim dividend of 3 per cent. (less tax) was paid in June, 1929.

The minimum amount which in the opinion of the Directors is required to provide the underwriting commission and other expenses of the issue is £3,000. No property is to be purchased and further working expenses are not required.

Hambros Bank Limited, British, Foreign & Colonial Corporation Limited and Erlangers Limited have agreed to subscribe or find subscribers for the whole of this issue at a commission of 1 per cent. on the nominal amount of the Shares by letters dated 23rd January, 1930.

No other Contracts other than those made in the ordinary course of business have been entered into during the last two years.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above-mentioned letters may be inspected at the Registered Office at any time during business hours while the List is open.

Prospectuses and Application Forms may be obtained from Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, British, Foreign & Colonial Corporation Limited, 81/67, Gresham Street, E.C.2, and Erlangers Limited, 4, Moorgate, E.C.2, and at the offices of the Company.

Dated 24th January, 1930.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

VALUE OF WORLD TRADE

MORE IDLE SHIPPING

The Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations has just completed the first of three volumes dealing with international trade and the balances of payments. The volume is a survey of world trade in 1928, and gives, for purposes of comparison, figures for the two preceding years. The compilation shows that the value of world trade in 1928 was £13,341,600,000, an increase of £332,000,000 on 1927, and £964,200,000 on 1926. The figures are made up as follows :—

(000's omitted)

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	£	£	£
1926	6,423,400	5,954,000	12,377,400
1927	6,748,000	6,281,600	13,029,600
1928	6,895,000	6,446,800	13,341,600

Thus the rate of growth was appreciably greater in 1927 than in 1928, the increase in 1927 being over 5 per cent., and in 1928 about 2½ per cent. As prices fell in the earlier of the two years, the increase in the actual volume of trade in 1927 as compared with 1926 was probably over 8 per cent. For 1928, the information concerning price movements is unsatisfactory, but at present all evidence points to the conclusion that the change in price levels, if any, was slight.

Europe's Predominant Share

On the assumption that prices fell by 3 per cent. in 1927 and remained stationary in 1928, the following figures of the volume of world trade in terms of 1926 prices are obtained :—

(000's omitted)

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	£	£	£
1926	6,423,400	5,954,000	12,377,400
1927	6,956,800	6,455,200	13,412,000
1928	7,108,200	6,646,000	13,754,200

Over the two years the rate of progress, it is pointed out, was remarkably high, exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. An estimate of freight charges on goods in international trade is made. It is based on information contained in statements issued by countries representing about 80 per cent. of the merchant marine tonnage of the world. The estimate works out at £400,000,000 to £420,000,000 for 1927, of which perhaps 12 to 15 per cent. was paid in railway freights and the remainder in shipping freights. In 1928 the difference between recorded world imports and exports was £38,000,000 less than in 1927, a fact which the compilers point out may be attributable mainly to the fall in ocean freight rates. The cost of insurance is calculated to amount to £30,000,000. Europe, including Soviet Russia, accounts for more than one-half of the world's trade, her total for 1928 on the basis of the first set of figures being £6,944,400,000, or 52 per cent., out of a total of £13,341,600,000. North America comes next with £2,374,000,000, or 17.8 per cent., and Asia, excluding Asiatic Russia, third with £1,909,800,000, or 14.3 per cent.

Share of the British Empire

The British Empire's share of world trade fell from 30 per cent. in 1926 to 28.6 per cent. in 1928. Indeed, the growth of trade of the British Empire during the period under review was appreciably below the world average, amounting to only 2 per cent., compared with 8 per cent. for the world. This is attributed by the compilers of the work mainly to contraction of Australian trade and to low prices for crude rubber. Owing to the large invisible exports of the United Kingdom her total imports exceeded total exports, the adverse balance in 1928 being £343,800,000, while the adverse balance for the whole of the British Empire was £281,200,000. As was to be expected, Europe's imports (£3,892,800,000) exceeded her exports (£3,051,600,000) by a considerable margin, which, of course, was covered by invisible exports. In 1927 Europe's foreign investments yielded a net sum of about £240,000,000, while the net shipping receipts were about £170,000,000. The net receipts of Europe from tourists in 1927 are estimated at about £60,000,000, and a similar sum came from foreign immigrants. A balance of about £100,000,000 was covered by capital borrowings, banking operations, and commissions. During the period covered by the review Germany enjoyed the greatest increase (£69,600,000) in trade, the United States coming second with an increase of £54,200,000, Canada third with £34,000,000, and Belgium fourth with £19,800,000. The volume contains a mass of interesting information, statistical and otherwise, and the compilers are to be congratulated upon the skill and success with which they have discharged a difficult task.

More Capital for Trust Company

The Hellenic and General Trust is today making a public offer of new capital. The company was formed under responsible auspices in January, 1928, its purpose, as the title indicates, being that of an investment trust company, devoted primarily to employing its funds in Greek Government and other enterprises. The company has an influential board, which includes as chairman Sir Charles Eric Hambro, and as vice-chairman Mr. Jean Drossopoulos, governor of the National Bank of Greece. The present issued capital is £779,000, in shares of £5 each, and there are now offered 44,200 shares of £5 each at £5 2s. 6d. per share. The shares carry the right to receive option certificates entitling the bearer to subscribe at any time between May 1, 1930, and July 15, 1933, for additional shares at £6 10s. per share in the proportion of one such share for every four shares allotted. In the first 13 months of the company's existence—namely, to January 31, 1929—a profit of £36,476 was made, out of which the preliminary expenses (£13,357) were written off, and a balance of £15,773 was carried forward. The company began the payment of dividends in June last with an interim distribution of 3 per cent.

Australian Banking Outlook

There are now definite indications that the Australian banks are experiencing less favourable conditions. Three institutions —namely, the Bank of New South Wales, the Union Bank of Australia, and the Australian Bank of Commerce—have reduced their distributions to shareholders, and it would not be surprising if their example were to be followed by other banks. It is, of course, only to be expected that the banks should be affected by the setback which the Commonwealth's industries have experienced as a result of the fall in prices of her primary products and of excessive costs. The decision to reduce dividends is probably due as much to the absence of signs of improvement as to the actual reduction in earnings. In the case of the Bank of New South Wales the net earnings fell from £1,184,943 to £904,824, or by 16 per cent., and by abstaining from paying a bonus the directors are able to maintain the reserve appropriation at £250,000.

The Burden of Taxation

The chairman at the general meeting pointed out that in view of the serious fall in the prices of staple products in recent years there must follow an appreciable fall in the values of the lands and other assets of the community. For these reasons the board felt that the prudent course was to conserve the resources of the bank, and such considerations will doubtless also affect the decisions of many other Australian bank directors. Whatever may have been the particular experience of banks for the past year, indications certainly point to declining profits. The scarcity of London funds may have provided the banks with a wide margin on the transfer of funds to the Commonwealth, but the restoration of London balances may prove a costly operation unless export business improves, while the advent of more difficult times for their customers may increase bad debts. A matter which is still a thorn in the side of Australian bankers is the heavy burden of taxation. In the case of the Bank of New South Wales, for example, the fall in profits was partly due to an increase of £55,741 to £350,086 in the payments due for income, land, and other taxes. This represents a charge of £4 13s. 4d. per cent. on the capital, the charge having risen by over 1 per cent. in two years.

Canada's Trading Opportunities

In his speech made at the annual meeting of the Royal Bank of Canada Mr. C. E. Neill (vice-president and managing director) outlined a plan for increasing the trade of the Dominion. More than 15,000,000 tourists, he said, visited Canada during 1929—a number that was 50 per cent. in excess of the resident population. This great annual migration, he thought, presented an unparalleled opportunity for increasing Canadian trade. As yet there had been no concerted effort to establish the tradition that there were purchases which could be made in Canada more advantageously than in the United States. It was estimated that in France the amount of sales to each visitor averaged $750. If purchasing in Canada could be made sufficiently attractive to raise the average value of the merchandise taken out of the country to only one-tenth of this sum, it would represent an increase of more than $1,000,000,000 (£200,000,000) a year in the trade of the Dominion. As the first move in the direction of trade expansion, manufacturers and merchants, it is urged, should agree to the selection of certain articles to be used as leaders for the attraction of tourist trade. The importance is recognized of these leaders or display items being sold at prices that will compare favourably with the prices in any other country, and that will be substantially lower than those prevailing for articles of the same quality and style in the United States.

An Outlet for British Goods

As one illustration of the implications of this plan Mr. Neill considers its effect upon Empire trade. The tourist trade of Canada might, he thinks, become an outlet for a large volume of British goods, particularly of kinds not produced in the Dominion. British manufacturers and exporters are reminded that Canadian stores bring their goods to the attention of 15,000,000 Americans as well as to 10,000,000 Canadians. The sale of goods of British origin might, he suggests, be used as a means of increasing the sale of allied lines of Canadian products. Where manufacturers and merchants could agree that the use of a display item of British or foreign origin would tend towards the increased sale of allied Canadian products they would, it is argued, be justified in asking the Government to place such articles on the free list.

Increase in Idle Shipping

Quarterly returns, compiled by the Chamber of Shipping, of the tonnage laid up idle at the principal ports of Great Britain and Ireland on January 1 of this year show that there were 167 vessels, of 352,659 tons net, so unemployed. The number of ships is greater as compared with October 1 by 45 and the tonnage by 86,662, being 32.58 per cent. As compared with the figures for January 1, 1929, one more ship was laid up idle at the beginning of this year and the tonnage was greater by 22,888, or 6.94 per cent.

Unemployed Cargo Vessels

The increase in the idle tonnage in comparison with the figures for the autumn is in both the larger and smaller types of vessels. The number of ships of 1,000 tons and over now idle is increased by 26 and the tonnage by 76,010, while at the beginning of this month there were idle 19 more of the ships of less than 1,000 tons, but the tonnage increased by only 652. The position for ordinary cargo vessels would seem to be even more unsatisfactory than is suggested by the present figures, since these do not distinguish between ordinary cargo vessels or tramps and oil tank vessels. A year ago the idle tonnage figures were swollen by those of a large number of oil tankers for which there was then no employment. The volume of employment for oil tankers steadily increased throughout last year, and at the beginning of this month all such ships should have been in service and their places in the idle tonnage figures would have been taken by ordinary cargo vessels. As compared with the returns for October 1, the total of idle vessels laid up in the principal ports of England and Wales shows an increase of 71,538 tons net, or 28.52 per cent. ; that for Scotland an increase of 15,255 tons net, or 104.27 per cent. ; and that for Ireland a slight decrease.

The Voyage of the Neptune II.

An unexpected situation for underwriters has arisen in the case of the little wooden ship Neptune II., which recently arrived at Tobermory from Newfoundland. The vessel was insured for time for trading off the coast of British North America, subject to the exclusion of Transatlantic voyages. The time policy, it appears, expired a few days after the vessel left St. John's, NF., for Newtown, Bonavista Bay, NF., and in the ordinary way she should have reached port before the expiry of the policy. When it was believed that she was detained by the weather the insurance was continued by monthly premiums until her arrival at Newtown. Actually the craft was blown across the Atlantic and was towed into Tobermory, after a voyage of 48 days, on January 16. A view expressed in the London market was that if, after refitting, but without the discharge of cargo, she set sail again for her original port of destination, the underwriters would automatically continue to be on the risk for another Transatlantic voyage, but that if the continuity of the present voyage were willingly broken the insurance would terminate and fresh cover would need to be arranged.

SWEDISH FOREIGN TRADE IN 1929

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 25.—The foreign trade of Sweden in the past year shows a balance in the country's favour of 33,000,000 kronor, exports being 1,806,000,000 kronor, and imports 1,773,000,000 kronor.

In the previous year, when big labour disputes interfered with the export trade, exports were only 1,567,000,000 kronor, whereas imports showed an aggregate value of 1,710,000,000 kronor. There was thus an unfavourable balance in 1928 of 143,000,000 kronor.—*Reuter.*

DEFINITE ADVANCE IN WALL-STREET

EASIER MONEY

UNCERTAIN LABOUR CONDITIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 25

After more than a fortnight of vacillation the stock market last week made a definite advance, indexes of representative issues showing an average gain of about three points. The advance was due largely to short covering, but there were not wanting signs of accumulation. The buying, however, was not hurried, and there was nothing about it to suggest that investors were already beginning to discount a business recovery inferred from a few gains in particular industries.

During the week the National Business Survey Conference informed President Hoover that it was confident the period of actual emergency which resulted from the stock market collapse of last autumn had passed and suggested that this was an excellent time to resume the really necessary building operations. The Secretary of Labour reported a definite increase in employment since the beginning of the year, but some other observers of labour conditions disputed this. In New York State in particular, where there is an excellent reporting service and where indexes are based upon a great variety of industries, seven out of 11 industrial groups showed decreases in employment, and increases in the other four were small as well as seasonal.

Changes in Industrial Activity

There have been some changes for the better in some industries, but it is still too soon to say whether even these are not merely an automatic recovery from the extremely low levels of industrial activity in December. Steel mill operations, for example, have recovered to 69 per cent. of capacity, but operations in December had been the lowest for several years. Motor-car production likewise shows a swing back from excessively small activity. Coal production has increased, but the weather all over the country has been abnormally cold. Against these increases there has been further curtailment of copper production, cotton manufacturing is still at a low rate, and most other industries are quiet. Instability of commodity prices has been a decided factor in keeping down sales of goods and materials. Railway car loadings in the latest week reported were the lowest since 1922, and bank clearings were 26.6 per cent. below those of the corresponding week of last year, while at New York they were 32.9 per cent. lower.

Expected Reparation Loans

New capital issues last week, mostly bonds, were only one-third of the total of the previous week. Bond trading was generally quiet, but the outlook for the market is regarded as better now that the banks' loans on securities made directly to customers are being steadily liquidated. The signing of the protocol of the Young Plan has aroused expectations that the first of the reparations loans, amounting perhaps to $200,000,000 or $300,000,000, will be issued around May 1. The American market, it is believed, will be asked to take about $50,000,000. In some quarters here it is said definitely Gates McGarrah has been accepted as president of the Bank of International Settlements, but the statement has not been confirmed by McGarrah. What changes have occurred in the money market have been on the side of greater ease. Rates are steady. There is little demand for money from the stock market, and brokers' loans have declined further $24,000,000. Gold exports have ceased for a time, general business is slack, and currency is still returning seasonally from circulation.

MORRIS AND JONES MEETING

CHAIRMAN RESIGNS

A meeting of the shareholders of Morris and Jones, Limited, was held at Liverpool on Saturday to consider two resolutions, one that a special committee of investigation into the taking up of investments by the finance committee be formed, and the other that Messrs. M. C. Harman, C. N. Clarke, and A. G. Williams (who formed the finance committee) be removed from the board.

Before Mr. Harman opened the proceedings from the chair, Mr. A. Morris raised the question whether, in view of the attacks on the London directors, the board had considered the need for an independent chairman. (Hear, hear.) The chairmanship of the directors was actually in legal dispute, and he moved that an entirely independent gentleman, not being a director, should preside. This was seconded by Mr. Herbert J. Davies, and Mr. A. Morris moved that Mr. John Cannon, of Manchester, should preside. Mr. T. R. Jones stated that he and the other Liverpool directors waived any claim they might have to the chair, and would welcome an independent chairman. Mr. Harman replied that he had been placed in the chair of Morris and Jones, Limited, and he intended to occupy it until the shareholders in the ordinary manner removed him.

Proceeding to deal with the resolutions before the meeting, the Chairman said that as to the suggested committee, he welcomed the appointment of such excellent men as Mr. P. F. Fletcher, Sir Benjamin Johnson, and Mr. J. F. Irving as a committee. He felt that someone who was not a Liverpool man should be appointed to the committee, someone who represented the South, but he was very happy to know that three gentlemen should be appointed to look into the affair from the very beginning. After some discussion of the appointment of Mr. Herbert Davies to the board, the Chairman said he had never wanted to be chairman of the company.

The resolution to set up a committee of investigation was carried unanimously. The Chairman said: "It is perfectly clear that the shareholders present do not desire that we should continue to represent them. I have accordingly accepted from my colleagues and myself our resignations, and declare the meeting closed." This announcement created considerable uproar, which increased when Mr. Harman gathered up his papers and proceeded to leave the platform.

Mr. T. R. Jones rose to move the resolution to remove the four directors from the board. Mr. Harman said the company's solicitors agreed that in view of the resignation of the directors named the resolution could have no effect.. A solicitor having confirmed this, Mr. Harman said "the resignations take place forthwith." Mr. Harman and Major Clarke then left the platform. Mr. T. R. Jones took the chair, and he and Mr. Murchie both addressed the shareholders.

The meeting was crowded and there was much interruption.

INSURANCE COMPANY'S BILL

A Parliamentary Bill has been deposited for the present Session to confer further powers upon the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution.

The Bill proposes to widen the field of investment for the funds of the institution so as to include the various classes of investment fully set out in the Bill, and "the purchase of any other property or security, real or personal, movable or immovable, and wheresoever situated which the directors may think fit to acquire." It is, however, provided that any investment outside trust investments authorized by law must receive "the consent of not less than five of the directors." By Clause 4 of the Bill a wide power is sought to amalgamate "with or acquire an interest in any other institution, society, association, corporation, company, or other body carrying on any business or undertaking within the objects for the time being of the institution."

MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK EXCHANGE LOWER

EASIER MONEY

As a consequence of recent large transfers of revenue and of payments on the new Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, the Money Market on Saturday did not appear to be greatly over-supplied with loanable funds. While old loans were renewed by lenders other than the clearing banks at 3½ per cent., up to 4 per cent. was paid for fresh advances. There was, however, not the slightest pressure. The discount market was steady, with the rate for three months fine commercial bills either side of $3^{15}/_{16}$ per cent. "Hdt" Treasury Bills were offered for immediate delivery at $3^{29}/_{32}$ per cent. Transactions were reported in the new Chilean 12 months bills at 5½ per cent. The Bank of England announced that 100,000 sovereigns had been set aside.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
3½-4	4	4-4⅛	$3^{13}/_{16}$	$3^{15}/_{16}$—4	4

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 mths.	3 mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
⅞	⅞	5—5⅛	5⅛—5⅛	5⅛—6
4	$3^{15}/_{16}$-$3^{31}/_{32}$			

Calls of the Week

Jan. 29	Canadian Bk. of Comm. Sh.	$20	$992,920
,, 31	Hudson's Bay Ord. Sh.	20/-	£500,000
,, 31	Goldsbrough Mort Shares	10/-	£200,000
,, 31	Sec. Anglo-Celtic Tr.	50/-	£125,000

Reichsbank

(000's omitted)

	Jan. 23	Jan. 15
Assets	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,286,459	+ 2,581
Of which deposited abroad	149,788	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	326,849	+ 2,177
Bills of Exchange and Cheques	1,307,138	— 80,833
Silver and other coin	160,053	+ 20,452
Notes of other German banks	24,704	+ 5,985
Advances	51,433	— 16,425
Investments	92,622	+ 20
Other assets	580,386	+ 1,918
Liabilities		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	319,604	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	3,952,552	— 234,892
Other daily maturing obligations	708,698	+ 165,345
Other liabilities	298,996	— 878

—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

The London-New York exchange, after opening at about $4.86\frac{1}{2}$, soon fell to $4.86^{19}/_{32}$, at which it was steady ; the rate compared with $4.86^{21}/_{32}$ at the close on Friday. Dollars for delivery in a month were dealt in at par, while for the three months position there was a premium of $^{1}/_{16}$c. Spanish exchange moved within a wide range, most business being done at about 36.80p., or near the lowest price quoted ; the tendency of the peseta, however, was weak in the later dealings, the closing rate being 37.15½p., comparing with 37.30p. on Friday. French and Belgian exchanges were steady, while rates on Switzerland and Germany moved slightly against London, that on Berlin closing at 20.36½m. The Montreal rate was higher, at $4.91\frac{1}{4}$. South American exchanges continued firm, the Rio rate closing at 5½d. (a rise of $^{1}/_{16}$d.), and the Buenos Aires rate at 45 2⅜d. (a rise of $^{1}/_{32}$d.). The following quotations were current :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Jan. 25	Jan. 24
New York	$ to £	4.865	$4.86^{19}/_{32}$-$4^{21}/_{32}$	$4.86^{19}/_{32}$-$4^{21}/_{32}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.865	$4.91\frac{1}{4}$-$4.92\frac{1}{4}$	$4.91\frac{1}{4}$-$\frac{1}{2}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.89-91	123.88-91
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	$34.98\frac{1}{4}$-$94\frac{1}{2}$	$34.98\frac{1}{4}$-$\frac{3}{4}$
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.95-93.00	92.97-93.00
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	$25.18\frac{1}{2}$-19	$25.18\frac{1}{2}$-$19\frac{1}{4}$
Athens	Dr. to £	375	375-375½	375-375½
Helsingfors	M. to £	198.23	199½-199¾	199.50-75
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	36.70-37.20	37.20-37.60
Lisbon	Escu. to £		$108\frac{1}{2}$-$108\frac{3}{4}$	$108\frac{1}{4}$-$108\frac{3}{4}$
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	$12.10\frac{3}{4}$-$11\frac{1}{4}$	$12.10\frac{3}{4}$-$11\frac{1}{4}$
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36-36¼	20.36-37
Vienna	Sch. to £	$34.58\frac{1}{2}$	34.58-62	34.56-63
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.80-85	27.80-85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164⅝-164¾	164⅝-164¾
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.29	43.31-43.43	43.31-43.43
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.23-33	25.23-33
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	817-820
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	1.020-1.050	1.020-1.045
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.25	$275\frac{1}{4}$-$276\frac{1}{4}$	$275\frac{1}{4}$-$276\frac{1}{4}$
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48-49	48-49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.859	670-677	670-677
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.18-26	18.17-26
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	$18.21\frac{1}{4}$-$21\frac{3}{4}$	$18.21\frac{1}{4}$-$21\frac{3}{4}$
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	$18.12\frac{3}{4}$-$13\frac{1}{4}$	$18.12\frac{3}{4}$-$13\frac{1}{4}$
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	$18.19\frac{1}{2}$-19¾	$18.19\frac{1}{2}$-19¾
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	$97\frac{7}{16}$-$97\frac{9}{16}$	$97\frac{7}{16}$-$97\frac{9}{16}$
Bombay	Per Rup.	18d.	$1/37_{32}$-$1/37_{16}$	$1/37_{32}$-$1/37_{16}$
Calcutta	Per Rup.	18d.	$1/37_{32}$-$1/37_{16}$	$1/37_{32}$-$1/37_{16}$
Madras	Per Rup.	18d.	$1/37_{32}$-$1/37_{16}$	$1/37_{32}$-$1/37_{16}$
Hong-kong	Per Dol.	—	$1/9_{32}$-$1/9_{16}$	$1/9_{32}$-$1/9_{16}$
Kobe	Per Yen	24.58d.	$2/0^{11}/_{16}$-$2/0^{13}/_{16}$	$2/0^{11}/_{16}$-$2/0^{13}/_{16}$
Shanghai	Per Tael	—	2/0-2/0⅛	2/0-2/0⅛
Singapore	Per Dol.	2/4	$2/3^{21}/_{32}$-$3^{5}/_{16}$	$2/3^{21}/_{32}$-$3^{5}/_{16}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	$12.13\frac{1}{2}$-$13\frac{3}{4}$	$12.13\frac{1}{2}$-$13\frac{3}{4}$
Manila	Per Dol.	24.066d.	2/0⅝-¾	2/0⅝-¾
Rio de Jan.	Per Mil.	5.890d.	$5^{13}/_{32}$-$5^{7}/_{16}$	$5^{17}/_{32}$-$5^{7}/_{16}$
B. Aires	Per Dol.	47.577d.	$45-45^{1}/_{16}$	$44^{31}/_{32}$-45
Montevideo	$ to £	40	39.80	39.80
Lima	£ f.c. to £	51d.	45-45⅛	45-45¼
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	Nominal	Nominal

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 100kr. § 2.90-3.05 to £

Empire Exchange Rates

Buying Rates per £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 0 0.96	96 18 3	96 17 6	96 16 9
New Zealand	97 0 0.96	96 19 0	96 17 9	96 16 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0.98	2 7 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

Selling Rates

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 7 6	98 0 0
New Zealand	98 7 6	98 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

Australian Exchange Alteration

The Associated Australasian Banks in London announce that, on and after January 28 London selling rates on Australia will be as follows :—Drafts and mail transfers, £2 7s. 6d. per cent. discount ; cable transfers, £2 per cent. discount.

On the same day the rates for purchasing documentary bills on Australia will be altered to £3 10s. per cent. discount for sight bills, £4 1s. 3d. per cent. discount for 30 days' sight bills, £4 12s. 6d. per cent. discount for 60 days' sight bills, and £5 3s. 9d. per cent. discount for 90 days' sight bills.

The Bank of England announced the setting aside of 100,000 sovereigns and the withdrawal for export of £13,750 of bar gold and 2,000 sovereigns ; there was thus an efflux for the day of £115,750. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £194,807, as shown below :—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Jan. 23—		Jan. 23—	
Bar gold ..	12	Sovs. set aside	100,000
Jan. 24—		Sovs. ..	2,000
Sovs.	21,881	Jan. 24—	
Foreign gold coin ..	1,050		Nil
Jan. 25—	Nil	Jan. 25—	
		Sovs. set aside	100,000
		Bar gold ..	13,750
		Sovs. ..	2,000
Net efflux ..	194,807		
.. Total ..	£217,750	Total ..	£217,750

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,883,547 ; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the open market, where no gold was available to meet the small demand, the price of gold was fixed 1d. higher at 84s. 11½d. per ounce.

Silver was a very quiet market, and prices of bars were raised ¼d. to $20^{11}/_{16}$d. for cash and 20½d. for forward delivery.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	5	$3^{29}/_{32}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$-4
New York	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$-4	Nominal
Paris	$3\frac{1}{2}$†	$2\frac{7}{8}$	—
Berlin	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$-$4\frac{3}{4}$
Swiss Bank rates ..	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	—
Milan	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$	—
Amsterdam	4	$2\frac{7}{8}$	1
Brussels	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 5½ per cent.

A circular has been sent to shareholders of Barry, Ostlere, and Shepherd formally notifying them of the terms of the proposed merger with the Linoleum Manufacturing Company. It states that the directors of Barry, Ostlere, and Shepherd have agreed to exchange their own holdings for shares in the Linoleum Manufacturing Company on the terms set forth, and they strongly recommend the other shareholders to accept the offer. A form of acceptance is enclosed with the circular.

City News in Brief

Letters of allotment for the issue of £3,000,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

INCREASED BUYING

STEEL, OIL, AND TOBACCO ISSUES FIRMER

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The revival of activity noticeable during the past few days was maintained during to-day's short session, when the tendency was uniformly firm.

Sentiment was made cheerful at the opening by the fact that stock averages both for industrials and rails had reached a new high level for the year as well as by the favourable character of the weekly mercantile reviews. Apart from the firmness of pivotal issues there were signs of increasing activity among the speculative pools, a feature being the attention given to Auburn Automobile on estimates that the January sales were 50 per cent. larger than in the same month last year. Firmness developed throughout the list during the course of the morning under an increased volume of buying. Oil stocks received greater attention in view of the success attained by the programme for curtailment of crude oil production in the Oklahoma field. Tobacco stocks were bought on the outlook for larger earnings, and there was a good demand for Steel Common stimulated by estimates that earnings for the current year will be in excess of $18 per share with reports of a further increase in mill operations. The close was firm.

Sales were returned at 1,523,000 shares, making a total of 14,442,000 shares for the week, against 13,001,000 shares last week and 22,314,000 shares in the corresponding week last year.

The average price of 20 representative railroad stocks is 2.16 higher on the week, at 148.70, while the average of 30 leading industrials has advanced 12.22 to 259.06; the year and the respective averages were 154.16 and 314.56.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Jan. 25	Jan. 24
MONTREAL on—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4·86⅔	4·92⅛	4·91¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	4·86⅔	4·86⅛	4·86¼
cables	£1	4·86⅔	4·86⅛	4·86⅝
30 days' sight	£1	—	4·82⅛	4·82⅛
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4·86⅛	4·86⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4·85⅝	4·85⅝
Paris, sight	100f.	3·91¾	3·92¼	3·92⅛
cables	100f.	5.26	5.23⅝	5.23½
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.13	40.13½
cables	100kr.	26.80	26.72	26.72
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.64	26.64¼
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.74½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.69½	23.69½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.93	13.92⅞
Milan, cables	100l.	19.30	19.32¼	19.32
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	13.16	13.18
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.07½	14.07⅛
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.50	17.50
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅝	1.76⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
Rio de Janeiro	1 milreis	32.44	11.30	11.25
Buenos Aires	1 peso	42.54	40.92	40.20
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.30	11.25

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices	
	Jan. 25	Jan. 24		Jan. 25	Jan. 24
Atchison	253½	230½	Int.C.Amer	30	30
Atl. Coast	168	168	Kansas C.S.	78½	78½
B. & O.	117¼	116½	Louisville	135	135
Do., Pref.	81	81	Minn. St. P.	51	51
Brooklyn Manhattan	65¼	65¾	Do., Pref.	135	136½
Can. Pac.	199¼	199	N.Mex.& Pf.	3	3
Cent. N.J.	267	274	Do., 2 Pf.	1⅛	1
Ches. & O.	214⅜	214⅜	N.Y. Cent.	180	176¾
Ch. G.W.	15¾	15¾	Nfk. & W.	232	232
Ch. Mil. St. P.	24⅛	24⅛	N. Pacific	94	94
Ch. R.I. & P.	87¼	85	Pennsyl'a	78⅝	78⅛
Ch. Mil. St. P.	24⅛	24⅛	Reading	125¼	123
Ch. Rock Is.	117½	116½	Do., 1st Pf.	109	109½
Chi. & Hud.	171⅜	171⅛	S.L. & S.W.	62¼	61⅜
Chi. & N.W.	158	158	St. Paciic	121¾	121
Chi. Rock Is.	58⅜	58⅜	Southern	98⅜	98
Do., 1st Pf.	62¼	62¼	Do., Pref.	98¼	98¼
C. & N.W.	96	96½	U. Pacific	221	218
Ill. Cent.	129	129	Do., Pref.	82½	82
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	25¾	25	Wabash ...	56	56
			Do., Pf. A	84	84*

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	124	124	Int. Match	72	72½
Allied Chem.	270	271	Int. Nickel	37	37⅛
Am. Agric. Chem.	50½	51	Int. Paper	27	27
Ch., Pref.			Int. Shoe	70⅞	70¼
Am. & F. P.	94	93	Kennecott	58	57¾
Do., Pref.			Kresge Pf.	94	94½
Am. Can.	128	127	Kroger Gr. & B.	74	74
Am. Loco.	101¾	100	Liggett & M.	101	100¾
Am. Radiator			Loose-Wiles	58⅞	58½
Am. Smelting	89¼	89	Mack Trucks	73⅝	73½
Am. Steel Fdy.	44¼	42¾	Mid. Steel	45¾	45¾
Am. Sug. R.	65	65	Nash M'tors	54	53¾
Am. Tel.	223½	220	Nat. Biscuit	195	194
Am. Tob.	220½	215	Nat. Cash R.	77¼	77¼
Am. Woolen	10⅝	10¼	Nat. Dairy	48¼	48
Anaconda	72¾	74	N. Amer.	98	97¾
Armour B.	7⅝	7⅞	Packard	16⅛	16
Ark. Dry Gds.	33¼	33¼	Para. Pub.	51⅞	51½
Atlantic Ref.	36⅝	37⅜	Pub. Ser. N.J.	67½	86
Baldwin	134¾	134¾	Pullman	94	83¾*
Barnsdall A	22	22	Radio Corp.	56⅛	56
Beth. Steel	100¾	99¾	Rem'g'n Rd	31⅛	31¼
Can. Pacific	62	61¾	Ryl. Dutch	52¾	52½
Chile Copp.	56	55	Sears R'b'k	87	87⅝
Chrysler	35⅝	35⅝	Shell Trans.	46¼	45⅝
Colum. Gas	81¼	79¾	Shell Un.	22⅜	22⅜
Col. Graph.	27⅜	27⅝	Sloss S. Sti.	44	40¾
Cons. Gas	107⅞	107	Std. Brands	27⅝	27¼
Cont. Can.	55⅞	55	Std. Gas	116⅝	115
Cont. Oil	22⅝	22⅝	Std. Oil (Cal.)	60⅜	60¼
Corn Prod.	94⅞	93¾	Do., N.J.	64	63⅝
Curtiss-Wr.	90	89	Do., N.Y.	32⅝	32¼
Du Pont	118	118	Studebaker	44	45⅞
Eastman K.	158	157⅝	Texas Corp.	55	55⅝
Elec. Power & Lt.	59¼	58¾	Timken R. B.	59⅛	58⅝
Electric Auto-Lite	58	57⅝	Tidewater	12⅜	12¼
Elec. Storage	71	71¼	Un. Carbide	84⅜	84
Fifth Ave. Bus	29½	26½	Un. Fruit	105½	104
Fisher Body	260	256¼	United Gas	37¼	36⅝
Fox Film, 'A'	9	9	U.S. Cl'ber	9	9
Gen. Asphalt	45¼	45⅝	U.S. Rbr.	25	25½
Gen. Electric	41⅜	41⅜	U.S. Steel	179	175⅞
Gen. Motors	41⅜	41⅜	Do., Pref.	141¾	142
Gillette	104½	104¾	Vanadium	24¼	24
Goodrich	45	44⅜	W. Un. Tel.	204½	201
Goodyear	67	68⅛	Whse. Mtg.	155	150½
Graham-Paige	27	26⅝	Woolworth	69¼	69¾
Hud. M'tors	56⅞	56¾	Worth'n Pump	73	73
Ind. Rayon	115½	117	Youngst'n S. & T.	114	110
Int. Comb. Eng.	7	6¾			
Int. Harv.	87⅞	86½			

KERB STOCKS

Am.-Am. Oil	17	17	Mid. West Utilities	26¼	25¾
Amer. Gas	45¼	44¼	Pennroad	13¼	13⅝
Brit. Amer. Oil	27⅞	27⅝	Cosmos Imp.	25½	25
Columbia Gas	32⅞	32⅝	Stand. Oil of Indiana	52¾	52⅝
Eng. Prod.	65¼	64⅝	Swift Int.	32¾	32½
Ford Of.	13⅝	13⅜	Vacuum Oil	94¼	94
Ford Of.	21	20¾			

BONDS

Liberty Is.			Fin., 6%		
3½%	98½	98⅜	1945	94	94
4%	100⅛	100⅛	Fren. 7½% 1941	107⅛	120
4¼%	100⅝	100⅝	Do., 7% '49	114	114¼
U.K. 5½%			Ger., 7% '49	106¼	107
1937	103½	103⅝	Greek, 7% 1964	99	99
1960-90	84¼	84¼	Haiti, 6% 1946	93½	93½
1959	97	97⅛	Hungary, 7½% '44	101	100⅛
1957	91½	91	Ital., 7% 1951	97	97
1948	103¼	103¼	Jap., 6½% 1954	103	102⅝
Bord. 6% 1958	103	103	Nord Ry. 6½% '50	104	104
1955	109½	109½	Norway 6% 1952	102¼	102½
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103⅞	103½	P.L.M. 6% 1958	103½	103¼
Brazil, 7½ 1952	100	100	Do., 7% 1958	105⅜	105½
Bucs, 7/67	77½	77½	Poland 7% 1958	105⅛	105½
Canada, 5% 1931	100⅛	100⅛	Do., 8% 1947	83⅞	83
Chile 7·42	100⅛	100⅛	Do., 8% 1950	95	95½
Do. 6·60	89½	89	Rio de Jan. 8% '46	95	94½
Czech. 8% 1951	110¼	110¼	San P. 8% 1950	92½	93¼
Denm. 6% 1942	104¼	104¼	Serbs 7% 1962	102¼	102½
Dutch E. 6% '62	102⅛	102⅛	Swed. 5½% 1954	104½	104⅝
Eur. Ry. 7% '54	105¼	105½	Tokyo City 5½% '61	89½	89⅞

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

	Jan. 25.	Jan. 24.
Atchison, Pref.	105⅛	105⅛
Lehigh Valley	75	75
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	53½	53½
New York, Ontario, and Western	14¼	14¼
Reading, 1st Prefd.	46½	46
Texas and Pacific	117¼	120
Wabash	148⅜	150

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money was nominal. Commercial paper remained at 4½ to 5½ per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were quoted 4 to 4 per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 4¼ to 4½ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was easy at 4.86⅜ for cable transfers.

Silver advanced 1c. to 44½c. for foreign bullion.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has authorized the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway to acquire the Chesapeake and Hocking Railway.

It is reported that the Republic Iron and Steel Company is negotiating to acquire the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The *Financial Chronicle* reports that the gross earnings of seven railroads in the second week of January show a decrease of 10.74 per cent.

Boston.—The market was quiet. Sales reached $4,135,000.

COMPANY RESULTS

SINGAPORE TRACTION

Scottish Assets.—Interim dividend of 4 per cent., actual, less tax.

DEVAS, ROUTLEDGE

The net profits of Devas, Routledge and Co., warehousemen and manufacturers, for 1929 amounted to £14,836 (against £14,720 for 1928), and £23,701 was brought forward. With the final dividend of 7½ per cent. now proposed, the total dividend for the year is 10 per cent. (the same). A balance of £24,537 is carried forward. Meeting, February 3.

L. AND J. WEBER AND PHILLIPS

The accounts of L. and J. Weber and Phillips, boot and shoe manufacturers, for 1929, show a net profit of £19,330 (against £22,835 for 1928), to which is added £22,668 brought forward. A final dividend of 7½ per cent. is proposed (against 10 per cent.), making 15% per cent. for the year (against 15 per cent.), while £2,000 (against £5,000) is to be transferred to reserve, leaving £16,746 to be carried forward. No provision has been made in the accounts for a loss on trading (amount not specified) incurred and carried forward by the subsidiary company in its accounts. Meeting, February 3.

CHANDPORE TEA

The Chandpore Tea Company announces that the outturn of tea from the company's gardens for the season 1929, and the average gross price realized for the amount of tea sold to December 31, 1929, compared with the corresponding figures for 1928, are as follows :—

	1929	1928
Crop	1,143,360lb.	993,280lb.
Amount of tea sold	602,080lb.	490,880lb.
Gross average price realized	8.99d. per lb.	11.64d. per lb.

In view of the present depressed condition of the market, particularly for Cachar and Sylhet teas, and the uncertain outlook as to the prices that will be secured for the unsold portion of the crop, the directors regret that they are unable to declare an interim dividend for the year 1929.

McINTYRE, HOGG, MARSH

The net profit of McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh and Co., shirt and collar manufacturers and warehousemen, for the year ended November 30 amounted to £73,590 (against £74,994 for the preceding year). Interim dividends have already been paid, absorbing £10,965. Final dividends are now proposed of 4½ per cent. on the Preference shares, making 7 per cent. for the year (the same), and 6½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year (the same). The general reserve receives £10,000 (against £50,000), making it £170,000, and the pension and bonus fund £4,000 (the same), while the carry-forward, which was reduced last year from £69,072 to £38,841, is increased to £47,506. Meeting, February 13.

CHILIAN TRANSANDINE RAILWAY

The net result of the working of the Chilian Transandine Railway Company for the year ended June 30 last was a surplus of £45,277 (against a loss in the preceding year of £8,004). Receipts increased by approximately £27,000 to £184,305, while expenditure declined by approximately £18,000 to £37,082. The debit balance brought forward is reduced by the surplus for the year to £149,224; to this, however, interest and amortization charges totalling £48,611 have to be added, giving a total debit balance to be carried forward of £197,835. At a meeting in July last a resolution was passed delegating to the local board in Chile certain powers, authorities, and discretions previously vested in the board of directors. The Joint Committee of the Argentine and Chilian Transandine Railway Companies formed under the Unification Agreement of January 24, 1922, unanimously received at its meeting on December 10 to remove its domicile to Chile, and the necessary steps are being taken to reconstitute the committee. Meeting, February 7.

SINGAPORE TRACTION

For the year ended September 30 last the profit of the Singapore Traction Company, after charging Debenture interest and London expenses, amounted to £51,098 (against £37,260 for 1927-28). After deducting £15,000 (against £10,000) for depreciation and renewals, £4,247 for Debenture stock redemption, and £3,000 written off discount and commission on Debenture stock, the directors propose to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. on the 7 per cent. Preference shares on account of arrears, absorbing £14,000, which carries with it the payment of a like sum to the managers (the Shanghai Electric Construction Company). A sum of £3,857 is carried forward (against £3,340). After payment of the dividend now proposed, the arrears of dividend on the Preference shares will amount to 11 per cent. At the date of the accounts the 19 miles of route authorized for trolley bus operation, under the Traction Ordinance, were completed and in use. The total length of trolley bus routes was increased to 22.51 miles by extensions constructed and equipped during the year. Meeting, February 8.

SECOND SCOTTISH UNITED INVESTORS

The second accounts of the Second Scottish United Investors, covering the year ended December 15, show that the net revenue amounted to £36,674 (against £17,221 for the preceding period), excluding £3,222 brought forward. The Preference dividend absorbs £18,187, a sum of £4,859 has been used in writing off the balance of discount and expenses of issue of Debenture stock, and the directors now propose to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, leaving £1,724 to be carried forward. The sale of investments resulted in a profit, which has been credited to capital reserve fund. Of this fund, £20,000 has been transferred towards writing off the discount and expenses of the issue of Debenture stock, the balance of these expenses being written off out of revenue. The total sum utilized since the formation of the company in writing off preliminary expenses and Debenture discount and expenses amounts to £41,573. The balance of the capital reserve fund has been used for reducing the value of the investments shown in the balance-sheet. A valuation of the investments made on December 15 showed that in the aggregate they were worth £119,709 less than the balance-sheet figure of £1,343,723. Meeting, February 4.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM TONE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—Although there was little business doing, the market opened firm with offerings light. Famous-Players Canadian Corporation was the outstanding feature, advancing 6 points on the efforts of shorts to cover, with limited offerings and talk of increased earnings aiding the movement. Sentiment was further stimulated later by encouraging New York advices, and the close was firm.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Jan. 25	Jan. 24		Jan. 25	Jan. 24
Abitibi	28	27	Cons. Mining	249	No bid
Alberta Pac. Grain	No bid	No bid	Dom. Bridge	78	77¾
Asbestos	9¾	9¾	Dom. Textile	77	77
Do., Pref.	10	10	Fam. Players	52¼	46
B.C. Packers	9	9	Fraser Cos.	17	17
B.C. Pwr., A	39½	39	Hollinger	No bid	5½
Brit. Emp. Steel	20	20	Int. Nickel	37¼	37¼
Can. Vickers	9	9	Massey H.	41	41¼
Can. Wire & Cable	1½	1½	Montreal L'ht	130	131
Can. Wire & Cable, Pref.	26¼	26¼	Nat. Brew.	124	124
Can. Steel Fdy.	1½	1½	Nat. Steel Car	70½	68½
Can. Pwr. 1st Pref.	26¼	26¼	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	86½	86½
Do., 2nd Pf.	4¾	4¾	Power Corp.	75	75
Brompton	25	25½	Price Bros.	77	78
Calgary	155	155	Quebec Pwr.	67	66½
Can. Car	27½	28½	Shawinigan	79½	79½
Do., Pref.	81	81¼	S. Canada		
C. Cement	17	17	Pow.	33	33
Do., Pref.	93	93	Steel Co. of Canada	48	47⅞
C. Dredge & Dock	No bid	No bid	Wpeg Elec.	46	No bid
C. Indus. Alcohol, A	16½	16¾	Bk. Montreal	315	318
Do., B	No bid	10¼	Can. Bank	310	309
C. Power	13⅞	13½	Con.	265	265
C. Steamships	No bid	No bid	Royal Bank	310	309
Do., Pref.	72½	72¼			
Cockshutt	22	No bid			

* Ex dividend.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 25.—Wheat closed steady and unchanged. Maize closed steady at 5c. to 10c. advance.

Closing Prices	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires—		
Wheat, February delivery	10.65	10.65
March delivery	10.80	10.80
Maize, February delivery	6.40	6.35
May delivery	6.50	6.45
Oats, February delivery	5.30	5.30
Linseed, February delivery	19.00	18.95
March delivery	19.05	18.95
May delivery	19.35	19.25
Rosario—		
Wheat, No. 2, February delivery	10.85	10.85
Maize, February delivery	6.50	6.50
Linseed, February delivery	19.00	18.90

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires. Peso = about 1s. 7⅛d.)

DECEMBER RUBBER CROPS

Company	1929 Lb.	1928 Lb.	Company	1929 Lb.	1928 Lb.
Abaco	36,000	30,000	Linchangar	28,100	19,000
Batu Mataing	47,277	38,050	Mantanani	70,000	75,000
Batu Rata	63,312	—	Merton	21,000	21,462
Berapang	52,000	50,000	Padang Jawa	49,223	39,645
Brooklands	190,460	133,900	Panasuh	74,000	70,000
Buk. Kong	85,000	63,907	Parambe	37,929	41,000
Buk. Selasih	86,213	79,200	Rawtuk	17,400	15,300
Castlefield	116,000	124,941	Roebourne	24,756	13,530
Chembong	119,700	102,580	Selangor	131,000	146,450
Dipha	60,278	54,000	Semenyih	78,000	60,700
Dodanwela Estate	51,620	51,157	S. Malay	24,000	19,200
F. M. S.	253,950	214,000	St. George	119,478	99,587
Jas. Kee	32,000	30,500	Straits Sumatra	82,000	—
Jedong	38,814	39,329	Cons.	47,800	—
Kenaboi	99,450	90,000	Sumatra, Para	151,000	—
Kepitang	39,944	39,140	Sumatra	38,786	—
Kelling	38,000	38,020	Sungei Kari	38,785	39,410
Kempong Lands	62,000	52,000	Sungei Krut	107,852	
Kelling Estates	60,000	50,000	Sungei Salak	158,000	129,000
Killinghall	60,075	54,750	Tanah Datar	60,400	52,479
Klian Kellas	34,000	30,480	United Sumatra	91,632	—
Lotus	270,822	—	Woodend	59,319	67,000

MINING NEWS

LAKE VIEW AND STAR.—Cabiecram :—In crosscutting east on the 3,250ft. level Golden Horse-Shoe section at a point 3660ft. south of the shaft ore has been cut which gave a width of 7ft. assaying 45c. per ton. Twenty-six feet has been driven on the rich telluride ore disclosed a short time ago west of the south Drive on the 3050ft. level. Lake View section : the ore has been consistently rich, assaying in places 30oz. per ton for a width disclosed of 14in.

MINING TRUST.—Weekly progress report :—New Guinea Goldfields.—Location No. 8.—Drift advanced 16ft.; average 8dwt. bag, width 40in. Location No. 10.—Seventh drift away 85ft. bag, width 40in. Location No. 14.—Average of seven trenches away 115ft., width 30in. Location No. 15.—Drift, 2 feet Cuttan adit, 125ft.; and the last 10ft. of No. 2 Drive Cuttan adit, previously Mount les Mines.—Ore shaft depth, 450ft.; Rio Grande shaft, depth 250ft.; drifts and crosscuts, 1320ft.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

EASIER WHEAT PRICES

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Jan. 25.—WHEAT.—The cargo position ruled dull on heavy world's shipments and a corresponding increase in the supplies afloat. Prices were in most cases reduced by 3d. to 6d. per qr., with buyers evincing slight interest. Manitobas and hard winter were not offered. For Pacific white, Jan.-Feb. and March, 48s. was required. Rosafe 63½lb. (old) afloat, was offered at 44s. 6d.; 63lb. (new), just sailed, at 44s. 1½d.; and Barusu 62½lb., Jan. (new), at 43s. 3d. Parcels were inactive. Manitoba were obtainable at 6d. to 9d. per qr. decline, while La Plata were 3d. easier. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Feb., 49s. 3d.; and No. 2, 48s. 6d. Rosafe 63½lb., loading, 44s.; and Barusu, 63lb., Feb., 43s. 3d.

The wheat futures market closed dull and 3d. under yesterday's final values.

Basis No. 3 Northern Manitoba	Business done			Closing values	Prev. closing values
Per 480lb.	Open'g values	Noon values	Highest	Lowest	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Jan.	46 3	46 2	— —	— —	46 4 46 10
March	45 9	45 9	— —	— —	45 10 46 4

MAIZE was dull and easier in sympathy with lower Argentine closing prices. La Plata, afloat, 27s. to 26s. 6d.; and Jan. and Feb. offered at 27s. 3d. Parcels were in moderate request at 3d. per qr. decline. La Plata, May-June, sold at 23s. 3d.; Feb. to Liverpool, at 28s. 3d.; and late yesterday Bristol Channel paid 27s. 3d. for March.

BARLEY was inactive at late rates. No. 3 Canada Western, Feb., 26s. 6d.; No. 4, 24s. 6d.; Danubian, Jan.-Feb. and March-April, 22s.; and Black Sea, Feb., 21s. 3d.

OATS were quiet. La Plata, Feb. and March, 15s. 6d.; and April, 15s. 9d.

The following are farmers' deliveries from returns received in the week ended January 25, and for the season to date (23 weeks) :—

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
This week	310,308	337,415	54,808
Average price	9s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	6s. 11d.
Same week last year	291,230	393,327	122,248
Average price	9s. 8d.	10s. 3d.	9s. 5d.
This season	5,714,982	8,537,023	1,237,979
Average price	9s. 6½d.	10s. 0½d.	9s. 0½d.
Last season	5,787,517	9,869,602	1,784,417
Average price	9s. 6½d.	11s. 0½d.	9s. 0½d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—WHEAT :—Shipment parcels were 3d. to 9d. per qr. cheaper but demand was again poor. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Jan., was quoted, nom., 50s. 3d.; No. 2, 49s. 3d.; and No. 4 Manitoba, Jan., 46s. 1½d.; No. 3 arrived, sold at 42s. 6d.; and Jan. was quoted at 42s 10½d.; No. 6 at 36s. 1½d.; No. 1 hard winter, Jan., 45s. 6d.; No. 2, 44s.; Rosafe 63lb., Feb., 43s. 3d.; March, 43s. 6d.; Barli 63½lb., Feb. and March, 43s. 3d.; Western Jan.-Feb., 44s. 3d.; and Western Australian, afloat, 46s. 9d. Spot parcels were quiet, 1d. to 1d. per cental lower. Graded wheat futures closed steady, but final values were 5d. to 1½d. per cental lower. Sales, 200 loads.

Graded Wheat Futures	Business covered			Closing values	Prev. closing values
Per 100lb.	Opening values	Highest	Lowest		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	9 0	9 0	8 11½	8 11⅞	9 0⅞
May	9 3	9 3¼	9 2½	9 3¼	9 3⅛
July	9 4½	9 4½	9 3¾	9 4¼	9 5⅛

MAIZE.—C.i.f. parcels of La Plata near at hand were steady but distant were 3d. per quarter cheaper. A parcel, arrived, sold at 27s. Jan.-Feb. was quoted 26s. 1½d.; Feb.-March sold at 26s. 3d.; May-June (new), 25s. 4½d., sellers; Dan.-Gal.-Fox, Feb.-March, 26s. 3d., sellers. Spot parcels were unchanged.

OATS.—C.i.f. parcels were quietly steady, Chilean tawny, March-April, 15s. 7½d.; La Plata, f.a.q., Jan.-Feb., 15s. 9d.

FLOUR was unchanged with a quiet trade.

COLCHESTER, Jan. 25.—The market was very dull, with little inquiry for any corn. Wheat, 41s. to 42s., delivered mills. Only the best barley was in demand. Best oats 19s. to 20s.

GLOUCESTER, Jan. 25.—English wheat was in poor demand at 40s. to 42s. per 504lb., on rail. Oats were easier with values 19s. for black to 23s. for white. The demand for barley was slower and values were tending easier, especially for the lower grades. English beans were offered sparingly at unchanged prices.

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 25.—There was no improvement in trade. Wheats, 41s. to 42s., on rail; barleys, 28s. to 35s.; oats, 21s. to 23s.

NORWICH, Jan. 25.—English barley was offered in rather larger quantities but there were very few of the best grades, which made from 40s. to 42s., but the lower grades were unchanged at 28s. to 40s. English wheat was in small supply at 41s. English oats, ordinary, 20s.; seed, 21s. to 23s.

PETERBOROUGH, Jan. 25.—Wheat, 40s. to 42s.; barley, 30s. to 42s.; grinding sorts, 27s. to 29s.; oats, 19s. to 21s.; beans, 41s. to 42s.

READING, Jan. 25.—Wheat, 42s. to 43s. Barley and oats were quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—Home-grown delivered to Salford 3,620 tons. Trade generally was slow at all current prices. Prices ruled :—Sir Alfred King Edward, £4 5s. to £4 15s.; second grade and Blackland, £3 15s. to £4; Scotch King Edward, £3 10s. to £4; best sample Majestic, British Queen, and Arran Chief, £3 to £3 10s.; and Darkwell, £2 15s. to £3 per ton, ex-market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There were plentiful supplies which met with a steady demand. Quotations :—English Allicante grapes, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.; Colmar grapes, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Belgian Colmar grapes, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per lb.; Almeria grapes, 20s. to 28s. per barrel; English cooking apples, 3d. to 8d. per bushel; Cox's orange pippin apples, 1s. to 2s. per box; per half-sieve, Nova Scotian apples, 1s. to 2s.; golden russet apples, 20s. to 30s. per barrel; American Newtown apples, 14s. to 18s.; British Columbian apples, 11s. to 13s. per box; Californian Winter Nelis pears, 16s. to 21s.; Anjou pears, 20s. to 22s. per case; Canary bananas, 18s. to 20s. per bunch; Jamaica, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per dozen cartons; St. Michael's pineapples, 2s. 9d. to 4s. each; Messina lemons, 9s. to 12s. per box, 14s. to 20s. per case; Jaffa oranges, 14s. to 16s.; Californian oranges, 25s. to 30s.; Spanish oranges, 9s. to 40s. per case; Palermo bitter oranges, 8s. to 10s. per case; American cranberries, 28s. per case; Porto Rico grape fruit, 22s. to 32s. 6d.; Florida grape fruit, 35s. to 45s. per case; South African peaches, 3s. to 10s. 6d.; nectarines, 4d. to 12s.; pears, 4s. to 6s. per box; Mont subnuts, 8s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per 12lb.; Tenerife tomatoes, 18s. to 24s. per package; Paris green asparagus, 5s. to 6s.; Lauris asparagus, 9s. to 10s.; English asparagus, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bundle; forced rhubarb, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen bundles; leeks, 2s. to 3s.; forced mint, 4s. to 7s. per dozen bunches.

HAY AND STRAW (WHITECHAPEL).—Rather full supplies met a dull trade at steady rates. Best meadow hay was quoted £7 5s. to £7 15s.; mixture and sainfoin, £7 5s. to £8; best clover, £7 10s. to £8 5s.; and best straw, £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Jan. 25.—SUGAR.—British refined was in fair demand at unchanged rates. Tate's A T cubes, 25s. 9d.; No. 1, 25s. 6d.; H T S, 23s. 3d.; crushed No. 1, 24s. 6d.; ditto B., 24s.; nibs, 26s. 9d.; coffee crystals, 27s.; mineral water (3cwt. bags), 23s. 6d.; Tate's fine and coarse granulated, 22s. 6d.; Lyle's No. 1, 22s. 3d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 22s. 3d.; Tate's granulated, 21s. 6d.; icing (cwt. cases), 29s. 6d.; icing (cwt. bags), 30s.; finest castor, 27s. 6d.; castor A., 26s. 6d.; ditto B., 25s.; pulverized, 24s. 3d.; Lyle's yellow crystals, 20s. 9d.; No. 3 crystals, 22s. 9d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, month forward, 22s. 1½d.; granulated, 21s. 6d. export :—Tate's No. 1 cubes (in cartons), 23s. 7½d.; No. 3, 23s. 1½d. Home-grown granulated, Jan., ex Ely, Ipswich, and Cantley, quoted 20s. 10½d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, Jan., ex factory, quoted 20s. 10½d. to 21s. 1½d.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 20s. 3d. to 23s.; ditto Mauritius, spot, quoted 19s. 6d. to 20s.; 99 per cent., Jan., 11s. 3d., value, c.i.f. White Java, Jan.-Feb., quoted 11s., c.i.f., Europe; Feb.-March, 10s. 7½d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 6d.; April-Aug., 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Hamburg; Polish granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 6d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quo

MAILS AND SHIPPING—
Continued from page 19

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS
(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

ADDA .. .. For Sierra Leone, left Takoradi 23rd.
BENUE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Madeira 25th.
BOUTRY .. .. Fm. Duala, arr. Ldn. 24th.
CHAMA .. .. For Cont., left Sierra Leone 22nd.
EGOSI .. .. For Assinie, left Grand Bassam 23rd.
NEW BRIGHTON .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Teneriffe 23th.
NEW COLUMBIA .. For Canary Islands, left Norfolk 24th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BACTRIA .. .. For Genoa, left Leghorn 22nd.
BOTHNIA .. .. For Constanza, left Varna 24th.
RIVER DELAWARE .. Fm. Beyrouth, arr. Makri 23rd.
RIVER THEMS .. For Philadel., left Boston 23rd.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MINNEKAHDA .. For N.Y., left Gravesend 25th.

BIBBY

GLOUCESTERSHIRE .. For Rangoon, left Mersey 25th.
LEICESTERSHIRE .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Suez 25th.
YORKSHIRE .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Ldn. 25th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ACHILLES .. .. For Ldn., left Dalny 23rd.
ANCHISES .. .. For Stlmptn., left Durban 24th.
CYCLOPS .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Suez 23rd.
DOLIUS .. .. For L'pool, left Kobe 22nd.
EUMAEUS .. .. For N.Y., left Pt. Said 24th.
LAOMEDON .. .. For Japan, left Hong-kong 22nd.
PELEUS .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Havre 24th.
PERICLES .. .. Fm. Philippines, arr. Belawan 23rd.
RHESUS .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Suez 24th.
TEIRESIAS .. .. For L'pool left Colombo 23rd

BLUE STAR

ALMEDA STAR .. For R. Plate, left St. Vincent 24th.
GARLI STAR .. For Ldn., left St. Vincent 24th.
IONIC STAR .. .. For R. Plate, left Fray Bentos 24th.

BOOTH

CUTHBERT .. .. For Ceara, left Mersey 24th.
STEPHEN .. .. Fm. Natal, arr. Ceara 23rd.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

BADAGRY .. .. For U.K., arr. Lagos 24th.
BENGUELA .. .. For Cont., left Las Palmas 24th.
DARU .. .. For W. Africa, left Mersey 25th.
JEKRI .. .. For Cont., arr. Lagos 24th.
SALAGA .. .. For Cont., left Sierra Leone 22nd.

BULLARD, KING

UMKUZI .. .. Fm. Beira, arr. Ldn. 26th.
UMVUMA .. .. For Calcutta, left Rangoon 25th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERBRAE .. .. For St. John, left Havre 25th.
BEAVERBURN .. For Glasgow, left St. John 24th.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND .. .. For Wstrn. Islands, left Mersey 25th.
DUCHESS OF YORK .. Fm. St. John, arr. L'pool 25th.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA .. For Cruise, left Colombo 24th.
MINNEDOSA .. .. For St. John, left Clyde 25th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

ADEN .. .. .. For Dunkirk, left Saigon 21st.
ADRAR .. .. .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Gd. Bassam 21st.
BELLE ISLE .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Santos 25th.
DAIANY .. .. .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Bona 22nd.
D'ENTRECASTEAUX .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Bahia 24th.
DESIRADE .. .. .. Fm. Bordeaux, arr. Halphong 26th.
FORMOSE .. .. .. For Hamburg, left M'video 22nd.
SWIATOWID .. .. Fm. Gdynia, arr. Santos 25th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN CHATTAN .. .. For U.K., left Durban 24th.
CLAN MACFARLANE .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Suez 24th.
CLAN MACILWRAITH .. For Chittagong, left Calcutta 25th
CLAN MACINTOSH .. .. For India, arr. N.Y. 24th.
CLAN MACVICAR .. .. For Ldn., left Tuticorin 25th.
CLAN OGILVY .. .. For Ldn., left Visagapatam 24th.
CLAN ROSS .. .. .. For L'pool, left Algoa B. 24th.
HALESIUM .. .. .. Fm. S. Africa, arr. N.Y. 24th.
HARMODIUS .. .. Fm. Pensacola, arr. Norfolk 24th
HYDASPES .. .. .. For Beira, left Algoa B. 24th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

LA BOURDONNAIS .. Fm. Bordeaux, arr. N.Y. 25th.
MISSISSIPPI .. .. For Talcahuano, left. Callao 24th.
PARIS .. .. .. For Havre, left N.Y. 24th.
TEXAS .. .. .. For V'couver, left Colon 23rd.

COSULICH LINE

MARTHA WASHINGTON Left Trieste 23rd.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES
CUNARD

ANTONIA .. .. For N.Y., left L'pool 25th.
AURANIA .. .. For N.Y., cld. Stlmntn. 25th.
VALACIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Norfolk 24th.
ANCHOR
CAMERONIA .. .. For N.Y., left Moville 25th.
ELYSIA .. .. Fm. Bombay, left Clyde 25th.
COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION
PORT CAROLINE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 25th.
PORT DARWIN .. .. For Ldn., left N.Z. 22nd.
PORT DENISON .. For Wellington, left Auckland 25th.
PORT HARDY .. .. For Ldn., left Newport N. 22nd.
PORT MELBOURNE .. For Australia, left Colombo 24th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF KIMBERLEY .. For Dalren, left Shanghai 25th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF AUCKLAND .. For Baltimore, left Pt. Said 24th.
CITY OF BARODA .. .. Left Pt. Said 24th.
CITY OF BENARES .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Cocanada 23rd.
CITY OF BOMBAY .. .. Fm. Colombo, arr. Rangoon 24th.
CITY OF DUNDEE .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Colombo 24th.
CITY OF DURBAN .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Moji 25th.
CITY OF GUILDFORD .. For Beira, left Ldn. 24th.
CITY OF KHIOS .. .. For Hong-kong, left Suez 25th.
CITY OF LILLE .. .. Left Baltimore 24th.
CITY OF LINCOLN .. .. For Wangaui, left Philadel. 23rd.
CITY OF MADRAS .. .. Fm. Colombo, arr. Calcutta 24th.
CITY OF MANILA .. .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Karachi 24th.
CITY OF NAGPUR .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Madeira 25th.
CITY OF SINGAPORE .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Suez 24th.
CITY OF SPARTA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Calcutta 24th.
CITY OF YORK .. .. For Karachi, left Pt. Okha 23rd.
KROTO .. .. .. For N.Y., left Antwerp 23rd.
TRAFFORD HALL .. .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. E. Ldn. 25th.
WALTON HALL .. .. Fm. Mormugao, arr. Suez 24th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

ANTONIO DELFINO .. For B. Aires, left M'video 25th.
CAP NORTE .. .. For B. Aires, left Hamburg 25th.

HARRISON

ARCHITECT .. .. For Belize, left Mersey 25th.
AUTHOR .. .. .. For Red Sea, left Clyde 25th.
HUNTSMAN .. .. For Pt. Natal, left Newport 25th.
INTOMBI .. .. .. For Vera Cruz, left Clyde 25th.
MATADOR .. .. .. For W. Indies, left Clyde 25th

HENDERSON

DARA .. .. .. Fm. Tees, arr. Torrevieja 21st.
PERIM .. .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Rangoon 21st.
YOMA .. .. .. For Rangoon, left M'seilles, 25th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

EL PARAGUAYO .. Fm. Ldn., arr. M'video 24th.
EL URUGUAYO .. For M'video, left Mersey 25th.
OAKLANDS GRANGE .. Fm. Newport, arr. B. Aires 24th.
ORANGE RIVER .. For Mchstr., cld. Las Palmas 25th.
UPWEY GRANGE .. For Ldn., left M'video 24th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

BALZAC .. .. .. For Rosario, left Mersey 25th.

LEYLAND

ATLANTIAN .. .. Fm. Houston, arr. Mchstr. 25th.
DAVISIAN .. .. For N. Orleans, left Kingston 24th.
DAYTONIAN .. .. For Boston, left Mersey 25th.
DELILIAN .. .. .. Fm. Boston, arr. L'pool. 24th.
DENCIAN .. .. .. For Savanilla, left Curacao 24th
NAPIERIAN .. .. For Baltimore, left Boston 24th.
NESSIAN .. .. .. For W. Indies, left Clyde 25th.
NORWEGIAN .. .. For Baltimore, left Philadel. 24th.
NOVIAN .. .. .. For L'pool., left Galveston 24th.
PHILADELPHIAN .. Fm. Sabine, arr. Pt. Arthur 24th

LLOYD TRIESTINO

PRISNA .. .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Suez 26th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

D'ARTAGNAN .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 25th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

MADOERA .. .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Pt. Said 24th.
F. C. HOOFT .. .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Pt. Said 26th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN Fm. B. Aires, arr. La Plata 23rd.
HIGHLAND HEATHER For M'video, left. La Plata 23rd.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ASI MARU .. .. .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Manila 24th.
ASUTO MARU .. .. For Valparaiso, left Hilo 19th.
ATSUTA MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, left Gravesend 24th.
GENOA MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Calcutta 25th.
HAKODATE MARU .. For Ldn., left Hong-kong 24th.
KAMO MARU .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Kobe 23rd.
MITO MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Dalren 24th.
TAITO MARU .. .. For Frisco, left Honolulu 23rd.
TANGO MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Melbourne 24th.
TATSUNO MARU .. For N.Y., left Kobe 24th.
TENYO MARU .. .. Fm. Frisco, arr. Shanghai 24th.
TOKIWA MARU .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Nagasaki 24th.
TOYOHASHI MARU .. For Ldn., left Taigtao 26th.
TSUYAMA MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Boston 24th

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ALDA .. .. .. For Bremen, left R. Aires 23rd.
ALLER .. .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Singapore 26th
FRIEDERUN .. .. Fm. Rio Janeiro, arr. Madeira 25th.
GOSLAR .. .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Penang 24th.
GOTTINGEN .. .. Fm. San Antonio, arr. Panama 24th.
HAIMON .. .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Guayaquil 24th.
HAVEL .. .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Portland 22nd.
KONINGSBERG .. .. Fm. Chefoo, arr. Suez 24th.
LIPPE .. .. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Suez 24th.
MUNCHEN .. .. .. For Bremen, left Stlmntn. 25th.
SAALE .. .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Los Angeles 22nd.
SAARBRUCKEN .. .. For Colombo, left Belawan Deli 25th.
SCHLESIEN .. .. .. For Shanghai, left Takao 22nd.
SIERRA CORDOBA .. For B. Aires, cld. Rio Janeiro 25th.
TABORA .. .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Valparaiso 24th.
WESER .. .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 24th.

ORIENT

OSFORD .. .. .. For Brisbane, left Toulon 25th.
ORONTES .. .. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Gib. 26th.
ORVIETO .. .. .. For Brisbane, left Adelaide 23th.
OTRANTO .. .. .. Fm Ldn., arr. Colombo 25th.

PACIFIC STEAM

ALMACEO .. .. .. For B. Aires, left Nortolk 23rd.
ESSEQUIBO .. .. .. For Havana, left N.Y. 23rd.
ORCONA .. .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Panama 24th.
ORDUNA .. .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Rio Janeiro 24th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALLARAT .. .. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Ldn. 25th.
BARADINE .. .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Brisbane 25th.
BELTANA .. .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Ldn. 25th.
BURDWAN .. .. .. For Calcutta, left Madras 23rd.
CATHAY .. .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Suez 25th.
JHYPORE .. .. .. For Ldn., left Hong-kong 24th.
MACEDONIA .. .. .. For Yokohama, left Penang 24th.
MONGOLIA .. .. .. For Sydney, left Gravesend 24th.
MOREA .. .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Bombay 24th.
RAJPUTANA .. .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 26th.
BRITISH INDIA
CHAKDARA .. .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Bombay 24th.
KAROA .. .. .. For Mormugao, cld. Mahe 24th.
KHANDALLA .. .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Zanzibar 26th.
MALDA .. .. .. For Ldn., cld. Aden 25th.
MASERA .. .. .. For Calcutta, arr. Suez 24th.
MASORA .. .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 25th.
MULBERA .. .. .. For Calcutta, left Gravesend 25th.
SIMBALA .. .. .. For Japan, left Shanghai 25th.
TEAWA .. .. .. Arr. Calcutta 25th.
NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING
RANGITANE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Wellington 24th.
FEDERAL
HEWITOO .. .. .. For N.Z., left Clyde 25th.
PAPANUI .. .. .. Fm. Geraldton, arr. Suez 24th.
SURREY .. .. .. For Ldn., left Auckland 25th.
UNION OF NEW ZEALAND
AORANGI .. .. .. For Frisco, left Honolulu 24th.

PRINCE

ALGERIAN PRINCE .. For L'pool, left Syrian Cst. 24th.
BRAZILIAN PRINCE .. For Rio de Janeiro, left Santos 24th.
CASTILIAN PRINCE .. For R. Plate, left N.Y. 23rd.
EGYPTIAN PRINCE .. For A'ndria, left Mersey 23rd.
INDIAN PRINCE .. .. Fm. Durban, arr. Pt. Elizabeth 23rd.
JAPANESE PRINCE .. Fm. Boston, arr. N.Y. 23rd.
ROYAL PRINCE .. .. For Marseilles, left Davao 22nd.
SARDINIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Trinidad, arr. N.Y. 23rd.
SICILIAN PRINCE .. For Malta, left Tunis 22nd.
SOLDIER PRINCE .. Fm. A'ndria, arr. Syrian Cst. 25th.
SYRIAN PRINCE .. For A'ndria, left Antwerp 24th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

GELRIA .. .. .. Outwards, left Las Palmas 21st.
ORANIA .. .. .. Homeward, left Santos 22nd.
WATERLAND .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Rio Grande 23rd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ARAGUAYA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Nassau 24th.
DESEADO .. .. For L'pool, left M'video 22rd.
LOCHKATRINE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Colon 25th.
LOCHGOIL .. .. For L'pool, left 'Frisco. 23rd.
PARDO .. .. Fm. Zanzte., arr. Hamburg 24th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDSS TEAMSHIP

CITTICA .. .. Fm. Amsterdam, left Dover 23th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

BUTESHIRE .. .. For U.K., left Fremantle 24th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERMAPLE .. For Shanghai, left Kobe 24th.

SUD-ATLANTIQUE COMPAGNIE

LUTETIA .. .. For Bordeaux, 1st B. Aires 23rd.

UNION-CASTLE

ABUNDEL CASTLE .. For Stlmntn., left Table B. 24th.
CHEPSTOW CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, arr. L. Marques 25th.
DUNLUCE CASTLE .. For Beira, cld. Plymouth 24th.
GLENOORM CASTLE .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. E. Ldn. 24th.
GRANTULLY CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, arr. Ldn. 25th.
SANDOWN CASTLE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Beira 24th.

UNITED STATES LINES

GEO. WASHINGTON .. For N.Y., left Stlmntn. 24th.

WHITE STAR

CERAMIC .. .. .. For Australia, left Mersey 25th.
DORIC .. .. .. For N.Y., left Mersey 25th.
LAURENTIC .. .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Naples 25th.
MEGANTIC .. .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Algiers 25th

YEOWARD LINE

ALCA .. .. .. For Las Palmas, left Mersey 25th.
ALONDRA .. .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Las Palmas 24th.

MARINE INSURANCE

CASUALTIES IN DECEMBER

News from Lloyd's agents at Buenos Aires showed that the German liner MONTE CERVANTES, ashore in Beagle Channel, had slipped off the rocks and sunk. It was stated that it was thought salvage would be possible, as the fine weather now prevailing in the Straits of Magellan would probably last until March. The rate quoted in the London market rose from 85 to 90 per cent. The MONTE CERVANTES, a vessel of 13,913 tons, owned by the Hamburg-Süd-Amerika Line, was built in 1927. The insured value of the hull is understood to be about £200,000.

Thirty vessels of 86,154 tons are reported by the Liverpool Underwriters' Association to have been posted in the Loss Book during December as "lost." Only ships of 500 tons gross and upwards are included in these returns. These figures compare with 12 vessels, of 56,683 tons, so posted in December, 1928, and with 23 vessels, of 58,830 tons, posted in the corresponding month of 1927.

The total number of casualties to vessels of 500 tons gross and upwards which were posted in the Loss Book during December last was 1,153. The number for December, 1928, was 814. The corresponding figure for December, 1927, was 845, and for December, 1926, it was 817.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances	80
KOSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	20
BALTADOR	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island	80
EDWARD LUCKENBACH	Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island	10
RYUTO MARU	Shimonoseki, Dec. 29, for Vancouver. Reported rudder post broken, disabled, adrift near Aleutian Islands, Jan. 11	10
MONTE CERVANTES	Buenos Aires, Jan. 15, and Magallanes, Jan. 20, for Ushuwaia. Ashore Beagle Channel, near Eckleurs Lighthouse	90

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS
(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ACTOR .. .. .. Fm. Peru, arr. Hull 26th.
BAARN .. .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Callao 25th.
BERLIN .. .. .. For Bremen, arr. Halifax 25th.
BOSKOOP .. .. .. For Hamburg, cld. Aries 26th.
CARARE .. .. .. For Kingston, left A'mouth 25th.
CITY OF EXETER .. For Calcutta, left Clyde 24th.
CITY OF M'LE'CHESTER For Cadiz, left Middlesbro. prob. 25th.
HAIMON .. .. .. For Paita, left Guayaquil 25th.
ILLINOIS .. .. .. For Antofagasta, left Talcahuano 25th.
JAGERSFONTEIN .. For Amsterdam, left Dar es Salaam 26th.
KASHIMA MARU .. For Japan, left Middlesbrough 25th.
KLIPFONTEIN .. .. For Beira, cld. Lourenco Marques 25th
LISBON MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left N.Y. 25th.
MELSKERKE .. .. Left Algoa B. 25th.
PORT NICHOLSON .. Fm. Townsville, arr. Ldn. 26th.
STATESMAN .. .. For S. Africa, left Middlesb'gh 25th.
STIRLINGSHIRE .. For L'pool left Glasgow 25th.
WANDERER .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Mersey 24th.
YOKOHAMA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Seattle 26th.

CASUALTY REPORTS
(FROM LLOYD'S)

ATHELPRINCE.—Port Said, Jan. 26.—British s. Athelprince number six cylinder cracked port engine. Surveyed and allowed to proceed reduced speed port engine Falmouth (Cornwall).

AXINITE.—Gravesend, Jan. 26 :—Steamer Axinite, from Newport, collided this afternoon with German Rudolf Albrecht anchored above here, also tug Badia at anchor. Axinite has damage to stem. Rudolf Albrecht damage to port quarter above water, and Badia damage to rubbing band on starboard side.

RADILOVE.—See Axinite.

BEDLINGTON.—Siden, Jan. 25.—British s. Bedlington, from Immingham, towed into Langesund by a salvage steamer after having been aground on Danish coast Jan. 22. Propeller and rudder damaged. Will be repaired at Langesund.

BELLANOCH.—Ancona, Jan. 25.—Italian s. Bellanoch, general cargo, aground near Numana, eight miles south Ancona, owing to dense fog. Vessel in an unsafe position. Captain requires lighterage and two tugs.

BIG BILL.—Panama, Jan. 25.—Panama yacht Big Bill, escaping gas ignited causing explosion. Interior sections vessel burnt, and six persons injured (lightly).

BRADFYNE.—Galveston, Jan. 24.—British s. Bradfyne floated to-night apparently undamaged.

COPEMAN.—Colon, Jan. 24.—British s. Copeman returning Colon leak No. 2 hold; now under control.

JEBBA.—Hamburg, Jan. 25.—British s. Jebba, Hamburg for West Coast of Africa, collided by British s. Wallsend, Hamburg for England, ballast, in Lower Elbe yesterday during a fog. Former vessel damaged smidships plates indented ; put back Hamburg to-day. Latter vessel proceeded, damage unknown.

MARTIN CARL.—Norfolk, Va., Jan. 25.—Danish s. Martin Carl ashore, but afterwards got off badly damaged Diamond Shoal. Stern post damaged. Government steamer has gone to assist.

MONTE CERVANTES.—Lloyd's Agents at Buenos Aires telegraph, Jan. 24 :—German motor-vessel Monte Cirvantes : Agents confirm rumour Captain drowned when ship slipped off rocks into deep water. German motor-vessel Monte Sarmiento sailed Mar del Plata noon to-day to pick up passengers and crew stranded at Ushuaia, expected back here Feb. 7.

RHEIN.—Cape Town, Jan. 25.—German motor-vessel Rhein, Hamburg for Port Natal, arrived 5 p.m., delayed by fog. Captain reports grounded during thick fog probably about Duiker Point, exact situation uncertain. Got off immediately. Fear considerable damage to bottom ; forepeak full of water, afterpeak full of water. Making water No. 1 hold, No. 5 hold. Shore pump is being obtained assist controlling water.

Fear that the cargo is damaged in bottom tier.

RUDOLF ALBRECHT.—See Axinite.

SWAINBY.—Gibraltar, Jan. 26.—British s. Swainby ashore Punta Mala, Gibraltar Bay. Assistance has been sent.

ULSTER MONARCH.—Liverpool, Jan. 25.—Motor vessel Ulster Monarch collided this morning with an unknown vessel in Crosby Channel, sustaining damage to starboard bow and side.

WALLSEND.—See Jebba.

Vancouver, Jan. 24.—Ice jam Fraser River sank two fishing boats, damaged several others.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE the position in the River Plate section was without change, and shippers took tonnage sparingly on the basis of recent low levels. A large carrier was fixed from San Lorenzo to Antwerp or Rotterdam at 12s., and a handy steamer was chartered from Necoches to United Kingdom-Continent at 15s., both early February. It is understood that many owners contemplate bringing their vessels home in ballast to lay up rather than accept current uneconomic rates, and two vessels have already received instructions to return. The Australian situation has gone from bad to worse, the very low rate of 21s. 3d. having been accepted for February loading at Western ports. In other markets the call for tramp tonnage is slight and rates generally were untested. American coal, however, paid $2.20 for shipment to Marseilles, March.

Fixtures included the following :—West Australia, Appledore, 8,300 tons, 10%, Mediterranean-United Kingdom-Continent, 21s. 3d., February. Indusa, 7,000 tons, 10%, Mediterranean-United Kingdom-Continent, 22s. 6d., with Indian options, February. Hampton Roads-Eugenia, 6,000 tons, 10%, Marseilles, $2.25, early March. San Lorenzo.—Filleigh, 7,900 tons, 10%, Antwerp or Rotterdam, 12s., with Mediterranean options, February. Necoches.—Essex Druid, 5,300 tons, 10%, United Kingdom-Continent, 15s., February.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS
IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

G—AAJH .. .. Fm. Basra, arr. Gaza 23rd.
G—EBNA .. .. Fm. Baghdad, arr. Jask 25th.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Jan. 1*
Anglo-Argentine	£84,576	−1,100	−8,598
Brazilian Tractn. (Dec.)	$3,084,311	+310,768	+6,576,402
Do. (net) ..	$2,241,295	+133,026	+3,183,832
Canadian Pac. ..	$3,120,000	−718,000	+2,380,000
Chatham and Dist. Tracts. (Jan. 16)	£1,058	+111	+87
Egyptian Delta Lt. (10 days to Jan.10	£11,667	+804	+17,820 (April 1)
Do., Markets (Jan. 16)	£1,881	−337†	−1,170
L.C.C. Tramways	£82,755	+2,928	+49,687 (April 1)
Manchester Ship Canal (Dec.) ..	£123,870	−5,960	+11,766 (for year)
Mexican Ely. ..	$188,700‡	−35,900	−28,800
Paraguay Centl. ..	£3,730	+300	−9,330

* Unless otherwise shown. † Due to heavy rains.
‡ An accident on Jan. 18 held up traffic.

Official returns of 40 of the principal municipal tramway and omnibus undertakings in the United Kingdom, as compiled by the *Tramway and Railway World* for the week ended January 4 give total receipts of £420,444, or £34,669 more than in the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate receipts for 40 weeks amounted to £16,962,178, an increase of £716,458.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

FOURTH NATIONAL LECTURE

A National Lecture, the fourth of the series, will be broadcast from 2LO to all stations at 9.20 this evening, by Sir J. J. Thomson, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose subject will be "Tendencies of Recent Investigations in the Field of Physics."

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for today, January 27, are as follows :—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m., 11 p.m. and 12 midnight, London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **10.45** :—The Future of Domestic Service.—4, How a General Servant Sees It, by Miss Lizzie Willsden. **11-12** :—(5XX only) Gramophone Records. **11-11.30** :—(2LO only) Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process. **12** :—Organ Music, relayed from Southwark Cathedral ; Ivy Rainier (solo violin). **1.15** :—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, from Cardiff. **2** :—For the Schools.—French Dialogue—1, En Bateau, by Mlle. Camille Vière and M. E. M. Stéphan. **2.15** :—Spanish Reading, by Dr. A. R. Pastor. **2.30** :—Days of Old, Tudor and Stuart Days—2, Coronation Day in 1547, by Miss Rhoda Power. **3** :—Interlude. **3.5-3.20** :—Stories for Younger Pupils—2, The Leprechaun and the Scarlet Garters (Irish), by Miss Rhoda Power (to be broadcast on 261m.) **3.20** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.15** :—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel.

5.15 :—Children.—Where do your treasures go to when you lose them ? Carey Grey offers a solution in Once under a Time ; Shepherd's Hey (Grainger) and other Pianoforte Solos, played by Cecil Dixon ; Still more Hints on How to Play Association Football, by George F. Allison ; The Cobbler's Song and others, sung by Arthur Wynn. **6** :—Mexico City, by Air Commodore L. E. O. Charleton. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—Old Italian Violoncello Sonatas, played by Ivor Jones. **7-7.20** :—Books in General, by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy. **7.25** :—French Talk, by M. E. M. Stéphan.

7.45 :—Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell ; Rispah Goodacre (contralto), Cedric Sharpe (violoncello). **9** :—Weather ; News ; Local News ; Shipping Forecast ; Stock Exchange Summary and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.20** :—National Lecture.—Tendencies of Recent Investigations in the Field of Physics, by Sir J. J. Thomson. **10.15** :—The Templars (madrigals) ; Rudolph Dolmetsch (harpsichord). **11-12** :—Band, from Ciro's Club.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—Geraldine Wilton (soprano) ; Mervyn Lambert (baritone). **12.30** :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2-3** :—Lozells Picture House Orchestra conducted by Ernest Parsons, from Birmingham. **5.15** :—Children : The Crossword Mystery, a detective play by Mabel France ; Edith James will entertain ; James Donovan (saxophone), from Birmingham. **6** :—Organ Music, relayed from Lozells Picture House, Birmingham. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **7.15** :—La Bohème, Act I., an opera in four acts by Giuseppe Giocosa and Luigi Illica, music by Puccini, founded on the novel, La Vie de Bohême, by Henri Murger (English version of Acts 1 and 2, by William Grish and Percy Pinkerton, and Acts 3 and 4 by Percy Pinkerton), with Tudor Davies, Franklyn Kelsey, Sydney Russell, Luella Paikin, Tom Pervis, Cuthbert Reaveley, William Anderson, Evelyn Hanson, Stanley Riley, the Wireless Chorus (Chorus Master, Stanford Robinson), the Wireless Symphony Orchestra (Leader, S. Kneale Kelley), conducted by Percy Pitt ; Narrator, Filson Young, relayed from the Parlophone Studio (by the courtesy of the Parlophone Company). **8** :—English Personalities of the Eighteenth Century, 2—Lord Chesterfield, by Mr. Bonamy Dobrée. **8.30** :—La Bohème, Acts 2, 3, and 4, relayed from the Parlophone Company. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather ; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **2.40** :—From Edinburgh (see Glasgow). **3** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—See Daventry. **9.15** :—See London. **9.25** :—See Glasgow. **9.20-11** :—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—Gramophone Records. **2-3.20** :—See Daventry. **3.30** :—The Plaza Band, relayed from the Plaza, Belfast. **4.30** :—E. H. Emery (saxophone) ; Geoffrey Garrod (tenor). **6** :—Stop Press. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **7.45** :—The Ballymena Philharmonic Society in Desecration with the B.B.C. ; the Symphony Orchestra, conducted by H. Godfrey Brown ; Enid Trimble (contralto) ; Stuart Robertson (baritone), relayed from the Town Hall, Ballymena. **9-11** :—See London (**9.15** : Beginners' Class).

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **2** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—Local News. **9.20-11** :—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **12.15-2** :—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, relayed to London and Daventry (5XX). **2** :—See Daventry. **3.5** :—Mr. J. Lloyd James : A Passage in Welsh Arctic Explorer. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-11** :—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.) (1kw.).

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Exchange Quotations, Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time, Agricultural Lesson. **7.45** :—Poetry Recital. **8** :—Concert—M. Dingle and W. Rathbone, Vocal, Flute, and Pianoforte Selections ; Dorothy Day and Company in The Modern Pan, Sketch by Jacobs ; Gerard Crofts (tenor) ; The Station String Quartet ; Alfred Denby (Songs at the Piano) ; The Station Orchestra ; Florence Howley (contralto) ; The Ceilidhe Trio. **10.30** :—Time, News, Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **2.40** :—From Edinburgh (see Glasgow). **3** :—See Glasgow. **4** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20-11** :—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **2.40** :—For the Schools —Dr. R. Stewart MacDougall on History Round the Year—5, A Woodland Area in Spring, from Edinburgh. **3** :—The Octet ; Marjorie MacGregor (contralto). **4** :—Time, relayed from the Playhouse Ball room. **4.30** :—Milestones of Musical Comedy—16, The Octet ; Helen McKay (soprano). **5.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Weather Forecast for Farmers. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—Scottish News. **9.20-11** :—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.)

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **2** :—See Daventry. **3.20** :—Wireless Orchestra ; Donald W. Edge (syncopated pianist), from Manchester. Jack Cairns (baritone), from Newcastle. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **7.48** :—Northern Wireless Orchestra ; Reg. Costello (Bb. clarinet). **8** :—Entertainment. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20-11** :—See London.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **2** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15-11** :—See London (**9.15**, Local News).

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **1.15-2** :—See Cardiff. **2** :—See Daventry. **5.

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NEW LARGE PUBLIC ROOMS.

BED ROOMS FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD WATER AND GAS FIRES.

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Close Tube. Attractive rooms overlooking gardens; breakfast optional.—160, Sutherland-avenue. (Abercorn 1561.)

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1, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Near Queen's-road Met. Railway and Tube. A few vacancies at 2½ to 3½ guineas. Personal supervision.

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17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2, three minutes Queen's-road Tube and Met. Taking (60 guests. Most comfortable; excellent food; constant hot water; bedrooms, bridge, dancing, &c. From 3gns.; room, bath, and breakfast, 6s. 6d.

93, GOWER-STREET, LONDON.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS; breakfast 2½s., 3½s. weekly; quiet, safe boarding house; gas fires; central; colleges.

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MISS M. BROWNE, 35-39, Maddox-street, W.1 (Mayfair 0477), will be pleased to give particulars of ACCOMMODATION personally inspected and can recommend; guest houses, suites, bed-sitting rooms, flats.

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A YOUNG SWEDISH GENTLEMAN (20) wishes to be received as PAYING GUEST where he can improve English; terms offered.—Call or write Harvey and Harvey, 499a, Oxford-street, W.1.

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A Delightfully situated HOUSE for PAYING GUEST facing South, sea, sunshine; gardens; sheltered position; every care, comfort, attention.—Naval Surgeon, 9, Grove-terrace, Dawlish, S. Devon.

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COMFORT, refinement, and satisfaction at LINKFIELD COURT, Knyveton-road, Bournemouth.—Charmingly situated, facing the sands; every modern convenience; hot and cold water, also gas fires in bed rooms; excellent cuisine; convenient for all attractions. Terms from 3½gns. Brochure on application.

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COMFORTABLE COUNTRY HOME offered to people with pleasant voices; large garden, friendly evening bridge; a great welcome to children and dogs; 2 guineas. —Hensco, Elmsett Hall, Wedmore, Somerset.

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TOWN and COUNTY CLUB, 59, The Drive. A quiet, well run Residential Club. Excellent cooking, service, valeting. Five minutes Hove Station and newly opened ice skating rink.

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Warmth, comfort, wonderful air, 500ft. up. THE "HYDRO," RESIDENTIAL CATERHAM. Central heating everywhere; fires all lib.; City 26 minutes. Moderate.

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A Comfortable Nursing Home, standing in nine acres of lovely grounds; resident doctor; no restrictions; good nursing staff; permanent comfortable home.—Matron, Tunstall House, Royal-avenue, Worcester Park Nursing Home, Surrey.

COMFORTABLE private NURSING HOME; chronic or medical and convalescent patients from £2 2s.—Shenley House, Stanwebery-lane, Carshalton. 'Ph., Wallington 1248.

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BUSINESS PREMISES, FACTORIES, PROPERTY INVESTMENTS, and BUILDING LAND AND SITES will be found on Page Two.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A TOWN HOUSE WANTED.

REQUIRED by special applicant, a moderate-size RESIDENCE; to be accessible and open position, south side of the parks. Good repair essential.—WAY and WALLER, Dept. 13, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED for three months from at once; 6 bedrooms; Hyde Park district; excellent transport. Rent offered about 12gns. per week.—Send particulars F. W. GAPP and Co., 54, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1. ('Phone, Sloane 9245.)

SMALL HOUSE, five to six bed rooms, Belgravia or North of Park; £900 per annum, to include rates, rates, and interest on premium if any. Beautiful houses will be viewed at once.—JOAN LITTON, 196, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Victoria 7347.

WANTED to PURCHASE, on the North Hampshire, Surrey, or Berkshire borders, a HOUSE, preferably Georgian, with 10 bed rooms, standing own moderized, containing about 15 bed rooms, four bath rooms, and standing in about 30 acres. The buyer is particularly anxious not to have to buy a farm. The house should stand about 300ft. up on a light soil. Send particulars to "V," care of Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSE or FLAT, 15 minutes' Piccadilly; three bed rooms; six months or longer.—Write Box Y.893, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED for one month commencing middle of February, FURNISHED COTTAGE in the best salmon fishing districts in SCOTLAND; must be close to river and fishing rights available.—Write Box Y.891, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED at ONCE.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN have a large list of applicants wanting HOUSES and FLATS in SOUTH KENSINGTON and District, and will be glad if those wishing to let or sell will kindly favour us with particulars.—Offices, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

WANTED to PURCHASE, in New Forest, SMALL HOUSE; three-four reception, five-seven bed rooms, one or two bath rooms; stabling for three horses, garage, small garden and a few acres of land.—Particulars to "Mrs. S. E.," care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, Kingstreet, St. James's, S.W.1. Tel. Gerrard 2155.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, to PURCHASE, in Sussex, with access to South Downs, modernised RESIDENCE, having eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; stabling, outbuildings, garage, pleasure gardens, and at least 10-20 ACRES of pasture land. Suitable properties will be inspected immediately. —Full details to Capt. "H.," care of MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

WANTED, in the HARPENDEN District, well-built MODERN HOUSE; six-seven bed rooms, bath room, two-three reception rooms; garage; modern services; about ONE ACRE. Price about £3,000.—Details to C. E. J., care of MAPLE and Co., Estate Dept., Tottenham Court-road, London, W.1.

WANTED, Hadenmere, Liphook, Grayshott, FURNISHED HOUSE for four months from March; five-six bed rooms, two reception, Rent 5-6 guineas.—Write Box 08317, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, South or South-West (but not essential), 40 to 50 acres of woodland, mile from station, four to six bed-roomed HOUSE of some character; main services; garden; rural surroundings essential. Up to £2,750. No agents.—Mrs. J. Eadesay-court, Jersey-street, S.W.1.

WANTED for one year, well FURNISHED HOUSE, with four bed rooms; Belgravia or Cadogan Estate; two family; rent up to 350 guineas per annum.—Apply, stating full particulars, to "Tenant," Telephone OFFER and OFFER, Sloane 8212-3.

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View of once.

£3,500 Maximum.—Pre-War HOUSE, with five-seven bed rooms, three reception, and up-to-date conveniences; garage; inexpensive garden; handy good station; close LEATHERHEAD, GUILDFORD, WOKINGHAM.—Photos and particulars to C. W. H., care of MILLAR, SON and Co., 5, Carlos-place, W.1. Vendor's commission required.

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To be SOLD privately now, or by Auction on February 5th.

The property stands detached, with a large garden and Tennis Court, and comprises 16 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms, and complete offices.

CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGE WITH LARGE FLAT OVER.

The present Lease of 14 years at £90 per annum may be surrendered and a new Lease of 60-odd years would be granted at £500 per annum.—Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

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The TRUST LEASE of a STONE-FRONTED HOUSE, facing due South, replete with central heating and all conveniences; nine bed rooms, four excellent bath rooms, four reception rooms (each with parquet flooring), white tiled offices. Lease over 70 years. Ground-rent £125. PRICE £9,000.

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CENTRE OF MAYFAIR.

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A SITE FOR THE ERECTION OF A DWARF HOUSE, having a frontage of over 30ft.

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AN EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE OF EXQUISITE WORKMANSHIP

No. 12, NORTH AUDLEY-STREET,

with three delightful ground-floor reception rooms, comprising a surprisingly large DRAWING ROOM, facing

THE PRIVATE GARDEN,

an octagonal library, and panelled dining room, six bed rooms (two of which are panelled), two bath rooms and good offices. Lease 35 years at £350 per annum. For SALE privately now or by AUCTION on February 5.—Full details of the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 3273 (five lines).

BERRYMAN & CO.,

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RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (close Station), in quiet position, Charming Detached Bijou RESIDENCE for SALE. FREEHOLD. Five bed, two reception rooms, bath, &c. SPACE FOR GARAGE.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Delightful little FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, &c. Modernized. Reasonable price for quick sale, or would let at £200 per annum on lease.

CHELSEA.—Attractive RESIDENCE; recently modernized; six bed rooms, bath room, &c. FINE LOFTY STUDIO-RECEPTION ROOM, about 40ft. by 22ft. No expenditure necessary. Lease over 60 years at £12 per annum. RE

Telephone: Regent 7200. Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London.
Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0085. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

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In a most bracing position, overlooking Portland Harbour and Chesil Beach.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

A substantially built and exceptionally well-planned RESIDENCE, facing South; four reception, eight bed and dressing, bath room, &c.

Company's water and gas. Main drainage. Electric light available. Central heating. Telephone.

Brick-built garage. Useful outbuildings. Matured pleasure grounds with tennis lawn, productive kitchen garden, paddock, in all

OVER 2 ACRES.

PRICE £3,500.

The Residence and garden would be sold separately to the land if desired.

Highly recommended by the Sole Agents, John C. Talbot, F.A.I., Statue House, Weymouth; and HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.35983.)

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WITH GLORIOUS SOUTH VIEWS EXTENDING TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

A very fine replica of a QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, erected about 20 years ago and specially designed to provide a most attractive exterior and an interior necessitating a minimum of labour.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water in best Bed rooms, &c.

Garage with rooms over.

WELL DISPLAYED GROUNDS, two tennis lawns, kitchen garden, &c. Would be sold at a very reasonable price with

10 TO 25 ACRES.

First-rate social and all-round sporting district. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H42471)

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Delightful GEORGIAN-STYLE HOUSE FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

High up in the vicinity of the Chiltern Hills and on gravelly soil, with beautiful views, right away from all development schemes, in an unusually quiet position.

Surrounded by about

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STABLING, GARAGE, and TWO COTTAGES, &c.

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On High Ground, with Fine Views.

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FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE.

FINE OLD COUNTRY HOUSE, with many spacious and beautiful rooms, situate in finely-timbered grounds of 3½ ACRES. Hall 25ft. by 19ft., with gallery, music or dance room, 44ft. by 24ft., large drawing room, dining room, 26ft. by 18ft., billiard room, 27ft. by 19ft., morning room, 10 or more bed rooms, four bath rooms, &c.

Electric Light Gas. Central Heating.

Two Garages. Good Stabling. Outbuildings. Good lawns, tennis court, kitchen garden, &c.—Full details of Stanley Parkes and Brown, 816, High-road, Tottenham; or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

UNEXPECTEDLY IN THE MARKET.

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JUST OUTSIDE A DELIGHTFUL OLD COUNTRY TOWN. SHORT DISTANCE FROM RENOWNED GOLF COURSE.

CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

quite recently redecorated throughout and now in admirable order throughout.

Three large reception rooms, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, servants' hall, &c.

Radiators. Electric Light. Independent hot water.

COTTAGE. GARAGE. STABLING.

Matured and well laid-out grounds of

ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

Lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, and meadow.

PRICE £3,500.

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Choice position.

UNFURNISHED ON LEASE.

SELF-CONTAINED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT in A FINE GEORGIAN MANSION.

Three bed rooms, dressing room, tiled bath room, large lounge and dining room. All main services.

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Most convenient for Tube, tram and bus services to all parts.

FOR SALE, Modern detached RESIDENCE, fitted every up-to-date comfort and convenience; hall, two reception, five bed rooms, with wash basins and running hot and cold water, bath room, gentlemen's lavatory, usual domestic offices.

Electric light, central heating, constant hot water supply.

Garage, garden with small detached conservatory, and lawn, &c.

Vacant Possession.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,500.

Inspected and recommended by

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HILLIER PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,

SHOP AND BUSINESS PROPERTY SPECIALISTS, LONDON AND MANCHESTER

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

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FREEHOLD FACTORY AT WATFORD

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The property, at present used for woodworking, comprises extensive buildings, giving some

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SITE AREA OF NEARLY 1¾ ACRE.

The Property has excellent transport facilities, being connected with the L.M. & S. Railway by two sidings for incoming and outgoing traffic. Immediately following the sale of the property, the

MODERN WOODWORKING PLANT AND MACHINERY

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GT. PORTLAND-ST., W.

SHOWROOM AND OFFICE FLOORS.

In a newly reconstructed building, with goods and passenger lifts and complete with all modern requirements. Six floors, each over

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4s. 6d. PER SQUARE FOOT.

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SHOWROOM ACCOMMODATION.

Close to St. Giles-circus. In a magnificent modern building, three light and lofty floors, each with a floor area of

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Magnificently fitted GROUND-FLOOR SHOWrooms with BASEMENT and additional accommodation in the upper part if required.

TOTAL DEPTH ABOUT 80 FEET.

Reasonable premium required for valuable long lease and fixtures and fittings.

RENT ONLY £1,600 PER ANNUM.

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EXCELLENT SHOP PROPERTY.

ENTIRE PREMISES, comprising an attractive SHOP with arcade front, together with fine showroom, office, and warehouse accommodation (back entrance), giving over

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LEASE, with 27 years unexpired, for SALE at nominal figure.

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NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BUILDING,

Comprising GROUND, BASEMENT, and THREE UPPER FLOORS, affording a total floor area of about

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Floors would be Let separately, or the entire building would be Let on long lease at

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In a newly erected corner building within a few yards of Golden-square. Ground floor with an area of nearly

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30 MINUTES SOUTH OF TOWN.

MIDST BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS, COMMANDING FINE VIEWS.

Within 1¼ mile of the station, exceptional train service.

FOR SALE,

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Two reception rooms, five or six bed rooms, bath room, ample offices.

Company's water; electric will be installed; telephone.

Fine old barn, garage.

Attractive and matured grounds,

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include swimming pool, &c.

Highly recommended by the Agents,

Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W. (18174.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE

(Continued from Page 21)

IN THE BEAUTIFUL COTSWOLD COUNTRY.

FOR SALE, a fine OLD STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN HOUSE with three good reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms; Co.'s water; electric light, central heating; stabling, garage and man's rooms; tennis lawn, rose garden, fine kitchen garden; extra stabling and grass land; in all 30 acres.

Full particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

Unique opportunity.

REIGATE-DORKING, 450 ft. up. 6 ACRES.

GENUINE XVth-CENTURY FARMHOUSE well placed off road; three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, &c.; co.'s gas and water, electric light, radiators; heated garage; good garden and pasture land.—Agents, MILLAR, SON, and Co., 5, Carlos-place, W.1.

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SURROUNDED BY

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Lovely views all round.

OLD FARMHOUSE re-erected old oak panelling, beams, &c.; two floors only; three sitting and five bed rooms, tiled bath room; main gas, water, and electric light; garage with two rooms over, stabling for three; lovely old garden of two-three acres; half-mile junction, 35 minutes' rail to London. Whole in splendid order.—Price from vendor's Agents, MILLAR, SON and Co., 5, Carlos-place, W.1, Mayfair 5612.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

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TO BE SOLD OR LET FURNISHED, BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH.

ON the EAST CLIFF.—Imposing detached RESIDENCE, comprising five entertaining rooms, gentlemen's cloak room, billiard room, 10 bed rooms, box room, two bath rooms; central heating throughout; tennis court, conservatory, winery, double garage, and outbuildings; well laid-out grounds. FREEHOLD and free from chief rent.—Write Box M.1068, The Times, E.C.4.

FISHING, SHOOTING.

SURREY, in a most delightful part of this beautiful country, on the outskirts of an old-world village.—For SALE, an attractive RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of last over 160 ACRES; Gentleman's HOUSE, seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, electric lights, central heating; company's water; first-class buildings; garage, stabling, coach-house, fine old barn, two excellent cottages, chalet, bailiff's house, further cottage used by keeper; 50 Acres of woods and coppice, remainder arable and pasture about half and half. There is fishing in the river intersecting the property, and excellent shooting.—Full particulars on application to Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: Estate, c/o Harrods, London.

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Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

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EASY ACCESS TO FARINGDON AND OXFORD.

PICTURESQUE BRICK-BUILT HOUSE ABOUT 200 YEARS OLD,

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Electric light. Telephone. Good water supply.

ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD GROUNDS,

with lawn, rose garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, orchard, paddock, in all

ABOUT THREE ACRES. ADDITIONAL 12 ACRES

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Excellent stabling for six horses. Garage and a pair of excellent Cottages.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, HOUSE AND THREE ACRES, £3,500.

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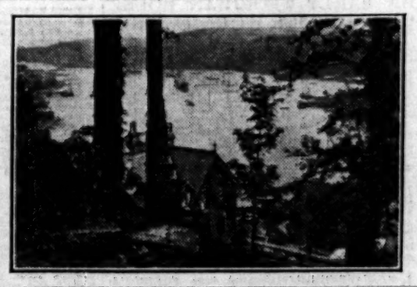
COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF A YACHTING HARBOUR.

PLEASANTLY PLACED RESIDENCE ON HIGH GROUND.



Three reception, six bed rooms, bath room.

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GARDENS and Grounds of about ONE ACRE.

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Garage for two cars; matured gardens and grounds of about

ONE AND A HALF ACRE.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE FREEHOLD.

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NEAR OXSHOTT WOODS.

Overlooking Arbrook and Oxshott Commons.

ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED RESIDENCE.

Three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room.

All public services. Garage for large car.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS OF ABOUT 1½ ACRE.

TO BE LET FURNISHED

for six, nine, or 12 months at a rental of eight guineas per week, including silver, plate, and linen.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents,

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

AUCTION

At Harrods' Estate Sale Rooms, S.W.1, To-morrow (Tuesday), January 28th, at 2.30 p.m.

THE FERN HOUSE,

LITTLE MARLOW, BUCKS.

Attractive FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE: lounge hall, two reception, music or dance room, nine bed rooms, box room, compact offices; modern conveniences; cottage; garage; stabling and outbuildings and inexpensive gardens.

RIVER WYE.

ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES OF SALMON FISHING.

Radnor and Brecon Borders. About 500ft. up, with wide views to the South and West.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Complete offices. Electric light. Central heating. Excellent water, first-class sanitation. GARAGE.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, kitchen garden, tennis lawn, flower garden, paddock.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, ON LEASE FROM MICHAELMAS, WITH THE FISHING.

RENT £300 PER ANNUM.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Executors' Bargain.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE TO EFFECT SPEEDY SALE.

REIGATE AND CRAWLEY

(between).

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, convenient for main line station. Imposing lounge hall, garden room, three reception, full-size billiard room, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, servants' rooms, complete offices. *Co.'s gas, water, electric light, modern drainage, constant hot water, telephone.*

Lodge, two cottages, garage for four cars, farmery and outbuildings. DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, with tennis and croquet lawns, plantations and rich pasture; in all about

30½ ACRES.

With main road frontage of about 1,500ft.

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT CANNOT BE REPEATED.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

LEASE AVAILABLE AT THE LOW RENTAL OF £160 PER ANNUM.

BLACKHEATH PARK.

Delightful position, with full Southern aspect—near the Heath and as high.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE,

thoroughly modernised and easily worked. Lounge hall, three good reception, nine bed (four fitted lavatory basins hot and cold), dressing room (fitted lavatory basin hot and cold), two bath rooms; very bright offices; all modern conveniences.

Fine old matured and walled-in garden, comprising lawn, flower beds, borders, shrubs, shady trees, fruit trees, kitchen garden, &c. Garage and other outbuildings.

IN ALL ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

LEASE about 6½ years unexpired, with possible extension. Very nominal premium asked.

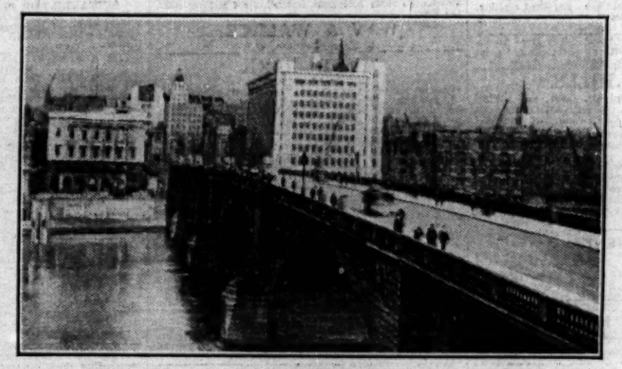
Inspected and recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ADELAIDE HOUSE.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

FOUR LARGE HIGH-SPEED LIFTS.



MAIL CHUTES ON ALL FLOORS.

CENTRAL HEATING.

VACUUM CLEANING PLANT.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL LIGHTED OFFICES,

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER,

ON THE GROUND AND FIRST FLOORS ARE NOW AVAILABLE in the

CITY'S GREATEST OFFICE BUILDING.

For full particulars and rentals apply:—

LONDON CITY BUILDINGS, LTD., ADELAIDE HOUSE, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

SMALL HOUSE, outskirts GUILDFORD, close Merrow Links; seven bed, three reception, two baths; hot and cold in rooms, radiators; tele. £180. Unfurnished, or Sale.—Mrs. Wilkinson, Brown Eaves, Guildford.

SUSSEX WOODLANDS.—On TWO ACRES of well-grown coppice between Arundel and Bognor.—An attractive and sunny labour-saving COUNTRY COTTAGE with two sitting, three bed (all large), bath, box and cloak rooms; gas, main water, gravel soil; garage. FREEHOLD £2,200.—ASHGROVE, West Walberton, Arundel.

TO be LET, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, moderate-sized ELIZABETHAN MANSION; 10 principal bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; central heating; electric light; good hunting.—Staunton Lees, Staunton, Nottingham.

TONBRIDGE, Outskirts.—Charming OLD MANOR HOUSE; three reception, seven bed rooms, ample domestic offices, much old oak; outbuildings and grounds, including two orchards, 10 ACRES; £4,250.—Particulars RACE, Auctioneer, Tonbridge.

WHY NOT BUILD

a HOUSE to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs. Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

WILTS, near Marlborough. — XVIth-CENTURY COTTAGE; South; good repair; four bed, bath, three reception; company's water available; garage, outbuildings, kennels, cottage; timbered grounds, orchard, &c., TWO ACRES.—THEODOSIUS and PICKERSGILL, Newbury.

WOKING, SURREY, seven minutes from Station.—Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three reception rooms, offices; cottage and garage; beautiful gardens of about half an acre, electric light and gas, company's water; main drainage. PRICE £2,750 FREEHOLD.—Particulars of FOX and SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

WOODLANDS known as SINGE WOOD, HAILEY, near WITNEY, OXON, having an area of about 80 ACRES. Tithe £4 8s. 8d. per annum. Possession. PRICE £2,000, or near offer.—Apply Arthur C. Dowding, Solicitor, 6, South-square, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ASHDOWN FOREST, golf club three minutes.—A Charming HOUSE, FURNISHED antiques, to be LET February 1st, two months; central heating, electric light; eight bed rooms, three baths; garage. Low rent to good tenants.—Write Box M.1057, The Times, E.C.4.

BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS, GORDON GREEN & WEBBER, 3, Sea-road, Tele. 410.

EASTBOURNE, easy reach Station and shops; detached; PLANNED TWO FLOORS; three reception, four bed, bath; Ideal boiler; garden available; three months or longer; 4½gns. weekly.—Further details of EDGAR HORN, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

ADJOINING CROWBORO' GOLF LINKS. 700FT. UP. FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, beautifully FURNISHED; six bed, two bath, hall, two reception rooms; main services; garage; attractive gardens 1¼ Acre; available 12 months, 1st April. Rent 9gns. per week, including gardener; maids could be left.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

MAIDENHEAD.—To be LET FURNISHED for two years, a very attractive RESIDENCE, standing in park and grounds extending to about 70 Acres: 25 bed and dressing, four reception, billiard room; stabling; garage and rooms; central heating, electric light.—Full particulars of GEO. GOULDSMITH, SON and OLLIFF, 2, Pont-street, S.W.1.

WINCHELSEA, SUSSEX.—Most comfortable COTTAGE to be LET FURNISHED; five rooms; garden; electric light. From 30s. a week. Main drainage.—S. E., 73, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

HOUSE RENOVATION AND DECORATION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

WILLETT, BUILDERS AND DECORATORS.

Estimates given for internal and external decorations, repairs, alterations, reconstructions. Best materials and workmanship at competitive prices. Houses and garages built to order.

WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Telephone: Sloane 8141.

And at 137, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7, 137a, FINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W.3, South Lodge, Putney Heath, Roehampton, S.W.15, and 12, Grand-avenue, Hove. Joinery Workshops, Parsons Green, S.W.6.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES

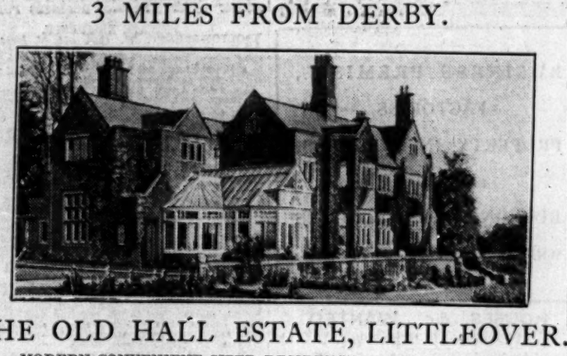
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TO be LET until July, near CANNES, st. THEOULE, PROPERTY with fine garden and splendid view on sea. 590.—Delbos, 16, Rue du Maréchal Maunoury, Paris, 16e.

JOHN GERMAN & SON, F.S.I.,

LAND AGENTS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, AND VALUERS, DERBY, BURTON-ON-TRENT, AND ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

3 MILES FROM DERBY.



THE OLD HALL ESTATE, LITTLEOVER.

MODERN CONVENIENT SIZED RESIDENCE. STANDING HIGH.

HALL, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, TEN PRINCIPAL AND SECONDARY BED ROOMS, FOUR BATH ROOMS, MAIDS' ROOMS, MODERN DOMESTIC OFFICES.

Electricity and Water from Public Supplies. Main Drainage.

MATURED GROUNDS AND AGRICULTURAL LAND WITH LONG ROAD FRONTAGES,

AREA 70 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole, or in Lots, at the FRIARY HOTEL, DERBY, on FRIDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1930, at 3.30 p.m.

Illustrated Particulars may be obtained from Solicitors: MESSRS. MOODY and WOOLLEY, 40, St. Mary's Gate, Derby (Tel. 493). Auctioneers: MESSRS. JOHN GERMAN and SON, F.S.I., Irongate, Derby (Tel. 2020), Burton-on-Trent, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

PETTS WOOD, KENT.

(BOOK TO PETTS WOOD STATION.)

OVER 200 TRAINS A DAY (ELECTRIC AND STEAM).

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ESTATE NEAR LONDON.

Under half an hour from London Bridge, Cannon-street, Holborn, Charing Cross, Victoria and Waterloo.

Direct Service. All above Ground.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:—

ESTATE OFFICE, STATION SQUARE, PETTS WOOD, KENT.

Tele.: Orpington 598.

OR TO OWNERS:—

B. SCRUBY & CO., LTD., LINCOLN HOUSE, 296-302, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1.

Tele.: Holborn 0963-9.

SALES BY AUCTION

H. E. FOSTER & CRANFIELD, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on THURSDAY, 30th FEBRUARY, at 2.30 p.m.

RICHMOND-HILL.

On the summit of the hill and close to the park and terrace gardens.

Valuable Freehold and Leasehold Properties, Nos. 10, 16, and 18, MARLBOROUGH-ROAD, and 19, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

Producing a gross rental of about £1,445 per annum, and forming a most remunerative investment. In conjunction with Messrs. CHANCELLORS, Auctioneers, and Surveyors, adjoining Railway Station, Richmond.

SUSSEX (10 miles Eastbourne).

"WHITE FRIARS," BOREHAM-STREET. Delightful old-world Hotel. Freehold. Full restaurant licence. Within easy reach of Eastbourne and Hastings.—For Sale by Auction on the above date AS A GOING CONCERN (in conjunction with Messrs. OAKDEN and Co., of Eastbourne).—Solicitors, Messrs. Oldfields, 36-37, Queen-street, E.C.4. Auctioneers' Offices, 6, Poultry, E.C.2.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS will SELL by AUCTION at their Rooms, on Thursday, 30th January, at 1.30 p.m.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, &c. Re E. VAUGHAN-MORGAN, deceased, removed from Harrington-gardens, and other properties, including ANTIQUE FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE, including a QUEEN ANNE CHOCOLATE POT by W. LUKER, plated articles.

Pictures by or attributed to RICHARD WILSON, WEBB, CARMICHAEL, HOOPER, J. F. HERRING, Sen., HONDECOETER, TISSOT, and the DUTCH SCHOOL.

DRAWINGS by H. B. CARTER, E. W. COOK, DAVID ROBERTS, DAVID COX, CATTERMOLE, and others.

Jewellery, including a PEARL and DIAMOND BROOCH and a GOLD HUNTER REPEATER WATCH with CALENDAR ACTION.

On view day previous from 9 to 5.

Auction Offices, 125, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.7. Estate, Survey, and Valuation Offices as above, and 37, Bruton-street, W.1., 50, Belgrave-road, S.W.1, and Westgate-on-Sea.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS.

(ESTABLISHED 1778.)

40 MILES FROM LONDON.

PRETTY UNDULATING COUNTRY. STATION THREE MILES. NOBLE GEORGIAN MANSION, IN A FINELY TIMBERED PARK.

LOUNGE HALL, PANELLED DRAWING ROOM, FOUR OTHER RECEPTION ROOMS, 20 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, SIX BATHS; TWO LODGES, STABLING, GARAGES, COTTAGES, HOME FARM.

Electric Light. Central Heating.

UNIQUE OLD TIMBERED GARDENS, rock garden with monastic ponds.

110 ACRES, FREEHOLD. MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and highly recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. Photos. (5089.)

BORDERS OF GLOS. AND WILTS.

FINE SPORTING DISTRICT. 500FT. ABOVE SEA. HUNTING with the Duke of Beaufort's and V.W.H., SHOOTING, GOLF, and POLO.

STONE-BUILT TUDOR HOUSE IN DEER PARK, WITH LAKE.

FOR SALE WITH 1,300 ACRES.

THE HOUSE IS OF MODERATE SIZE, Sixteen bed rooms, approached by fine beech avenues, and is surrounded by BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS. All necessary buildings and cottages. Three farms. Details of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (7711.)

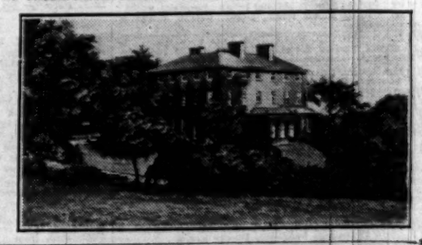
SOUTH DEVON COAST.

EXCELLENT SPORTING ESTATE OF 450 ACRES.

Delightful situation 400ft. up, commanding magnificent views.

CLOSE TO YACHT ANCHORAGE. HUNTING. GOLF.

CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE.



Dating from 1699, in beautifully timbered grounds.

Eleven bed, two baths, three panelled reception rooms; stabling, garage, cottages; tennis court, kitchen garden, HOME FARM of 412 ACRES, LET AT OVER £500 P.A.

FOR SALE. LOW PRICE.

Particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (7588.)

WEST WILTSHIRE.

ONE MILE OF STATION. 360 FEET ABOVE SEA.

Part dating from Charles I.

Hall, inner hall, five reception, billiard, 18 bed, two dressing, four baths, excellent and ample offices.

Central heating, electric light, company's water and gas.

Large garage, six cottages, good stabling PICTURESQUE GROUNDS WITH OLD-WORLD LAWNS, kitchen garden, orchard and excellent parkland.

50 ACRES. FREEHOLD. VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Apply GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (3899.)

ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,

Holborn 8741 Guildford 1857

51A, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS, W.C.2,

and at GUILDFORD, WOKING, and WEYBRIDGE.

Woking 54 Weybridge 19

NEW FOREST.

NEW BROCKENHURST.

A Small Country Seat of unusual attraction, comprising

A WELL-EQUIPPED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

surrounded by a small park and approached by two drives.

Containing hall, five reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, Company's Water, Electric Light, Modern Drainage.

LODGE. THREE COTTAGES. GARAGE AND STABLING.

Charming and well timbered Pleasure Grounds with Kitchen Garden and Hard and Grass Tennis Courts, and Parklands in all

ABOUT 46 ACRES.

LEASE FOR DISPOSAL AT A REASONABLE FIGURE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents,

ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51A, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

COBHAM.

In this attractive Residential neighbourhood. CLOSE TO SEVERAL GOLF COURSES. TO BE LET ON LEASE UNFURNISHED.

A WELL-EQUIPPED MODERN RESIDENCE,

standing well back from the road, and approached by carriage drive.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms. Company's water. Electric light. Modern drainage.

LODGE. COTTAGE. GARAGE AND STABLING.

Very distinctive grounds with tennis and other lawns, rockery, rose garden, fruit and kitchen garden, together with picturesque woodland, in all

ABOUT 20 ACRES.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents,

ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51A, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2, and Weybridge.

UNDER 40 MINUTES FROM WATERLOO. CONVENIENT FOR SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSES.

FOR SALE,

A PICTURESQUE REPLICA OF AN

OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE.

Six bed rooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, with polished oak floors. Hall. Excellent offices. Garages for two large cars. Electric light and power. Gas. Telephone. Main water and drainage.

The Garden forms an excellent setting for this house of character, and extends to about

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Price and full particulars from the Sole Agents:—

ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, WEYBRIDGE

One of the most perfectly appointed Riverside Houses in

WEYBRIDGE,

only recently the subject of considerable expenditure. Convenient for Golf at St. George's Hill and Burhill.

Seven Bed rooms, two Bath rooms, handsome Lounge or Billiard Room, three other Reception Rooms, excellent Offices with Maids' Sitting Room, and double Garage.

Central Heating. Electric Light and Power. Gas. Main Water and Drainage. Telephone. Domestic Hot Water Supply.

Delightful grounds sloping down to one of the quietest reaches of the River Wey, with Tennis Lawn, garden House, &c.

ABOUT 1½ ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,500.

Particulars from the Owner's Agents:—

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DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, LTD.,

26, KING-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.2.

Part by order of Executors, Solicitors, and private owners.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS,

including LARGE BRILLIANTS set as rings and brooches, Brilliant Brooches, Pendants, Bracelets, Earrings, and Rings; Gold Jewellery, bags, cigarette cases, and match boxes; antique and modern SILVER PLATE, comprising Tea and Coffee Sets, Bowls, Vases, Salvers, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Plated Ware, Watches, Watch-Bracelets, &c., which will be sold by AUCTION by

DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, LTD.,

at 26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C., TO-MORROW (Tuesday), at 12.

NOTE.—Similar property can be included in forthcoming sales.

FURS, LACE.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wardrobes, uniforms, silks, woollens, furniture, guns, bicycles, and miscellaneous effects, SOLD by AUCTION FOUR DAYS EACH WEEK by

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NOTE.—Similar property from private owners can be included in forthcoming sales.

Part by order of Executors. Without reserve.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

comprising dining-room suites, sideboards, dining tables, drawing-room appointments, cabinets, bureaus, an electric H.M.V. Gramophone, bookcases, oil-paintings, water-colour drawings, engravings, decorative china, clocks, linen, Oriental and other carpets and rugs, curtains, bed-room suites, wardrobes, and household requisites, which will be SOLD by AUCTION by

DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, LTD.,

at 26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, on FRIDAY NEXT, at 12. Catalogues post free.

NOTE.—Similar property can be included in forthcoming sales.

Part by order of Executors, Solicitors, and private owners.

TWO DAYS' SALE OF

JEWELLERY, SILVER PLATE, PLATED GOODS, WATCHES, &c.,

and other valuables, which will be SOLD by AUCTION by

DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, LTD.,

at 26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, on TUESDAY, 4th, and THURSDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, at 12. Catalogues post free.

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DEBENHAM, STORR and SONS, Ltd., will be happy to advise private purchasers as to values and to undertake commissions free of charge.

Telephone: Temple Bar 1181-2. Telegrams: "Viewing, London." Established 1813.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

Established 1807.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO., AUCTIONE